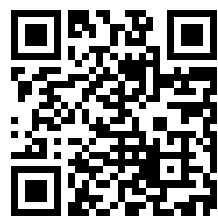

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A HISTORY
OF
NEW MEXICO

BY
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"The County Boundaries of New Mexico." Member editorial
board of the Southwestern Political Science Quarterly*

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History of New Mexico

HON. ARTHUR T. HANNETT, who in January, 1925, was inaugurated governor of New Mexico, came to the southwest in 1911, the year before New Mexico entered the Union, engaged in law practice at Gallup, and has enjoyed a remarkably rapid rise to prominence in politics and public affairs in this new state.

He was born at Lyons, New York, February 17, 1884, son of William and Mary (McCarthy) Hannett. His grandfather, John Hannett, was a hotel proprietor at Fort Robinson, Canada. His son, Thomas, became a prominent merchant in Shepherd, Michigan, and was a Union soldier during the Civil war. Another son, James, became a Great Lakes captain between Buffalo and Detroit. William Hannett, another son of John Hannett and the father of Governor Hannett, was born on a farm, acquired a rather limited education and came to the United States in 1861. He was born in October, 1844. For a time he was employed in the Pennsylvania oil fields and subsequently invested his earnings in a farm in Wayne County, New York. He is now retired and at the age of past fourscore lives at the city of Syracuse. William Hannett's wife, Mary Emily McCarthy, who died in 1916 at the age of seventy-five, was a native of Syracuse, was reared and educated there and represented a prominent family in western New York. Her grandfather, Daniel McCarthy, served as the third mayor of Syracuse, and subsequently was a member of Congress and was the son of an Irishman. Several of the McCarthys were prominent in Syracuse, one of the old mercantile firms being that of McCarthy & Sons. The father of Mary Emily McCarthy was a contractor and builder in Syracuse, erecting some of the important buildings in the city before the Civil war. William Hannett and wife had eight children, the son Frank dying at the age of nine years, and the others are: Miss Margaret, of Syracuse; Ella H., wife of Henry Bowman, of Syracuse; William H., Jr., a farmer at Clyde, New York; George E., who for twenty-five years has been city milk inspector of Syracuse; Laura Bertha, of Syracuse; Dr. James W., one of the leading surgeons of New Mexico, practicing at Gallup; and Arthur Thomas, who is the youngest of the family.

Arthur G. Hannett was a farmer boy in central New York and after completing high school entered the Syracuse University, where he was graduated with his law degree in 1910. The following year he came to New Mexico and locating at Gallup soon acquired a living practice and began to make himself prominent as an advocate at the bar and as a leader in the public affairs of McKinley County. His first public office was that of city attorney and in that capacity he gave evidence of his courage by carrying out a campaign of law enforcement. For four years he was mayor

of Gallup, an administration marked by many public improvements, including the initiation of the paving program in the city and the placing of the municipal water works on a paying basis.

The service that first attracted attention to him over the state at large and one which in a measure he continues through his position as governor, was as a member of the State Highway Commission. He was appointed by Governor Hinkle, going on the commission in March, 1923, and the following August was elected chairman of the commission, to succeed R. C. Sowder. While he was on the commission, the program of federal aid road building was pressed forward with the result that more federal aid roads were constructed during eighteen months than had been built during the previous five-year period. He resigned his place on the highway commission just a few days before being inaugurated.

Reared in a democratic family, Mr. Hannett espoused that party in New Mexico and was sent as an alternate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912 when Mr. Wilson was first nominated. In 1920 he was chairman of the New Mexico Delegation at the National Convention of San Francisco. In 1922 he was a leading candidate for the nomination for governor, being defeated in the convention by some twenty-six votes. In September, 1924, at the Santa Fe Convention, he was nominated for governor by acclamation and in the very close election of November, he was chosen governor over the republican candidate, Mr. Otero, by a plurality of some two hundred votes, whereas Mr. Coolidge carried the state by a plurality of six thousand.

Governor Hannett's first message as governor of New Mexico, presented to the Seventh Legislative Assembly in January, 1925, was a document characterized by concise suggestions for practical legislation. His message included recommendations for a better system of collecting delinquent taxes, recommendation of a tax on oil well production, pipe lines, and a gasoline and other taxes that would relieve the heavy burden on real property and provide adequate funds to carry out the plan of cooperating with the Federal government in the construction of highways. He sketched certain desirable changes in the banking laws, largely to protect and provide security for depositors, and recommended that state bank examiners should name receivers of insolvent banks instead of the courts. The message also contained recommendation of revision of the law governing voting, and advocating the "headless" ballot, largely to prevent fraud in counting the votes. He also suggested amendments to the Workingmen's Compensation Act and the enlargement of the powers of the corporation commission and a provision that motor bus lines should be made common carriers.

Governor Hannett married at Clyde, New York, August 13, 1913, Miss Louise Westfall, daughter of William and Estella (Saunders) Westfall. Her father, a native of New York State, was a merchant at Clyde, where he died and where her mother resides. Mrs. Hannett, the only child of her parents, was born at Clyde. Her grandfather, Saunders, and his brother were killed while serving as Federal soldiers during the Civil war. Governor and Mrs. Hannett have one son, William Arthur, now attending grammar school.

During the World war, Mr. Hannett was food administrator for McKinley County. He volunteered as a soldier but was rejected on physical examination. He was also active in behalf of the Red



Edward Sargent.

Cross and had many war duties in his office as mayor of Gallup. He was made a member of the Masonic fraternity at Gallup, has taken the Scottish Rite's degrees, being a member of the Consistory at Santa Fe and Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque. He is a charter member of the Gallup Kiwanis Club, is an Elk and member of the Episcopal Church.

EDWARD SARGENT, who was inaugurated lieutenant governor of New Mexico, in January, 1925, was one of the two republican candidates on the state ticket of 1924 to be given certificates of election, all other state offices, including state governor, being of the opposite party. Mr. Sargent owes his popularity as evident in this election, to his long residence in the state, his successful business record and the sterling public spirit which has characterized his every relationship with public affairs.

He was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, April 1, 1877, and the following years arrived with his parents in the Territory of New Mexico. His father, John H. Sargent, was a blacksmith in Wisconsin. The mother, Margaret Burns was born in Ireland in County Tipperary and was a girl when her parents came to the United States, first locating in New York and later in Wisconsin at Whitewater, where she grew up and married. Her father was William Burns. On leaving Wisconsin the Sargent family traveled by railroad as far as Alamosa, Colorado, and then in a prairie schooner drawn by horses came overland to their destination, Tierra Amarillo, New Mexico. Her family had their first home and John Sargent continued his service as a blacksmith in that locality until his death in 1895 at the age of fifty. He voted as a republican and was a member of the Catholic faith. His widow survived him until September, 1911, passing away at the age of sixty-two. Their children were: William B., a well known hotel man, now manager of the La Fonda Hotel; John H., a merchant at El Rito, New Mexico; Thomas H., who was associated with his brother John and died at El Rito, and Edward.

The first conscious recollections of Edward Sargent are associated with the old home at Tierra Amarillo. He attended public schools there and subsequently went back to Wisconsin and for two years attended school at Whitewater in that state. On returning to New Mexico he engaged in the mercantile and sheep business with his brother. The firm of Sargent Brothers, merchants and stock men came into existence in 1892, including the brothers mentioned above. The partnership was dissolved in 1905, in which year Lieutenant Governor Sargent entered the sheep business at Chama in Rio Arriba County, which has since been his business headquarters. He is one of the prominent men in the sheep and wool industry in this section of the state; is also a merchant, member of the Chama Mercantile Company and was one of the organizers and is president of the Rio Arriba State Bank.

He has been active in republican politics since statehood. He cast his first presidential ballot in 1912 for President Taft. His first important office was that of state auditor of New Mexico, being chosen as successor to his brother, William D., who was the first state auditor. He served two years and subsequently served a term as county commissioner of Rio Arriba County, and in 1924

was urged to become a candidate for lieutenant governor, being nominated without opposition.

He married at El Rito, New Mexico, November 13, 1904, Miss Estelle D. Stauder. She was born in Missouri, and finished her education in a college at Medina in that state. She is one of the four children of George H. and Nannie (Corbin) Stauder, her father a native of Missouri and her mother from Kentucky and now a resident at Fowler, Colorado. Mrs. Sargent has a brother, Clyde E., who is a stockman at Chama. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Sargent are Elizabeth and Virginia.

WILLIAM C. McDONALD. The distinction of being the first elected governor of the State of New Mexico came to a veteran attorney and rancher of Lincoln County, William C. McDonald, who served the new state with admirable efficiency five years, and died little more than a year after leaving the governor's chair.

Governor McDonald was born at Jordanville, New York, July 25, 1858, son of John and Lydia Marshall (Biggs) McDonald. He was one of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: John and Lydia, twins, Lydia becoming the wife of William Hardy; Edward, David, Byron, Ira, William Calhoun; Demmie, who married John Fort; and Ann, who married Frank Wheeler. The three surviving children, residents of New York State, are John, Lydia and Byron.

William Calhoun McDonald grew up in New York State, and acquired a liberal education by teaching alternately while attending school. He was educated in public schools in Herkimer County, in Casenovia Seminary at Casenovia, and also studied law in his native state. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar at Fort Scott, Kansas, and the same year he came to New Mexico, traveling by railroad to Las Vegas and from there overland to the boom mining camp of White Oak. At Las Vegas he joined two other Kansas men, much older than he, B. F. Gumm and Charles Bull. In White Oaks he found a young lawyer named Emerson Hough, and for a time they lived together and kept "bachelor's hall." Hough declared he thought he could not succeed as a lawyer, but that he might do better as a writer, and his first public story was written at White Oaks, "Heart's Desire," in a book in which he used Mr. McDonald as the character "of the red-headed surveyor." Mr. McDonald, in fact, was then doing work and continued an active career in civil and mining engineering from 1881 until 1890, staking out mining claims and handling other technical matters of an engineering as well as a legal nature. While he never practiced law in New Mexico, he took charge of his own land cases and carried them through the courts. For a time after coming to White Oaks he clerked in a store. In 1881 he was appointed United States deputy mineral surveyor for New Mexico.

In 1890 he was made manager of the Carrizozo Cattle Ranch Company, accepting this position at the request of the representative of the English syndicate that owned the ranch. Governor McDonald continued in charge of the ranch from 1890, finally purchasing it as his own. He operated his live stock under the "bar W" brand. He was also in charge of the "block" ranch, owned by the El Capitan Land and Cattle Company, one of the largest cattle companies in New Mexico.

Mr. McDonald qualified in every way for public leadership and responsibility, and was early attracted into public service. In 1885-87 he served as assessor of Lincoln County, in 1891 was chosen a member of the New Mexico Territorial House of Representatives, and was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners from 1895 to 1897. From 1905 to 1911 he was a member of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board, and in 1910 was chairman of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee. Mr. McDonald was elected the first governor of the State of New Mexico, November 7, 1911, and was inaugurated at Santa Fe January 14, 1912. He served the state five years, retiring from office in January, 1917. He then returned to his home ranch at Carrizozo, but as soon as America entered the war against Germany he sought an opportunity for any service he could render the cause and was appointed by Dr. Harry Garfield as fuel administrator for New Mexico. He organized the fuel administration in the state, and personally administered the duties of his position until his death on April 11, 1918.

Governor McDonald married at Las Vegas, New Mexico, August 31, 1891, Mrs. Francis McCourt, daughter of George D. and Matilda Jane (Wilcox) Tarbell. The grandfather was John Tarbell, and the name is of French origin, originally spelled Tarbelle. George D. Tarbell was born at Tarbell Hill, on a farm in Chenango County, New York, March 2, 1827, and became a lumberman and sawmill man, going to Northern Wisconsin, and he remained in that region many years. He finally followed his daughter to New Mexico, and lived on the McDonald ranch until his death February 6, 1923. Mrs. McDonald's mother died at Weyauwega, Wisconsin, about sixty years ago. Mrs. McDonald's sisters and brother were: Mary Elizabeth, who married John Cowley and lives at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Caroline Gassman, who died in Chicago; and George, who went to the mining district around the gold fields of Nevada.

Mrs. McDonald was liberally educated, finishing her work in Appleton College at Appleton, Wisconsin. In that state she married Thomas B. McCourt. By her first marriage she had four children: John, of Hollywood, California, who married Lavina Gumm, daughter of B. F. Gumm, who as mentioned above, came to White Oaks with Governor McDonald, and the two children of John B. McCourt and wife are Benjamin A. and Dorothy; Genevieve is the wife of Morris Parker, of Hollywood, California, and their children are Lina, Frances, Genevieve, Margaret and Morris; Paul McCourt, of Butte, Montana, is married and has two children, Mary and Rolland; Margie McCourt, deceased, married A. J. Rolland, of Carrizozo and is survived by three children, Wilbur, Helen and Margie. Benjamin A. McCourt, Mrs. McDonald's grandson, is a veteran of the World war, having volunteered and joined the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Field Artillery, made up of California men, the regiment being known as "the Grizzlies," Mary Pickford being sponsor of the regiment. Benjamin McCourt had six months of duty overseas, and was moving to the front at the time of the armistice.

The only child of the late Governor McDonald is Frances, wife of Truman A. Spencer. Mr. Spencer is now manager for the Carrizozo Land and Cattle Company's ranch, and of the "Block" ranch,

properties with which Governor McDonald was so long identified. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are Jane Elizabeth, William C. McDonald Spencer, Truman Spencer and A. N. Spencer, the last named, born May 8, 1924.

WASHINGTON E. LINDSEY, third governor of the state of New Mexico, whose term of service in that office from February, 1917, to 1919 coincided with the World war, came to the Southwest and has been a resident of Portales since 1900. He has been a practicing lawyer, business man, and a citizen who at all times has commanded completely the confidence and esteem of the people of the territory and state.

Governor Lindsey was born near Armstrong, Belmont County, Ohio, December 20, 1862. His great grandfather was a horseshoer in General Washington's army during the Revolution. The grandfather was Robert Lindsey, who married Miss Simmons, of an old family of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and related to President Madison's family. Robert Lindsey moved out to Eastern Ohio, and reared his family there. His son Robert Washington Lindsey was born in Hardin County in what is now West Virginia, in 1825, and was about two years of age when the family moved across the Ohio River into Belmont County. As a youth he went down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Iowa, and soon afterwards enlisted in the army of volunteers to fight in the Mexican war. He was with an expedition that marched west as far as Santa Fe, the war closing about the time they reached there. He then returned to Ohio, and the rest of his years were spent in farming in Belmont County. He married Julia Anne Shipman, who was born in Belmont County. Of the eight children five survive, Governor Lindsey being the sixth in number.

For the first nineteen years of his life Washington E. Lindsey lived on a farm in Ohio. He attended country schools four months in the year, and then entered old Scio College in Harrison County, Ohio, a school that has since been merged with another Ohio institution of learning. He received his Bachelor of Science degree at Scio in 1884, and for a time taught in country schools in his home locality and later at West Point and Mahomet in Piatt and Champaign counties, Illinois. He took his law course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating with the LL. B. degree in 1891. For about ten years he practiced in Chicago, leaving that city in the midst of a promising career as an attorney and seeking the climate of the Southwest for the benefit of Mrs. Lindsey. While in the university Mr. Lindsey did some special work under H. B. Adams, a noted statistician, who was in the service of the Federal government. He was selected by his society to represent it in debates on a phase of the Mormon question involving the Edmunds act. He was also vice-president of his class.

In march, 1900, Mr. Lindsey arrived in the territory of New Mexico, spending a few weeks at Roswell and then moving to Portales, which has been his home for a quarter of a century. Shortly afterwards he was appointed a United States commissioner by Chief Justice Mills of the Territorial Supreme Court. He had much to do with getting the act creating Roosevelt County through the territorial council in 1903, having prepared the bill and taken it to Santa Fe, where he left it in the care of A. B. Fall with arrange-

ments to introduce and pass the measure. Mr. Fall represented his council district of the territory. Some of the leading citizens of Chaves County had protested against the taking of so much territory from that county, and this protest was filed with another councilman, who, however, delivered it to Mr. Fall. Mr. Lindsey was present when the two councilmen met, and the measure passed the council readily and on motion of Mr. Fall a steering committee was appointed, with Mr. Fall as chairman, to take the bill over to the other chamber. The House with the assistance of the Fall steering committee passed the bill at once. Of the new county Mr. Lindsey was appointed and served as county clerk from 1903 to 1905. From 1905 to 1909 he was assistant district attorney under District Attorney J. M. Hervey. He served as mayor of Portales in 1909-10, and was president of the Board of Education from 1912 to 1916 and has again served in that capacity since his return from Santa Fe.

In 1910 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, participating in the making of the New Mexico charter, and advocated its adoption by the people. In November, 1916, he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, being one of perhaps half the republican candidates on the state ticket elected that year, and he received the second highest vote among the republicans elected. The death of governor-elect De Baca caused Lieutenant-Governor Lindsey to be sworn in as governor of the state in February, 1917, and he was in the governor's chair at Santa Fe for the two years of the war period. He called the special session of the Legislature to meet May 1, 1917, to devise such legislation as would put it on a war footing, and he also established the training camp for officers and men at Albuquerque and instituted a council of defense. A more complete account of Governor Lindsey's administration in its war activities and other phases is told by Doctor Roberts in the World war archives at Santa Fe.

Since the close of his term as governor Mr. Lindsey has had a busy general law practice at Portales. He has attended all the republican conventions of the state and was a delegate from New Mexico to the national convention of June, 1924, when he helped ratify the nomination of Calvin Coolidge. His friends and associates have long admired Governor Lindsey's forcefulness and varied abilities. His favorite quotation is from Robert Burns, the little poem concerning the jolly miller whose songs from morning to night contained the chorus: "I don't give a dam for any dam man that don't give a dam for me." Governor Lindsey for many years has been interested in banking in Roosevelt County, being director of one of its institutions. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

Governor Lindsey married at Corunna, Michigan, in October, 1892, Miss Deane Haughton, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, daughter of Charles and Nancy (Hurd) Haughton. She finished her education in the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti and was a teacher for a time. Mrs. Lindsey died December 23, 1923, at the age of fifty-four. Three children survive her: Howard W., who served as a second lieutenant in the World war, is married and lives at Gallup, New Mexico; Helen is postmaster at Portales; and Michael Roosevelt is a resident of Amarillo, Texas.

JUDGE EDWIN MECHEM, judge of the Third Judicial District in New Mexico, is a brother of former Governor Mechem of Albuquerque. He has practiced law in Otero County fifteen years, being a resident of Alamogordo. Moved to Las Cruces June 1, 1924.

Judge Mechem was born at Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas, August 14, 1878. His Mechem ancestors were Quakers, coming from Nottingham, England, and settling at Westchester, Pennsylvania in 1702. His Grandfather Jesse Evans Mechem, who left the Quaker Church and became a Methodist, was a practicing physician in Noble County, Ohio, from 1836 to 1869, and then moved to Kansas and practiced at Ottawa until his death in 1893 at the age of eighty-one. He was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and his wife was Margaret Martin.

Homer C. Mechem, father of Judge Mechem, still practiced law at Fort Smith, Arkansas, at the age of seventy-seven. He was born at Mount Ephraim, Noble County, Ohio, October 20, 1846, finished his literary education at Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, read law and was admitted at Woodsfield, Ohio, and in 1869, moved to Ottawa, Kansas, and from there to northwestern Arkansas. For a number of years he served as a local preacher of the Methodist Church and for twenty years was the trustee of Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. He has been a republican in politics. He married at Woodsfield, Ohio, Miss Martha Davenport, daughter of John A. and Ellen Harris (Davenport) Davenport. The Davenport family furnished soldiers for the American Civil War. C. Mechem and wife are: Merritt C., former governor of New Mexico; and wife are: Merritt C., former governor of New Mexico; Ralph C., who is in the real estate business at Fort Smith; Margaret Mechem of Fort Smith; Judge Edwin; and Jessie, wife of Watie W. Wheeler of Sallisaw, Oklahoma.

Edwin Mechem was thirteen years old when his parents removed to Sebastian County, Arkansas, and he finished his education in the public schools of Fort Smith, following which he spent two years in the University of Kansas, and took the law course at the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar at Fort Smith in 1903, and tried his first case, a civil suit, at Bentonville, Arkansas. He was associated with his father in the firm of Mechem and Mechem, until December, 1910, when he removed to New Mexico.

He is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, while in 1912 he supported the regular party nominee. He has attended several party conventions as a delegate, and in 1918 was elected judge of the District Court for a term of six years succeeding Judge E. L. Medler. He was nominated by acclamation, and is judge of a district including the counties of Dona Ana, Otero, Lincoln and Torrance. Re-elected without opposition November, 1924.

Judge Mechem married at Fort Smith, April 30, 1907, Miss Eunice Laird, who was born in Sebastian County, Arkansas, daughter of Robert H. Leard and Mariette (Peck) Leard, her father a native of Alabama and her mother of Tennessee. Mrs. Mechem is one of a family of four sons and four daughters and the only member of the family living in New Mexico. The three

children of Judge and Mrs. Mechen are Davenport, Jesse and Edwin Leard.

Judge Mechem was chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Alamogordo, is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, past high priest of Alamogordo Chapter Royal Arch Masons, belongs to the Knights Templar Commandery and for several years was deputy district grand master. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. During the Spanish-American war, he was a sergeant of Company B of the First Arkansas Infantry, being in training at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and was mustered out at Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas, in October, 1898.

HON. JOHN ROBERT MCFIE. The career of Judge McFie, now of Gallup, formerly of Santa Fe, is a record of unusual experience and important responsibilities, including his service as a boy soldier of the Union army during the Civil war and over forty years of residence in New Mexico. He served eighteen years as an associate judge of the Territorial Supreme Court. In New Mexico Judge McFie has long appreciated the wonderful archæological riches, and has been one of the citizens foremost in cultivating and preserving those resources. He has also been deeply interested in educational institutions in general.

Judge McFie was born in Washington County, Illinois, October 9, 1848, a son of John and Elizabeth (Borland) McFie. His parents were natives of Scotland, where his father was engaged in educational work. On coming to America he taught school in Canada and also in Illinois. In Illinois he settled in Washington County, on a farm near his brother, Archibald, who had preceded him to this country. John McFie died in August, 1863.

John Robert McFie grew up in Randolph County, Illinois, attending the country schools and academies, and also receiving instruction from his father. He participated in some of the most arduous labor any boy or man in a new country ever performed, that of breaking prairie sod with an old-fashioned plow drawn by oxen. While working at this he received four dollars a month wages and board. At the age of sixteen, in February, 1864, he joined the Union army as a recruit in the Thirtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry in Company E. He was in service throughout the closing year of the war, receiving his honorable discharge in July, 1865. He reached the front in time to participate in the closing operations of the siege of Atlanta, where his corps commander, General McPherson, was killed. He accompanied Sherman's army on the march to the sea. After the war he clerked in a mercantile store two years at Coulterville, in Randolph County. His brother, William, was likewise a Union soldier. William McFie spent his last days at Florence, Colorado, where he died in 1921. Judge McFie at the end of the two years of his clerkship was taken into the store as a partner, but his ambition was set on the law, and in a short time he sold out and entered the office of General J. Blackburn Jones at Sparta, Illinois. He carried on his studies two years, and was then examined for admission and certified to the Supreme Court of Illinois for his license by Judge Silas L. Bryan, the circuit judge and father of William Jennings Bryan. This certification was accepted by the Supreme Court and on the

recommendation of Judge Bryan he was then admitted to practice.

Judge McFie engaged in practice at Chester in southern Illinois, and for thirteen years handled a good volume of legal business in the courts of Randolph, Perry and Monroe counties. He was twice elected to the Illinois Legislature, serving in the Thirty-first and the Thirty-third General Assemblies. In the Thirty-first Legislature he seconded the nomination of General John A. Logan for the United States Senate, and in the Thirty-third Session he participated in the election of the late Shelby M. Cullom for the United States Senate, and in the caucus that nominated him he cast the vote which gave a majority to that candidate.

After the Thirty-third General Assembly concluded its session in February, 1884, Mr. McFie was appointed registrar of the land office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, by President Arthur. He came direct in March, 1884, to Las Cruces, and took charge of the office on March 14th. This was the beginning of his long official and private record as a citizen of New Mexico. A year later President Cleveland began his democratic administration, but did not supersede Mr. McFie with another appointee until the close of 1885. At the time he left office he was invited by Judge Simon B. Newcomb, of Las Cruces, to a partnership in the law, and this association was formed in January, 1886. They practiced together three years, doing business over an extensive territory until the election of President Harrison. In 1889 President Harrison appointed Mr. McFie an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the New Mexico territory, and he served on the bench throughout the Harrison administration, until 1893. Mr. Cleveland at the beginning of his second term appointed A. B. Fall as successor to Judge McFie. When Mr. McKinley went into the White House he again appointed Mr. McFie an associate justice, and he was assigned to the Santa Fe district on February 10, 1898, for a four-year term. He was reappointed by President Roosevelt and served for eight years, during his two administrations, and then by President Taft, but statehood intervened so as to cut off two years of his appointed term. Altogether his appointments covered a period of twenty years, and he served eighteen years of that time, until 1912.

On retiring from the bench Judge McFie opened a law office in Santa Fe, where his younger son, John R., Jr., who had recently graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan, joined him. Subsequently A. M. Edwards came into the firm, making the partnership McFie, Edwards & McFie. Subsequently they established a branch office at Gallup, where Judge McFie and his son handled the business of the firm until the son entered the army for service in the World war. After the son returned from France he went to the Philippine Islands, in 1919, and is now practicing law at Manila. This left Judge McFie to handle the law business alone, but he is now practically retired from professional work except as involved in his own business interests.

On October 9, 1876, Mr. McFie married Miss Mary B. Steel, a daughter of Matthew and Eliza Steel, of St. Louis, Missouri. To their marriage were born five children: The oldest, Ralph E., born in 1877, was a soldier in Roosevelt's Rough Riders Regiment in the Spanish-American war, and is now a hemp raiser in the Philippines. Maud E. McFie is the wife of Lansing B. Bloom, who is a member of the staff of the School of American Research and also



Frank W. Parker



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of the State Museum of New Mexico at Santa Fe, and they have two children, Carol and John Porter Bloom. The third child, John R., Jr., is the attorney previously mentioned, now practicing in Manila. His twin sister, Mary, married Lawrence B. Lackey, of Albuquerque, and is the mother of three children: Lawrence B., Jr., Mary Lucille and Virginia Lorraine. The youngest of the family is Miss Amelia May, now living in Los Angeles.

Judge McFie has filled all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. For many years he was commander of the Santa Fe Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was twice department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for New Mexico. He is a member of the New Mexico Bar Association, and has been an influential figure in the republican party of the state. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, all his children being of the same religious faith, and for thirty years he has been an elder of the church. In 1890 Governor Prince appointed Judge McFie a member of the First Board of Regents of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Las Cruces, and he served as president of the board for seven years. He moved his home to Santa Fe in 1898, and during that same year was active in organizing the Santa Fe Archæological Society. He was elected its first president, and has been continuously elected president every year up to the present. Judge McFie was one of the committee largely responsible for having the school of American Archæology located at Santa Fe by the Archæological Institute of America at Washington, D. C. He was elected president of the joint board that governed the institution, known as the Archæological School and Museum of New Mexico, governed by a board of six regents. At its organization he was elected president, having now served as president for sixteen consecutive years and still is serving as such.

FRANK WILSON PARKER, chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, has spent more than twenty-five years on the supreme bench of the territory and state, and has been a member of the New Mexico Bar since 1881. He practiced law for nearly twenty years, and his home is still at Las Cruces, in which section of the state he earned his first success as a lawyer.

He was born on a farm near Sturgis, St. Joseph County, Michigan, October 16, 1860, son of James Wilson and Maria Antoinette Parker. The Parkers were one of the pioneer families in that section of Southwestern Michigan, his grandfather, John Parker, coming out of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and locating in what was then the far west. Some of the Parker family were soldiers in the Revolution. John Parker married Elizabeth Leiser. Of their sons, one became a Methodist minister and the rest farmers. There were two daughters in the family when they all left New York for the West. On the lake boat from Cleveland to Toledo a boiler exploded and both the daughters lost their lives. The rest of the family returned to Cleveland and subsequently found another boat that conveyed them safely to Toledo and then they traveled by ox team to Sturgis, Michigan.

James Wilson Parker, father of Judge Parker, was born in New York State and was eighteen months old when the family made its western journey. His active life was spent on a farm in Michigan, and he died May 16, 1900, at the age of seventy-one.

His wife, Maria A. Thompson, was born at Sturgis, Michigan, February 5, 1835, and is still living there, ninety years of age and one of the oldest natives in that section of the state.

The youngest child and only survivor of the three children of his parents, Frank Wilson Parker grew up on a farm, attended the high school at Sturgis, and at the age of eighteen entered the University of Michigan, taking a limited course in the Academic Department and in 1880 was graduated with the LL. B. degree at the University Law School.

Shortly after his admission to the bar he started for the Southwest, coming by the Santa Fe Railway to Socorro, New Mexico, where he had some acquaintances. After a short time he removed to La Mesilla in Dona Ana County, then a county seat. He there tried his first law suit in a court of general jurisdiction. About a year later he moved to Kingston, then a prosperous mining town, and in May, 1883, located at Hillsboro, the county seat of Sierra County. His practice steadily grew until he was regarded as one of the able lawyers over the southern half of the territory.

It was President McKinley who, in December, 1897, selected Mr. Parker as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the territory, and on January 10, 1898, he entered upon his duties. He was reappointed under the administration of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, serving continuously until January, 1912. At the first state election in 1911 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court and in 1920 was reelected, his present term expiring in January, 1929. He has been chief justice of the court during the years 1919-20 and on January 1, 1923, he again became chief justice.

Judge Parker took with him to the bench broad learning and thorough scholarship of the law, and a familiarity with legal procedure peculiar to the former territory of New Mexico and also an intimate acquaintance with the people and with the social, political and economic conditions of the Southwest. He has participated in most of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the territory and state recorded in the reports for a quarter of a century, and his labors have been considered of a special value in interpreting the provisions of the state constitution during the first decade of the new state. For all his long official service Judge Parker has not been active in politics. The only public office he held before going on the bench was that of county superintendent of schools in Sierra County. While he had never taught school, he showed a keen and vigorous interest in school administration and did much to improve conditions in a district where schools were largely scattered. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, serving as chairman of the committee on judiciary. He cast his first presidential ballot for William H. Taft in 1912.

Judge Parker is a member of the New Mexico Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is a Mason, having taken his first degrees at Hillsboro and is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner; also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Eastern Star.

At Minneapolis, in 1892, he married Miss Lillian L. Kinney, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte (White) Kinney. She died at Minneapolis August 11, 1893, having a daughter, Lillian Rosmond. Judge Parker brought the daughter back to New Mexico, where

she was reared and is now a member of the faculty of the State Teacher's College at Silver City. Judge Parker married at Santa Fe, October 26, 1904, Miss Anna Davis, a native of Iowa, daughter of Dr. William Osgood and Kate (Johns) Parker. Mrs. Parker, who has had a prominent place among the women of New Mexico in recent years, was educated in the Sioux City High School and in 1903 came to New Mexico with her sister, the late Mrs. Allan G. Kennedy of Santa Fe. Mrs. Parker has been state president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, is vice-president of the State Republican Committee, and an active worker in the Episcopal Church. She is a member of the Eastern Star. Judge and Mrs. Parker have a son, Frank Wilson, Jr., born July 27, 1906, at Silver City. He has graduated from the Santa Fe High School and is now a stenographer for the New Mexico Supreme Court.

HON. RICHARD C. DILLON, member of the State Senate of New Mexico from the Fifteenth District, is one of the substantial business men who has been accorded official honors and responsibilities in the state government. His home for some years has been at Encino, where he is a merchant and fully merits the esteem of the people of Torrance County, indicated by his election to the Senate.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 24, 1877. He came to New Mexico Territory in 1889, when about twelve years of age. His grandfather, Richard Dillon, was a native of Ireland, and lived for many years at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was a machanic and blacksmith and where he died. He married a native of Missouri, and they had four sons, John, Stephen, Edward and Richard, and two daughters, Mrs. Fannie McFadden and Mrs. Mamie Campbell, both of St. Louis. Richard Dillon, Jr., father of Senator Dillon, was a native of St. Louis, acquired a fair education, and learned blacksmithing in his native city. At Havana, Illinois, he married Hattie Patterson, who was born in Illinois, daughter of Charles Patterson, a native of Scotland, whose life was spent chiefly in merchandising at Havana.

When the Dillon family came to New Mexico they traveled by railroad to Springer, where Richard Dillon was employed by the Santa Fe Railway Company. Later he moved to Arizona, engaging in the railway service there, and finally went to Ottawa, Kansas, and then to Missouri, and lost his life by a blast in a coal mine. The widow of Richard Dillon now resides in Vermont. They had a family of four sons and two daughters, Richard Charles; Edward, of St. Albans, Vermont; Will H., of Vermont; Thomas J., of Encino, New Mexico; Mamie, wife of John Stewart, of Colorado; and Hattie, who married Nick Krannawitter.

Richard Charles Dillon received his first advantages in schools in St. Louis, attended school very little after coming to New Mexico, and while at Springer began earning daily wages. When the family went to Arizona he became a track man on the old Atlantic and Pacific Railway, now a part of the Santa Fe System. Subsequently for a few years he was clerk of the Floersheim Mercantile Company at Springer, and transferred from them to the Gross Kelley Company at Las Vegas, and later with the same well-known mercantile organization at Albuquerque. He became a traveling salesman for the Gross-Kelley Company, covering an extensive territory in New Mexico. Leaving that firm, he was appointed mana-

ger of the Encino business of the G. W. Bond & Brothers Mercantile Company, and has since given his time and energies to this prosperous business in Torrance County.

It was only in 1924 that Mr. Dillon consented to become a candidate for political honors, being nominated as republican candidate for the State Senate. He won the election by a close margin, having made no effort in his own behalf during the campaign. He took his seat in the Senate January 13, 1925, as successor of Senator Fred Ayers. In the Senate he was assigned chairmanship of the public land and livestock committee, and is a member of the finance and other committees. During the World war he participated in the local war program and was registered and classified but not called to active duty. Senator Dillon is a member of Lodge No. 461, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Albuquerque, took his Masonic degrees in Lodge No. 43 at Vaughn, New Mexico, is a member of the Santa Fe Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque.

He married at Las Vegas, New Mexico, November 9, 1904, Miss Josie M. Williams, a native of Illinois, who was brought to New Mexico as a child and grew up and finished her education in Las Vegas. She was the second of the three children of M. R. Williams and Virginia (Black) Williams, her father a railroad man of Albuquerque. Her older brother, Frank Williams, lives at Albuquerque, and her younger brother, Clarence, is a resident of Mountain Grove, Missouri. Senator and Mrs. Dillon are the parents of five children: Florence, Virginia, Richard Kenneth, Bettie Jo and Maurice Malcolm. The daughter Florence is a graduate of the Albuquerque High School and a teacher in the rural schools of Torrance County. Virginia is now attending Loretto Academy at Santa Fe.

HON. HOLM O. BURSUM, United States senator from New Mexico, represents the somewhat older group of American citizenship in the state, since he has lived there over forty years. Senator Bursum practically grew up in New Mexico, and his education and abilities having been formulated through frontier experiences and working conditions, he knows the industrial social and economic history of New Mexico as few other men do know it.

Senator Bursum was born at Fort Dodge, Iowa, February 10, 1867, son of Francis and Maria (Hilton) Bursum. His parents were born in Norway, near Christiania. In Iowa they lived on a farm near Fort Dodge, where Francis Bursum died when his son Holm was two years of age and was buried there. The mother died nine years later and was buried at Boulder, Colorado. There were just two children, Senator Bursum and Mrs. Lulu Wolfinger, the latter of whom lives at Los Angeles. From the age of five to ten Holm O. Bursum lived on a farm, and on the death of his mother, when he was eleven years of age, he had to depend entirely on his own exertions. For a time he worked in Denver with the Durbin Drug Company and also with the Colorado Telephone Company. Another service at Denver was as a table waiter in the English Kitchen. All his formal education in school Mr. Bursum acquired at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

In February, 1882, he arrived in New Mexico, at the hamlet of San Antonio, being then about fifteen years of age. While at

San Antonio he attended a night school kept by a very competent Spanish teacher, Julian Trujillo. He worked in a store in San Antonio, and after the routine experiences and training of youth his first important efforts in his own behalf was a venture in the freighting business between Fort Wingate and the Town of Wingate, which he followed a couple of years. At the same time he was employed as agent of the railway system at Fort Wingate. Following that he did some repair work on the grade of the Santa Fe road, and subsequently took up railroad building for the lumber and saw mill firm of Mitchell Brothers, constructing twenty-eight miles of railroad for this firm in 1893. During the past thirty years Senator Bursum's home and most of his interests have been in Socorro County, where he has followed ranching, raising both sheep and cattle. His stock ranch lies east of Socorro.

His first public service was a sheriff of Socorro County, from 1894 to 1898. In 1899-1900 he served as a member of the Territorial Senate under Col. Francisco Chavez, a noted citizen of a distinguished family. He was named chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and Finance. Due to him was the passage of the first refunding bill to cut down the interest rate in the state from six to four per cent. Governor Otero then appointed him superintendent of the State Penitentiary, and he had charge of that institution seven years. While at the penitentiary he originated the custom of placing convicts on public road work, and was also the first superintendent to establish an honor system among prisoners. He dispensed with the prison stripes and advocated an extra allowance of good time for faithful service. Mr. Bursum was elected and served as a member of the constitutional convention in 1910, being chosen floor leader, a position that brought him into close contact with all the activities of the convention. Largely due to his opposition the proposed "initiative" measure was defeated.

Through all the years Mr. Bursum has been a staunch republican. He served as chairman of the Territorial Central Committee from 1905 to 1911, and during that time never lost a political battle. He was a republican nominee for governor in 1911, but was defeated in the election by 2,000 votes. Again nominated for the same office in 1916, he was defeated by twelve hundred votes, though running some fifteen hundred votes ahead of the presidential vote in the state. He was a member of the delegation to the National Republican Convention of 1904, when Colonel Roosevelt was nominated for the presidency, and again in 1908, when William H. Taft was named in the convention at Chicago. In that convention he was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and wrote the plank pledging admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states of the Union. In 1912 he attended the National Convention again as a delegate in Chicago, and was a member of the resolution committee. He voted for Colonel Roosevelt's nomination, but supported the regular nominee. In 1919 Senator Bursum was made a member of the Republican National Committee to represent New Mexico and was reelected the following year. In the pre-convention campaign of 1920 he supported General Wood for the presidential nomination, having charge of the contest in committee relating to the General's inter-

est. After the nomination of Senator Harding he gave his full support to that nominee.

Mr. Bursum was appointed a member of the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Albert B. Fall, who was appointed secretary of the interior. Governor Mechem made the appointment. He took his seat in the Senate April 11, 1921, and at a special election held September 29, 1921, was chosen for the unexpired term, ending March 4, 1925.

In the Sixty-seventh Congress, 1921-23, perhaps no member of the Senate did more to distinguish himself and had his name attached to more important bills than the senator from New Mexico. He was made chairman of the Committee on Pensions of the Senate, less than four months after he had come into the body, setting a unique precedent in conferring such responsibilities upon so short a service. He became a member of the committees on military affairs, public land, civil service, privileges and elections. He was particularly interested in pensions for service men and older soldiers, being author of the Bursum bill which passed both Houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Harding. He reported out and secured the passage of the Spanish-American war widows pension bill, which is now on the Federal statutes, and provides for increased pensions for war widows. He also reported and passed some five thousand special acts granting increase of pensions to service men of all the United States wars. He also introduced a bonus bill and was one of the Senate leaders counted upon to make a strenuous fight in behalf of that measure when the Sixty-eighth Congress convened in December, 1923. He also secured the passage of a bill known as Bursum bill through the Senate, giving disabled emergency officers of the World war the same recognition and treatment accorded to officers coming from the regular army.

During the consideration of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill he had charge of the cattle schedule of the bill and also the meat, hides, wool schedules and the dye and chemical schedules. All these commodities were placed on the dutiable list except hides. Senator Bursum favors the constitutional amendment protecting child labor, and advocated financial relief for the agricultural and live stock industries. Largely through his efforts the War Finance Corporation advanced about ten million dollars to live stock growers in New Mexico during the critical years 1921-22, and without such measures of relief there is every reason to believe that a large number of the banks over the state would have become insolvent. Senator Bursum is opposed to the League of Nations and to the World Court under existing circumstances. He favors taking care of America first, and then turning over the surplus of goods, good-will and other forms of practical assistance to the general welfare of other nations. While he favors extending every assistance and sympathy to depressed humanity everywhere, he is opposed to meddling with the internal governmental affairs of the foreign countries.

Senator Bursum is a Master Mason. On August 3, 1898, at Silver City, New Mexico, he married Miss Lulu M. Moore. She was born in Arkansas, but was reared and educated at Silver City, New Mexico. Her father, Irvin Moore, was a native of Pennsyl-



Jose Montaner

vania, and became a farmer and rancher in the Southwest. Mrs. Bursum is a member of the Methodist Church. They have four children, Clara, Ruth Holm and Bettie.

JOSEPH MONTANER, member of the New Mexico State Senate, representing the Eleventh District, is a resident of Taos, and in that ancient community of New Mexico has achieved his real success in business and his prominence in public life, and for years has been regarded as one of the most useful and influential men of that section of the state.

He was born at Barcelona, Spain, September 1, 1877, son of Francisco and Theresa Grieve Montaner, both now deceased. He was the youngest of seven children, and grew up in a rural district of Spain where grape growing and wine making were the chief industries. He finished his education in the Sacred Heart institution at Barcelona, and possessed a liberal education, but in money had only seven dollars when he arrived in the United States in 1898. Mr. Montaner from the first has been identified with the newspaper business. He spent a few months at Tampa, Florida, where he took out his first naturalization papers. For two years he published a Spanish language newspaper at Trinidad, Colorado, called "El Tipografico."

From there in 1901 he came to Taos, and soon afterwards, with the support of some substantial citizens of that locality, established the first paper of Taos County, the *La Revista de Taos*." In 1909 he established the *Taos Valley News*, which is published in the English language. Both papers have been successful with Mr. Montaner as publisher, and he has kept them vigorous exponents of good journalistic principles and forces for civic advancement and enlightenment in that section of the state. They are republican in politics. Mr. Montaner, considering the capital he brought to this country, has been remarkably successful in a business way. He got his start as a successful newspaper man, and has acquired a large amount of valuable property, having erected a number of business houses at Taos, and is the owner of the principal buildings there.

Senator Montaner during the World war period acted as secretary of the local draft board of Taos County, under appointment from the President of the United States. He has served as secretary-treasurer of the Spanish American Normal School at El Rito, New Mexico. His first public office came in 1904 as deputy county clerk of Taos County. In 1912, when New Mexico entered the Union, he was chosen county school superintendent, being the first to hold that office under statehood. He was county superintendent nine years, and during that time completely reorganized the county school systems and was instrumental in securing the erection of forty new school buildings and established the first high school in the county, the Taos High School. In the fall of 1924 Mr. Montaner was made the party candidate for state senator, primarily for the purpose of redeeming the county politically. He was elected by a majority of thirteen hundred votes, though three years previously the democrats had carried the county. In the Senate Mr. Montaner has proposed laws abolishing the poll tax and the road tax in New Mexico, and introduced a bill for the location of a fish hatchery in Taos County, which has passed the

Senate. He is a member of the educational committee, is chairman of the committee on state institutions, a member of the committee on elections, roads and highways committee, finance committee and railroad and irrigation committee.

He married at Taos, September 1, 1906, Miss Maraquita Martinez, daughter of the first legislator from Taos County under the territorial government, Santiago Martinez, long a prominent man of affairs in that locality. Her father was born in New Mexico, of Spanish ancestry, the Martinez family as well as that of her mother, the Valdez, having been identified with New Mexico from the early period of Spanish settlement. Santiago Martinez was a farmer and rancher, and a soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Montaner was born at Taos and educated there. Her brother, Senator Malaquias Martinez, was senator from Taos County for twenty years. Senator and Mrs. Montaner have a daughter, Theodora Montaner.

HON. LOUISE H. COE has the distinction of being the first woman member of the New Mexico State Senate. She was elected in 1924, taking her seat in January, 1925, in the Seventh State Legislature. Senator Coe is a resident of Glencoe in Lincoln County, New Mexico, and she has been a resident of the territory and state since 1906.

She was born in Williamson County, Texas, daughter of William P. and Elizabeth (Connell) Holland. Her father was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, son of Martin Luther Holland, who was a slave-holding planter of that section of Virginia, the Holland family having acquired their lands direct from King George the Third. William P. Holland on leaving Virginia as a young man went to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he worked for a time as a farm hand and then came southwest to Taylor, Texas, where he became a merchant. For fifteen years he was merchant at Bartlett, Texas, and in 1906 moved to New Mexico, locating at Dexter. His wife, Elizabeth Connell, was born in Texas, daughter of Sampson Connell, who went to that state from Missouri. The children of William P. Holland and wife were two sons and two daughters: Carol, of Roswell, New Mexico; John, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Coe; and Inez, wife of George Wilcox, a druggist at Dexter, New Mexico.

Louise H. Coe acquired her early schooling at Bartlett, Texas, and after the family settled at Dexter, New Mexico, finished her grammar school work and in 1913 graduated from the high school at Roswell. After completing her high school course she taught in rural districts, and from high school she entered the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque for a year of study. For another year she taught in Chaves County, and then entered the University of Texas, at Austin, where she spent one year and a summer session. She resumed teaching in Lincoln County, New Mexico, and during summer vacations, attended normal and university courses. In 1921 she was elected county superintendent of schools for Lincoln County, succeeding Mrs. M. L. Blaney. Her work as county superintendent continued until the beginning of her term as state senator in January, 1925.

Her service as an educator deserves some special comment. While she was county superintendent in Lincoln County a number

of rural districts were consolidated, some new school buildings erected, a new high school established and several of the high schools brought to accredited rank, including that at Corona, while the Lincoln High School was accredited for a three years course by the State Board of Education.

Senator Coe is a democrat, having cast her first vote for Woodrow Wilson for president. She has been a delegate to county and state conventions, having been in the party convention at Santa Fe in 1924. She was elected county superintendent in a county normally republican. The Eighteenth Senatorial District comprises the counties of Otero and Lincoln, and she succeeded Senator E. M. Brickley. In the Senate she was assigned to the committee on education, and the committees on public institutions, rules and executive communication, revision and livestock. Her chief interest is in educational progress, and particularly is she interested in legislation to place the public school system on a cash basis. She was elected to the Senate without taking an active part in the campaign. Mrs. Coe is parliamentarian of the Glencoe Woman's Club, and for two years was identified with the work of the Carrizozo Woman's Club.

She was married at Roswell, New Mexico, December 18, 1918, to Mr. Wilbur Franklin Coe. He was born in New Mexico, the community where they now reside, Glencoe, being a village in Lincoln County named for the Coe family. He was born there in 1890, grew up on a farm at Ruidoso, finished his high school course at Roswell and graduated in law from Leland Stanford University in California. However, his energies are devoted to his farm and ranch on the Ruidoso.

HON. ZACHARIAH BUTLER MOON, member of the State Senate of New Mexico from the Twentieth District, comprising Eddy and Lea counties, is a resident of Hope in Eddy County, is a minister of the Gospel and is also interested in irrigation farming in that section of the state. He has lived in New Mexico since 1920, and formerly for a number of years was engaged in the ministry at Texas.

He was born in Arkansas, July 12, 1876. His father, Rev. R. D. Moon, now a resident of Rosewood, Texas, spent forty years in the labors of a Methodist preacher, and never missed a roll call during all those years, having baptized over six thousand converts in his time. He took superannuated relations when about sixty-five years of age. He married in Arkansas Miss Catherine Kirkland, a daughter of Zachariah Kirkland, who came from Kentucky. About 1878 they moved to Texas, and Mrs. R. D. Moon died in 1879. She left two sons, both ministers of the Gospel, William B. and Zachariah B., the former pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Wiley, Texas. The second wife of R. D. Moon was Rilla Hunton. Of their four sons and three daughters the survivors are: Richard Moon and Paul Moon, Mrs. W. B. Simmons, wife of a minister at Clovis, New Mexico; and Mrs. John M. Smith, of Dallas.

Zachariah B. Moon was an infant when his parents moved to Texas, and he grew up on his father's farm near Milford in Ellis County, attending public schools and taking three years of college work under Professor J. T. Overby at Mart, Texas, and as recently as 1922 attended the Southern Methodist University at Dallas. As

a young man he entered the ministry, being ordained at Wortham, Texas, by G. W. Sanders, president of the Central Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. Since 1908 Mr. Moon has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He preached his first sermon at Wortham, and took up regular work on a circuit known as the Board Tree Circuit, of which J. H. Sawyers was chairman of the Board of Stewards. When he was twenty-eight years of age, one of his sisters having become a widow with five children, he moved to Red River County, Texas, and for a time entered the livestock business, giving up church work. Mr. Moon in 1911 became interested in the prohibition campaign of Texas, holding fifty-six joint discussions over the state, twenty-eight of them with Butler Ralston, a prominent Texas attorney, who subsequently became a district attorney in one of the districts of northeastern Texas. In 1919 Rev. Moon was elected a member of the Lower House of the Texas Legislature, serving on the committees on federal relations, state affairs, stock and stock raising, conservation and reclamation. He was one of the original fifty members who formulated and promulgated the present reclamation laws of the state, his advocacy of that law having been part of his individual platform for election. He also signed the concurrent resolution which made national prohibition and national woman's suffrage possible.

Having fulfilled his duties to his widowed sister, Rev. Moon resumed his ministerial work, moving to New Mexico in 1920. He is now serving his fifth year as pastor of the Methodist Church at Hope. At the same time he has been active in community development, helping secure the appropriation from the Federal government for the reclamation and irrigation projects at Hope and the Penasco Valley. He acquired water rights in the valley, but later transferred them to the Hope community for a dollar consideration.

With a natural bent for politics Mr. Moon became active in party work in his home county soon after coming to the state. He was the only preacher in the Pecos Valley who failed to vote in the democratic primary of Eddy County in 1922. This allegiance formed the basis of the opposition to him for senator two years later, in 1924, and though he won the nomination easily, the campaign was somewhat bitter. After five hours' fight on the floor of the county convention he forced his adversary to permit him to name eighteen delegates to a nominating convention which convened at the courthouse of Carlsbad, and this convention placed him on the ticket as candidate for the Senate. The independents placed an independent democratic ticket in the field, but he defeated this candidate eight votes to one. He succeeded Judge Grantham as a member of the Senate and was sworn January 13, 1925. In the Senate he is a member of the committee on finance, including banks, banking, insurance and all appropriations made to the Senate; heads the democratic list of members on the irrigation committee, which includes agriculture and every thing pertaining thereto; and occupies the same position of honor on the public lands and livestock committee. He introduced Senate Memorial No. 2, seeking an amendment to the Federal Reserve Banking Law, requiring that the profits of the Federal Reserve Bank or a sufficient per cent thereof be placed in the National Bank with a guar-

antee fund for depositors. He was opposed to the adoption of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution except by referendum. During the World war Senator Moon made speeches in behalf of the various phases of the patriotic program and was himself registered and classified. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Rev. Moon married at Corsicana, Texas, October 20, 1898, Virginia Duvall, who was born in Texas, of Virginia parentage, being a daughter of Frederick W. H. Duvall. She was reared in Navarro County, Texas, and was educated in public schools, being the youngest in a family of twelve children and the only one living in New Mexico. Senator Moon and wife have a daughter, Roberta, who graduated from the College of Industrial Art at Denton, Texas, and for two years taught in the public schools of Texas. She is now the wife of Roscoe L. Kyle, formerly connected with the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, now a resident of Loving, New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle have two children, Margaret Virginia and Minnie L.

ARTHUR L. ENGLAND during his residence in Union County has become known as a man of positive character and of great efficiency in everything he undertakes, whether in business for himself or as a public official. He has been a homesteader and business man at Clayton, but is best known for what he has accomplished in the cause of education during his service as county superintendent of schools, and is the present county treasurer.

Mr. England was born in Collin County, Texas. His father, Edward F. England, was born in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky around Lexington, of old Virginia ancestry. In 1876, the centennial year, he moved to Texas, and has been one of the progressive factors in the citizenship of the northern part of that state. He is still active as a cotton ginner in Collin County. During his youth he had few educational opportunities, but has made use of his time and advantages, so that intellectually he has been the equal of many college bred men. He was too young for service in the Civil war, though his people were all strongly Southern. Edward F. England married in Arkansas Miss Emily Hudson, likewise of old Virginia stock. She died in 1901, at the age of forty-eight, mother of five children: Tot E., who died at McKinney in 1902; Gertie L., widow of Dudley Roundtree, and a resident of Clayton, New Mexico; May, wife of J. W. Cantrell, of Amarillo, Texas; Arthur L.; and Pearce England, of McKinney. The second wife of Edward F. England was Miss Lillie Beard, and by that marriage there is a son, Byron, of McKinney.

Arthur L. England grew up in Northern Texas, getting his education in the public schools, in Hawthorne College at McKinney and in Draughans Business College at McKinney. For one year he taught in his home county, and for three years was a teacher in West Texas at Groom.

Mr. England came to Union County, New Mexico, in 1906, and for some years was both a farmer and teacher. He took up his homestead in the Thomas community south of Clayton, and while proving up taught a country school there. He continued teaching in different localities, and in 1919 was elected and served two years as county superintendent of schools, succeeding H. H. Errett in that office. For two years he was out of office. During 1920 and

1922 he was engaged in the abstract business at Clayton, making a set of abstracts from the county records, and also carried on an insurance and bonding business. In 1922 he was re-elected county superintendent, succeeding Miss Marie Myers. From 1917 to 1921 he was a member of the County Board of Education. In his term as county superintendent his most important work was in connection with the consolidation of rural schools and handling the financial problems of local education. During that term ten schools were consolidated, resulting not only in financial economy but in the general improvement of advantages over the old system.

Mr. England has been quite active in local politics. He is a democrat, and his first presidential vote was given to Judge Parker in 1904. In 1924 he won the nomination for county treasurer in the primaries, and won the election over a strong opposition candidate. In January, 1925, he entered the treasurer's office, succeeding George B. Ruble.

Mr. England is a member of the Clayton Chamber of Commerce, the Clayton Rotary Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Church. During the World war he gave his most effective aid to the cause as an intensive farmer and food producer. Under the second draft law he was registered, and he made some four-minute talks and was active in the Red Cross, Mrs. England being a member of the knitting brigade in the county.

Mr. England married in Wiley, Texas, in June, 1906, Miss Maude C. Smith, a native of Collin County, where she was educated in the public schools. She was born October 23, 1885, one of a family of eleven children, nine of whom survive. She is the only one of the children in New Mexico. Her parents were J. Wesley and Katie (Marriott) Smith, her father a native of Illinois while her mother was born in England. The three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. England are: Maurine, Katherine and Ila Mae.

JOSE P. SANCHEZ, a sheep and cattle rancher, whose activities for some years have been in the vicinity of Pastura in Guadalupe County, is a good business man and an equally good citizen, giving generously of his time and means to the various welfare projects in his community.

The Sanchez family has been in New Mexico for more than one hundred years. Jose P. Sanchez was born in San Miguel County, July 10, 1886. His grandfather was named Jose, and his life was identified with the ranching industry. The father of Jose P. was Juan Sanchez, who was born in Valencia County, New Mexico, and followed cattle and sheep raising until his death in 1920, at the age of sixty-five. He was an industrious type of citizen, and gave practically all his attention to his business and his home interests. He married Paublita Martinez, daughter of Anastacio Martinez and of the Martinez family which has had representatives identified with every phase of New Mexico development since pioneer times. Mrs. Juan Sanchez died in 1894, mother of four children: Jose P.; Rita, wife of V. S. Montoya, of Albuquerque; Maria, wife of Santiago Tafoya; and Adolph, of Santa Rosa.

Jose P. Sanchez was reared in the country around Tucumcari, but as a young man came to Guadalupe County. The best part of his education was acquired in the Christian Brothers College at

Santa Fe. Since boyhood he has been familiar with the practical phases of livestock husbandry. He entered this business near Tucumcari, where he remained about twelve years, and twenty-two years of his life have been devoted to sheep and cattle growing. During that time he has experienced nearly all the ups and downs of the business, selling wool as cheap as twelve cents a pound and beef cattle as low as twenty dollars a head. Mr. Sanchez controls about eighteen sections of land in Pastura, and is one of the ranchers who have not appreciably diminished their activities on account of recent years of adversity. He has his ranch stocked with the White Faced cattle and Rambouillet sheep.

In his locality he has for some years been engaged in merchandising. He is chairman of the local school board, is former chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and is one of the building committee erecting the new Catholic Church at Pastura. Mr. Sanchez in politics has always followed the fortunes of the republican party, casting his first presidential vote in 1912 for President Taft. For some years he has almost invariably been present at local conventions, and has also attended state conventions, including the one which nominated Manuel Otero for governor in 1924. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and St. Joseph's Society, and during the World war was registered but not called. He contributed of his means and his influence to the successful persecution of the war.

Mr. Sanchez married at Las Vegas, August 22, 1902, Miss Delina Tafoya. She was born in Las Vegas and educated in the Sisters School there. Her father was Niconor Tafoya, and her mother, Jesusita Otero, was a daughter of Santiago Otero, of the distinguished Otero family of New Mexico. The parents of Mrs. Sanchez had four children, the other three being: Cornelio, Max and Santiago Tafoya.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez have an interesting family of children, named Paublita, Juna, Maria, Refugio, Nestor, Max, Aurora, Jose P., Jr., and Josephina. The daughter Paublita is the wife of Placido Tapia, who was associated with her father on the ranch. The son Juan is also taking a man's part on the home ranch. The daughter Maria is a student in the high school at Santa Rosa.

IRA L. LUDWICK was an early settler in Estencia Valley, entering land there in 1908. His has been a most purposeful and useful life. He became well known as a teacher in the Valley, has been a farmer and stockman, has held public office, has worked for the civic and commercial welfare of his home town of Estancia, and has carried many of the burdens of religious leadership in the community.

Mr. Ludwick was born near Butler, in Bates County, Missouri, and represents an old family, originally of Pennsylvania German stock. There were members of the family who were in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution. One of his ancestors was Peter Ludwick of Philadelphia, and there was recently discovered a letter written by him which was dated 1778.

The family was established in Missouri many years before the Civil war, two brothers going to that state from Ohio. One of these brothers was George Washington Ludwick, grandfather of Ira L. When the war came on he sided with the south and died

while a soldier in the Confederate army. His wife, Ruth Dickerson, was born in Ohio, of Scotch ancestry. They had five sons, all too young to participate in the Civil war. The famous military order, No. 11, issued by the Union forces, drove this family out of Dayton County during the war, and their home and property was devastated. After the war they found on their return nothing but the land. Since that time nearly all the men and women of the Ludwick family have followed for some portion of their lives the profession of teaching. George Washington Ludwick, Jr., was born in Dayton County in the early '50s. He acquired a common school education, and spent many years as a farmer, until about 1900, when he moved out to Los Angeles, California, where he has since been identified with the retail lumber business. He married Miss Mary Odneal, a native of Bates County and daughter of Joseph Odneal, who was of Irish stock. The Odneal family moved to Missouri from Tennessee. Ira Leroy Ludwick, of Estancia, has one brother, Carl George, who for many years has been an electrician in the service of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company.

Ira L. Ludwick had a farm rearing in central Missouri. At the age of seventeen, having exhausted the advantages of the local school and with no means to continue his education, he began teaching, and for several years alternated between teaching and spending his earnings as a student in Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri. He was never able to graduate. Teaching was his active profession more or less for twenty-two years. His last work as a teacher was the two years he served as principal of the Estancia School after coming to New Mexico. In the meantime, in 1908, he arrived in the territory and took up a homestead, and has maintained himself in rather close touch with farming in the valley ever since. He left the farm to take the office and duties of United States commissioner. He is also in the fire insurance business and is local representative of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. For four years Mr. Ludwick has been secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Estancia. In politics he has been first and foremost an advocate of good government and decency in public life. He cast his first presidential ballot in 1900 for Colonel Bryan, but has never been a candidate for any political office. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Ludwick has probably borne more of the miscellaneous burdens of the people of Estancia County than any other man. He was urged by his mother to train for the ministry. He felt no definite call to that vocation, and really gave up his college career to avoid being drawn into the ministry. He felt then and experience has proved to him that he could best serve the cause of religion as a layman. In the Estancia Valley, when pastors were needed to guide new congregations, the district superintendent of the Methodist Church asked Mr. Ludwick to become responsible for two congregations until a minister could be engaged. Thus he has performed the duties of a local Methodist preacher at Willard and Fort Sumner, and has been in this work for some time, doing all that usually falls to the lot of a pastor, preaching, pastoral work, officiating at weddings and funerals and giving all the time he possibly can from his private affairs. In this service he has discovered that even in this region where there is little concern for churches and

preachers a business man can do such work and retain the confidence of the community.

Mr. Ludwick married near Butler, Missouri, February 18, 1904, Miss Ora Snodgrass, who was born in that community and grew up in the same locality as her husband, getting her education in the public schools. Her father, James V. Snodgrass, was born while his parents were moving from Tennessee to Missouri. He died in Estancia in 1917, at the age of seventy-six. He served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil war. The mother of Mrs. Ludwick was Julia Radford. Mrs. Ludwick has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Kimble, of Butler, Missouri. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwick are Marietta and Julia Ellen.

During the World war Mr. Ludwick was one of the four-minute speakers of Estancia, and gave much time to the Red Cross and other organizations.

JAMES HARDY WIGGINS, M. D. Since the early months of America's participation in the World war Doctor Wiggins has been a physician and surgeon on active duty in the City of Estancia, county seat at Torrance County. His professional abilities have made him well known over all the Estancia Valley, and his abilities and character have brought him into favorable prominence.

Dr. Wiggins was born at Summerville, Alabama, December 6, 1878, and is of remote Welsh ancestry. One branch of the Wiggins family was established in Monroe County, Alabama, in 1818, and several of its members gained distinction in the affairs of Alabama, one of them being a member of the First Constitutional Convention of the state. The parents of Dr. Wiggins were James H. and Mary (Grizzard) Wiggins, both born in Alabama. His father served four years in a cavalry regiment of the Confederate army, and though in arduous and dangerous service was never wounded. He became a farmer after the war, afterwards went into local politics and for many years was an official of his county, serving as sheriff and tax collector, and performed some official duties at the court house for almost thirty years. He retired from office in 1906. Of his eight children five reached mature years: William M., of Albany, Alabama; Fannie R.; Mrs. C. Strickland; Dr. Wiggins; Mrs. C. H. Chunn.

James Hardy Wiggins was reared on a farm in Morgan County, Alabama, had access to a country school, and after reaching manhood used means of his own earnings to perfect his education. He spent 1900-01 in Birmingham College. Subsequently he entered the Medical Department of the University of Alabama, was graduated April 30, 1909, and then located at Flint, Alabama, for practice, where he remained about seven years.

On coming to New Mexico in January, 1916, Dr. Wiggins practiced for two and a half years at Moriarity, and in July, 1918, moved south to Estancia, where he has built up a very extensive general practice. During the World war he was the only physician left between Willard and Santa Fe, and though he sought opportunity to get into the Medical Corps, his duties were given preference at home. He examined many of the recruits from his section, and every professional service he made to an enlisted soldier or member of his family was given free of charge during the war. Doctor Wiggins is assistant surgeon at Estancia for the New Mex-

ico Central Railway. He is a member of the New Mexico State Medical Society.

Doctor Wiggins has also served as health officer of Estancia. Outside of his profession much of his attention has been directed towards improving the educational facilities, and for four years he was a member of the local school board. He grew up in a democratic home, casting his first presidential ballot for Colonel Bryan, and is still a consistent democrat. He joined the Masonic Lodge at Albany, Alabama, in 1909, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias of Estancia. He is a Methodist.

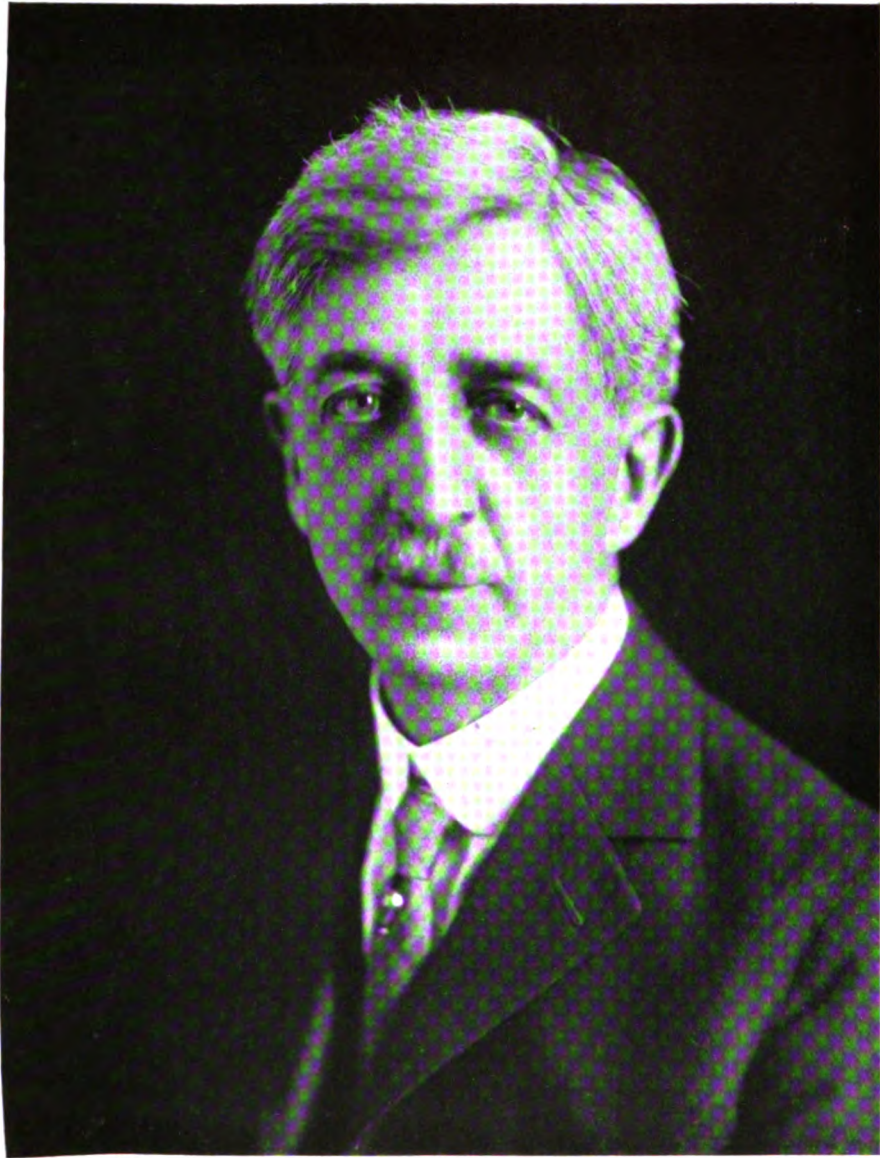
Dr. Wiggins married at Flint, Alabama, April 28, 1910, Miss Frances Wise, who was born and reared at Flint, finishing her education in the Athens Female College at Alabama. She was a teacher of music before her marriage. Her parents were James H. and Mary (Price) Wise, her father an ex-Confederate soldier and a farmer. Mrs. Wiggins was one of four children, and two others survived: Edward M., who for many years was a railroad official in old Mexico and is now in Cuba; and Mrs. N. G. Kennedy, of Jackson, Mississippi. Dr. and Mrs. Wiggins have three children: Edward Bennett, Mary Gleason and James Wise.

JUDGE REED HOLLOMAN, judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District of New Mexico, with official residence at Santa Fe, has been a member of the bar of New Mexico since 1908, and has had thirty years of experience and training in his chosen profession.

Judge Holloman was born on a farm in Crawford County, Missouri, August 3, 1871, and his father, David Holloman, was a native of the same county. He was a southern sympathizer during the Civil war, though not a soldier. His years were devoted to farming, and he died at Bakersfield, California, in 1902, at the age of sixty-seven. His first wife, and the mother of Judge Holloman, was Elizabeth Jane Dunlap, who was born in Crawford County, Missouri, in 1840. She died in California in 1877. Her three children were: Robert E., of Miami, Florida; Reed; and William T., of Dallas, Texas. The second wife of David Holloman was Frances Isabel Henderson, and the three children of that union were: Lila, who died at Lebanon, Indiana; Mrs. May Jones, of Lebanon; and Newell Holloman, also of Lebanon.

When Reed Holloman was two years of age his parents moved to Santa Clara County, California, where his mother died when he was about six years of age. When he was nine years old his father took his family back east and settled at Lebanon, Indiana, and he grew to manhood in that locality, all his early years being spent on a farm. He attended the Lebanon High School, took his academic work in the Indiana University, and completed his law course in the Indiana Law School of the State University. A few months before graduating he left the school and was admitted to the bar at Lebanon in November, 1893, and for about fifteen years carried on a successful law practice in that section of Indiana. In 1896 he was elected and served two years as prosecuting attorney of Boone County. Most of the time he was in practice alone, and for five years was associated with B. S. Higgins.

In April, 1908, Judge Holloman arrived in New Mexico, locating at Tucumcari, where he became the first city attorney of that



Reed Holloman

locality. In 1910 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, being chairman of the Committee on Schedule and member of the judiciary and corporation committees, and subsequently he campaigned in Quay County for the adoption of the constitution.

In 1914 Judge Holloman removed to Santa Fe to engage in law practice, and was associated with the law firm of Catron & Catron until August, 1917. At that date Governor Lindsey appointed him to the district bench as successor to Colonel E. C. Abbott, who had resigned to enter the army in the World war. In the 1918 election Judge Holloman was chosen as the republican candidate for the district judgeship, and in 1924 he was nominated by the judicial convention of his party, receiving the nomination by acclamation, with resolutions strongly commanding his exceptional services while on the bench. He was elected by a majority of 2,213.

Judge Holloman was state chairman of the Liberty Loan Drive for the Tenth Federal Reserve District, including the northern half of the state, and he coordinated his work with the chairman for the south part of the state, building up an organization that was largely responsible for the record made, as a result of which New Mexico excelled every other state in the Union in oversubscriptions of its quota to the various Liberty Loan drives.

Judge Holloman married, at Lebanon, Indiana, January 1, 1908, Miss Minnie A. Bassett, who was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, but was reared in Lebanon, and educated in the Lebanon High School. Her parents were William and Mary (Robinett) Bassett. She is one of four children, the other three being: Allen Bassett, of Monticello, Indiana; William, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Fannie, who is married and lives in Chicago. Judge and Mrs. Holloman have one child, Minnie Elizabeth, born February 17, 1909.

Judge Holloman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Kiwanis Club. Mrs. Holloman has been active in the woman's clubs and the Woman's Board of Trade of Santa Fe, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

RICHARD H. MYERS is a prosperous farmer, fruit grower and dairy man of Bernalillo County. His ranch is located eight miles south of Albuquerque, and the improvements that have made it one of the productive estates in that section of the Rio Grande Valley are the direct result of his own labors and enterprise.

Mr. Myers was brought to New Mexico Territory when only three months old. He was born at Oswego, Labette County, Kansas, October 10, 1878, son of Richard B. and Anna (Parsons) Myers, and grandson of Joseph and Nancy (Brazil) Myers, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Tennessee. Joseph Myers up to the time of the Civil war was a farmer in Southern Illinois. He became a volunteer soldier with the Seventh Illinois Infantry, and lost his life in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, in 1862. His wife died the following year. Thus six orphan children were left to face the world alone. The next to the oldest was Richard B. Myers, who was born in Effingham County, Illinois, in February, 1850, and was a boy of about twelve when his father was

killed. In 1867 he went to Kansas, locating at Oswego, in the southeastern part of the state. He was soon in the government service as a scout under General McKenzie. He was on duty in Texas and also under General Crook on the frontier, participating in a number of expeditions against the Mexican outlaws and Indians. He performed a similar service in New Mexico, and also in Colorado during the Ute Indian uprising.

Richard B. Myers is an old-timer of New Mexico, and established his home at old Albuquerque in December, 1878. Engaged in the grocery business there, and has long been a man of prominence in the territory and state. He was county treasurer of Bernalillo County at one time, and under President Roosevelt was appointed district judge in the Panama Canal zone, serving in that capacity four years. For some years he was also in the tobacco business at Tucson, Arizona. Though he has made his own way since boyhood, and is largely self educated, he early developed the ability as a public speaker and has a fluent command of the Spanish language. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Anna Parsons, who married Richard B. Myers, was the daughter of a Union soldier who was wounded and taken prisoner and died in Libby prison at Richmond, Virginia. She was born in Illinois in 1856, and died at Albuquerque February 16, 1913. Her children were two in number: Richard H. and Cora. The daughter is the wife of Dr. J. H. Linder, of Socorro, New Mexico.

Richard H. Myers was reared in the Albuquerque district, attending the high school of that city and also had a business course in the University of New Mexico. He took up the vocation of stationary engineer, and while in his twentieth year he volunteered his services at the time of the Spanish-American war. He became a private of Company E of the First Territorial Regiment, but did not get beyond the confines of his own country. He was in training camp and was mustered out at Albany, Georgia, February 11, 1899. Soon after his return home he became engineer of the Albuquerque electric light plant, and subsequently spent fourteen years as a stationary engineer at the power plant of the Guggenheim Exploring Expedition of Silverton, Colorado. Resigning that work he returned to New Mexico, and has since devoted his energies to his farm. He acquired this farm when the land was covered with sage brush and was practically valueless for agricultural purposes. He has developed a private water plant, and now has under cultivation an alfalfa tract and a small orchard. Dairying for eight years has been the chief source for his revenue, and he has a herd of Jersey cows.

Mr. Myers while not a soldier in the World war rendered some special service as a locomotive fireman with the Santa Fe Railway. He married at Silverton, Colorado, September 18, 1904, Miss Gertrude A. Newton. She was born at Oakland, California, daughter of Thomas A. and Carrie (Powers) Newton, her father, a native of Lanchashire, England, and her mother of Boston, Massachusetts. Her father, who was a machine blacksmith, died in Denver, Colorado, in March, 1914, and her widowed mother now lives at Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Myers, the third of seven children, is a graduate of the Denver Conservatory of Music. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Myers are: Richard N., William H., Helen, Tom and Margaret.

MRS. CORDIE WIGGINS was one of the very first settlers in the Cimarron Valley in Union County, of the extreme northeastern corner of New Mexico. She came here when a girl of seventeen, and during her married life, as well as since her widowhood, has been closely identified with the practical interests of cattle ranching and farming. While her ranch, her business and her citizenship interests are in New Mexico, her post office address is over the state line at Kenton, Oklahoma.

Mr. Wiggins is widow of the late James W. Wiggins, who was born near Waco, in McLennan County, Texas, October 17, 1861. His father, James W. Wiggins, moved to Texas from Mississippi, and during the greater part of his life engaged in school teaching and educational work. James W. Wiggins, the son, was one of four children by his fathers' second marriage. Until the death of his parents he acquired liberal educational advantages at home, and he then lived with an older brother until ready to start life for himself. About the time he reached his majority he left Texas and came out to Fort Sumner, New Mexico. His last employment by other ranchers was with the "DD" ranch. He then engaged in the cattle business for himself. While driving a trail herd northward he met Miss Cordelia Horn, and on February 14, 1892, they were married.

Mrs. Wiggins is a daughter of Thomas E. and Sarah E. (Sloan) Horn, the Horn family having come originally from Missouri. Thomas E. Horn was born in Texas, was a Confederate soldier in the Civil war, and his death after the war was the direct result of measles contracted while in the army. He is buried at Lisbon in Dallas County, Texas. His oldest son, Henry, died unmarried at the age of twenty-three, and his other son, Samuel T., died when past thirty, both of them spending their last years in New Mexico. Mrs. Thomas E. Horn was subsequently married to James W. Evans, a native of Indiana, and they came to New Mexico, Mrs. Wiggins being at that time a young woman of seventeen. At Clayton Mr. Evans was cashier of the First National Bank during its early history and subsequently a rancher. He was in the Union army during the Civil war. Since his death his widow, the mother of Mrs. Wiggins, has continued to reside at Clayton and is now seventy-seven years of age.

When Mrs. Wiggins first saw Clayton there was little to distinguish it from the rest of the landscape, the only improvements being the railroad station, an old hotel made out of a ranch house that had been moved from the Rafael ranch, while the post office was kept in a tent. Mrs. Wiggins was born and grew up on a farm in Dallas County, Texas, and her education was supplied by public schools there before she came to New Mexico. She had been in New Mexico about four years when she met and married James W. Wiggins. After their marriage they lived at Clayton for a time and conducted the hotel under lease. They then moved into the Cimarron Valley, and for the first four years lived not far from their permanent location. They homesteaded the tract on which Mrs. Wiggins now resides after buying two hundred acres in the valley.

They started ranching with little capital, getting together about sixty-eight cows of the old southern or long horn Texas cattle. In subsequent years, as they had a surplus of stock, they drove them

to Kansas over the trails, or sold them to passing stock buyers. Later they shipped their stock. By a gradual process they bred out the old long horn blood, replacing it with Hereford strain, and the Hereford stock gives the chief characteristic to the cattle on the Wiggins ranch today. The cattle brand through all the years has been the HL Bar. Mrs. Wiggins and her husband were very busy as cattle ranchers, and they extended their acreage to comprise some twenty-five sections, practically in a body. Almost two miles of it lies along the Cimarron River, while the rest is mesa land. The ranch is under fence, and along the river the land is under irrigation, devoted to alfalfa growing.

Mr. James W. Wiggins after twenty-three years of married life passed away September 14, 1915. He was a very capable business man and rancher, but was not active in politics. He served as a director of the school in his home community. The contribution made by him and his wife to church developments was at Kenton in Oklahoma. He voted as a democrat in politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins had four children: Henley, wife of F. F. Punke, at Clayton; George H. Wiggins; Pauline Evans, now Mrs. Arthur D. Fitzgerald, of the Cimarron Valley; and Loleita. The son, George H., was educated in the Lamar High School in Colorado, attended Clarendon College at Clarendon, Texas, and is a successful young rancher now located on the Wiggins home ranch. He married Miss Margaret Easley, and by this marriage Mrs. Wiggins has a grandson, James Albert.

Mrs. Wiggins is interested as a citizen in public affairs. She cast her first presidential vote for Mr. Wilson in 1912, but it indicates her independence of judgment in political affairs when it is stated that she voted for Mr. Coolidge in 1924. She and her family supported through the purchase of bonds and other activities all the local war program.

NATIVIDAD GARCIA, county clerk of McKinley County, is a native son of New Mexico, one of the vigorous, alert and enterprising young men of Gallup, and in the administration of one of the important county offices has proved at all times systematic, efficient, prompt and courteous in handling all the patrons of the office.

Mr. Garcia was born at Gallup, September 27, 1898, son of Sigfriedo and Raymunda (Gonzales) Garcia. His parents were also born in New Mexico and now reside at Sandoval, where his father is a farmer and sheep raiser.

Natividad Garcia acquired his early education in public schools at Gallup, attended the Sacred Heart School and at Albuquerque completed his commercial training in the Albuquerque Business College. Returning to Gallup, he entered the service of the Gallup State Bank, and performed the duties of clerk, bookkeeper and teller during the year and ten months he remained there.

Resigning, Mr. Garcia in 1922 became candidate for the office of county clerk of McKinley County. He was elected by a majority of 158, and in 1924 was again a candidate and in that exceedingly close campaign was chosen by a majority of forty-five. Mr. Garcia for a time was a stockholder and bookkeeper for the Association Cooperative Mercantile Company.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. On September 8, 1924, he married Miss Cecilia Garcia, daughter of David O. Garcia, of New Mexico.



W. B. Dill

HON. ANTONIO A. SEDILLO. Representing family names and traditions identified with the Spanish and Mexican period of New Mexico, Antonio A. Sedillo, of Albuquerque, is a thoroughly modern citizen of the state, a prominent lawyer, and distinguished by many services of a public nature.

His great-grandfather, José Sedillo, was a son of the original grantee of the Antonio Sedillo land grant in Valencia and Bernalillo counties, given by the King of Spain in 1769 as a reward for twenty years of active service in the army. The great-grandson of this grantee, Antonio A. Sedillo, was at one time school commissioner of Socorro County, and the first probate clerk and recorder of Lincoln County. Antonio A. Sedillo, the Albuquerque attorney, was born at Socorro, April 15, 1876. His father was the late Rufino Sedillo, a native of Socorro, who died there in 1899. He served as probate clerk of Lincoln County, and afterward as deputy probate clerk of Socorro County for many years. He was also engaged in school teaching. The mother of Antonio A. Sedillo was Donaciana Montoya-Baca, daughter of J. J. Montoya and Isabel Baca de Montoya. The Montoya-Baca family have been in New Mexico since the early Spanish regime. Antonio A. Sedillo was the oldest of five children reared by his parents. His brother, C. B. Sedillo, is well known in the real estate business and a land attorney at Magdalena, New Mexico. Another brother, Nestor P. Sedillo, was an attorney, and died in February, 1921.

Antonio A. Sedillo showed his self-reliance and energy as a youth in his various struggles and labors for an education to fit himself for his chosen profession of the law. He began his own training in home schools and under private and public teachers. He took correspondence courses in law, read under attorneys, and in the meantime worked as a laborer in a smelter, was a clerk in stores, and for three years was deputy probate clerk and for one year deputy county assessor of Socorro County. He also taught school and for a few months was principal of the public schools at Socorro. He was admitted to the bar at El Paso, Texas, in April, 1899, before Judge Walthal, and practiced there for a time. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar of New Mexico, and was engaged in a successful practice at Socorro until 1907, when he removed to Albuquerque, where he has won a signal position at the bar. He is one of the thorough men in his profession, and the preparation of his cases shows that nothing has been omitted which should be included to make up a complete record of his clients' cause. He is a member of the Albuquerque Bar Association, and was admitted to the United States Supreme Court in 1918 and to the Arizona Supreme Court in 1922.

His record as a public official has been that of efficient and painstaking service. He was city clerk and city attorney of Socorro from 1901 to 1903, inclusive, and was district attorney for the Fifth District from 1903 to 1905. He also acted as chief interpreter in the House of the Territorial Legislature during the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assemblies. He handled a number of important cases during his term as district attorney. During 1905-06 he was a member of the Board of Education of his native town and for three years prior to statehood was a member of the Board of Education of Albuquerque. He was elected a delegate

to the Constitutional Convention in 1910, and was a member of the body which framed New Mexico's organic law and under which New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912. He was official translator of the codification of 1915, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Third State Legislative Assembly, and served as legal adviser to Governor Larrazolo in 1919. In every position he has exhibited the loyalty and devotion to duty which characterized the genuine citizen and patriot. In 1919 Mr. Sedillo was commissioned by Governor Larrazolo as a member of the Board of Regents of the State University at Albuquerque, and by subsequent appointment of Governor Hinkle still holds that position.

Mr. Sedillo is a republican in politics and served as secretary of the Central Committee in Socorro County for six or eight years and also edited Spanish papers during political campaigns. He made his first political speech when he was twenty-two years of age. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and for three years was supreme vice president of the Spanish-American Alliance and for the past five years has been official counsellor of that order.

April 22, 1901, Mr. Sedillo married at Lemitar, New Mexico, Miss Tula Vigil. Her father was Severo M. Vigil and her mother, Miss Manuela C. de Baca. Mr. and Mrs. Sedillo are the parents of five children: John A. A., a practicing attorney at Albuquerque, at present law clerk of the New Mexico Supreme Court; Manuela C. and Rufus R., both students in the University of New Mexico; Gertrude I. and Filomeno M., students in the Albuquerque High School.

DENNIS CHAVEZ. One of the oldest families in the state, including a long list of landholders and patriots and men of distinguished ability, is that of Chavez, represented by a prominent young attorney of Albuquerque, Dennis Chavez.

This family has been located in the country around Albuquerque since the early part of the eighteenth century. In 1739 Nicholas Duran Chavez petitioned for a land grant. This petition was granted in June of that year by Governor Mendoza of the Spanish Province of New Mexico, and on the twenty-sixth of August he was placed in possession of the grant in the manner and form then in use by the chief alcalde. The later generation of the family was represented by Manuel Chavez, who married Isidora Armijo, a sister of Manuel Armijo, the last governor of New Mexico, under the Mexican regime. Jesus Maria Chavez, son of Manuel and Isidora Chavez, married a distant relative, Isabel Chavez. He was a stock raiser, and he lost his life while fighting against the Jicarilla Apache Indians near the site of Carizozo, New Mexico, in 1873.

David Chavez, father of the Albuquerque attorney and son of J. M. Chavez, was born at the old homestead, Los Chavez, in Valencia County in 1856. He has spent his life as a stock raiser and farmer, is a republican in politics and active in local affairs. He is a member of the Catholic faith. He married Miss Paz Sanchez, daughter of Desiderio Sanchez and Barbara Chavez, a niece of

General Armijo, the old governor. David Chavez and wife had eight children, all of whom are still living. One of the sons, David, is attorney for the State Land Office at Santa Fe.

Dennis Chavez, third in the family of his parents, was born at the old homestead, Los Chavez in Valencia County, April 8, 1888. He acquired a public school education, and as a young man, from 1906 to 1915, he was connected with the engineering department of the City of Albuquerque. During that time he assisted in planning and carrying out some of the first important municipal improvements, including the construction of a storage system, the building of the present city hall and the construction of a street lighting system. After resigning his office with the municipal government he entered Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., taking the law course, and graduating LL. B., in 1920. He then returned to Albuquerque, and since July of that year has been engaged in a general practice. He specializes in criminal law, and has already handled a number of noteworthy cases.

He has always been a democrat, casting his first presidential ballot for President Wilson in 1912. He supported Mr. Cox as party candidate in 1920. On several occasions he has been a member of the County and State Central Committees, and in 1922 was elected a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. He succeeded a republican in that body, and in the election had a majority of 2,500 in a district which normally gives a margin of a thousand votes to the republican candidate. Mr. Chavez was conspicuous in support of Senator Jones in 1916, devoting much of his time to the campaign in Rio Arriba and Taos counties. In 1924 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in New York.

Mr. Chavez is a stockholder in the Southwestern Construction Company, an organization for home building in Albuquerque. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Columbus. At Albuquerque, on November 9, 1911, Mr. Chavez married Miss Ymelda Espinosa, daughter of Celso Espinosa and his wife, Rafaela (Martinez) Espinosa. She is a sister of Prof. A. M. Espinosa, who for a number of years was professor of modern languages in the University of New Mexico, and since 1910 has been professor of Spanish at Leland Stanford Junior University. He is widely known as a scholar and author and translator of many works in Spanish. Mrs. Chavez was born at Del Norte, Colorado, was educated in the public schools of Boulder, that state, graduated in 1908 from the preparatory department of the University of New Mexico, and also took collegiate work in the university. Before her marriage she was a teacher in the public schools at Bernalillo County. Mr. and Mrs. Chavez have two children, Dennis, Jr., and Ymelda.

HON CLARENCE M. BOTTS, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, has accumulated honors and distinctions in the profession of law and public life that are a direct testimony of his exceptional ability and character.

Judge Botts was born near Plymouth, Hancock County, Illinois, January 30, 1881. His great-grandfather, Rev. Joseph Botts, was probably a native of Virginia, lived in Kentucky for many years, and finally accompanied his son, William O. Botts, to Western

Illinois. William O. Botts moved from Kentucky to Hancock County, Illinois, during the '50s, and spent his life as a farmer. He and his wife are buried in St. Mary's Church Yard in Hancock County. He was twice married, the grandmother of Judge Botts being Mary Walker. In the Walker family there were soldiers in both the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil war. The children of William O. Botts were: Mary, Margaret and Sidney, all by the first marriage, and of these Sidney served as a Union soldier; Robert W., Joseph, William G., Charles and Myrtle.

Robert W. Botts, father of Judge Botts, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, had a country school education, and devoted his active life to farming and breeding of Shorthorn cattle. He married Laura Ann White, daughter of James A. and Permelia (Boyd) White. The White family went to Illinois from Ohio. Mrs. Robert W. Botts died in 1910, mother of the following children: Clarence Milton; Oscar Lee, of Quincy, Illinois; Frances, wife of Blufford Aylor, of North Dakota; Nellie, wife of Turner Foley, and Catherine, wife of Roy Yetter, all in Hancock County, Illinois.

Clarence M. Botts was reared on a farm in Western Illinois, and remained there until he was eighteen years of age. Up to that time he had had the advantages of the country schools, and he left home to attend the high school at Carthage. Two years later he became a country school teacher, teaching while continuing his higher education in the college at Carthage. While in college he taught in its preparatory department. He was still an educator when he came to New Mexico in 1905, teaching a year in Otero County, following which he became principal of the high school at Artesia. At the end of a term he resigned and, moving to Hope, entered a tract of government land and while improving it served as United States commissioner and also carried on the study of law. His early law studies were pursued alone, since there was no lawyer within twenty miles of his claim. In 1911 he was given a temporary license to practice law in Eddy County, while in 1912 he was admitted before the Supreme Court in Santa Fe. The chairman of the examining board was Hon. W. J. Lucas, and Judge Botts subsequently was associated with him as a bar examiner.

Following his admission to the New Mexico bar he formed a partnership with Judge John W. Armstrong, forming the firm of Armstrong and Botts at Carlsbad. They were engaged in general practice there until January 1, 1915, when Mr. Botts removed to Albuquerque as assistant attorney for the Santa Fe Railway Company. He was associated with Capt. W. C. Reid, general solicitor for the railroad in New Mexico. On September 1, 1919, Mr. Botts resigned this office to take up private practice in partnership with John F. Simms, in the firm of Simms and Botts. This law firm continued its practice until December, 1922, when Judge Botts was appointed justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Mechem, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Herbert F. Reynolds. In his work as a Supreme Court justice Mr. Botts has been associated with Frank W. Parker, chief justice, and Sam G. Bratton, the other associate.

Judge Botts has enjoyed distinctive honors from the legal profession in New Mexico almost from the first years of his practice.

In 1916 he was elected president of the New Mexico State Bar Association. In 1917 he was the New Mexico member of the General Council of the American Bar Association, and since that year he has also been a member on the New Mexico commission on uniform state laws. He is vice president for New Mexico of the American Bar Association. Judge Botts helped organize the Albuquerque Lawyers Club, the most influential local bar association in the state. He was serving as president of the Board of Education when he was appointed to the bench. At the invitation of John H. Wigmore, dean of the law department of Northwestern University of Chicago, he delivered in 1924, at the summer term of that school, a course of lectures on "The Law of Mortgages."

Judge Botts has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce. He comes of a republican family and cast his first presidential ballot for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904 and has attended as a delegate some of the party conventions in New Mexico. He was made a Mason at Hope, and has since attained to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Elks. During the World war he was local chairman of the four-minute men of Bernalillo County, was a vigorous supporter of all war measures, was himself registered under the second draft law, and did some special service in connection with inspection work in the department of mines. He was also a member of the local draft board.

At Carthage, Illinois, September 1, 1906, he married Miss Lessie C. Fletcher, daughter of William A. and Clara (Kimbrough) Fletcher. Her parents were also natives of Hancock County, Illinois, her grandfather, John Fletcher, having come to the United States from Scotland. Her father was a farmer. Mrs. Botts was the oldest of four children, the others being: Omie, wife of J. W. Collins, of Hope, New Mexico; Lon M., of New Mexico; and William H., of Carthage, Illinois. Judge and Mrs. Botts have three children, Robert William, Catherine Mildred and Clarence Milton, Jr.

MERRITT CRAMER MECHEM since his retirement from the office of governor has been engaged in law practice at Albuquerque. He was born at Ottawa, Kansas, October 10, 1870, son of Homer Clark and Martha Shannon (Davenport) Mechem. He is descended in the sixth generation from Francis Mechem, who was born in Nottingham, England, in 1668, and settled at West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1703. The grandfather of Governor Mechem was Jesse Evans Mechem.

Merritt Cramer Mechem was reared and educated in Ottawa, attending the public schools and Ottawa University. He studied law, and for a time attended Kansas University. He was admitted to the bar at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1895, and on March 23, 1903, he moved from Fort Smith to Tucumcari, New Mexico, and became interested in business as well as law practice in that community. On March 16, 1905, he became territorial district attorney, serving until 1907. In 1909 he was elected to the Territorial Counsel of New Mexico, and in the same year was appointed a judge of the Territorial Supreme Court. He served as district

judge from 1911 to 1920, and in January, 1920, was inaugurated governor of the State of New Mexico. He was governor until January, 1923, his home all that time being at Socorro, New Mexico.

Governor Mechem is a republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On February 12, 1910, at Chicago, Illinois, he married Eleanor Frances O'Hier.

WILLIAM B. WALTON, former president of the New Mexico Bar Association, came to the state in August, 1891, and has had a long list of distinguished honors and service, being a member of the Constitutional Convention, a member of the State Senate, and represented New Mexico in Congress during the World war.

He was born at Altoona, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1871. His father, Louis Walton, a native of New Jersey, and a descendant of an old family of New Jersey Quakers, was an employe of the Pennsylvania Railway Company until his death when about forty-nine years of age. He married Adessa Bell, daughter of William Bell, who was a contractor and constructed a portion of the old Portage Canal in Pennsylvania. William B. Walton has a brother, Louis S., an eye, ear and nose specialist at Altoona, and a sister, Elizabeth Stark, of East Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Walton was a young man of twenty-years when he came to New Mexico in August, 1891. Locating at Deming, he was editor and manager of the Deming Headlight, and read law under former United States District Attorney S. M. Ashenfelter, being admitted to the bar in 1893 at Silver City. About that time, he located at Silver City, being appointed clerk of the Third Judicial District Court under Judge Gideon D. Bantz. This office he held until the close of the Cleveland administration in 1897. He then bought the Silver City Independent, and conducted the paper and practiced law until January 1, 1903, when he entered upon his duties as clerk of the Probate Court and ex-officio recorder of Grant County, an office to which he had been elected the preceding fall. He succeeded Clerk S. H. McAninch, and served until January 1, 1907.

During 1901-02 he was a member of the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, being one of the four democrats in that House. In 1911 he was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of New Mexico, and in the same year was elected one of the four delegates from Grant County to the Constitutional Convention. In the convention he was a member of the committee on education, the very important committee on committees, and the committee on apportionment and printing and binding. He was then elected to the First State Senate, serving from 1912 to 1916. This was a republican Senate, and he had the distinction of being the only democrat chosen to a chairmanship of the committee on revision. He introduced bills relating to workmen's compensation, free text books, inheritance tax and other important measures.

Mr. Walton was elected a member of Congress in 1916, taking his seat just before America entered the World war. During his one term he was assigned to the committees on public lands, irrigation, Indian affairs, and was chairman of the committee of ex-

penditures in the Department of Justice. In 1918 he was nominated by the democratic party for the United States Senate. No active campaigning was permitted in the state that fall on account of the influenza epidemic. Albert B. Fall was elected over Mr. Walton. Mr. Walton for many years was chairman of the Grant County Democratic Committee. He is a past grand master of the New Mexico Grand Lodge of Masons, and seven times was chosen exalted ruler of the Silver City Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Walton married Miss Leoline Ashenfelter, daughter of that distinguished New Mexican, S. M. Ashenfelter. They have three children: Eda Lou; Leona, wife of W. H. Neblett, of Los Angeles; and William B., Jr., a law student of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

Eda Lou Walton is a New Mexico girl, whose talents have won her a place in American letters. She is a graduate of the University of California with the Ph. D. degree and is at present an instructor in English in Washington Square College, New York University, New York. She has written a great deal of verse, her "Short Lines" being especially familiar to magazine readers. One of the foremost critics, Witter Bynner, writing in the *New Republic*, says: "With her quiet humanness and individual style, she has always seemed to me sure of a place in the poetry of her time—thus far, if my other students will forgive me, the most likely of them all. Her translations of songs from the Navajos and Blackfeet are, in my judgment, by all odds the finest Indian poems that have been produced in English, the nearest to the spirit of their source."

WILLIAM G. RITCH was one of the conspicuous men of affairs in the territorial history of New Mexico, being for a dozen years territorial secretary, and he lived in New Mexico for thirty years.

He was born in Ulster County, New York, May 4, 1830, on the farm of his father, Thomas Jefferson Ritch. As a young man he went west to Wisconsin, was editor of the *Winnebago County Press* in that state, was elected county clerk and a member of the Legislature, and at the beginning of the Civil war, was commissioned an adjutant in the Forty-sixth Wisconsin Cavalry. He was one of the very few Union soldiers who never drew a pension. After the war he did much to mould sentiment for the republican party, and was influential in many party conventions. He left Wisconsin in 1874, coming to New Mexico to accept the duties of territorial secretary. President Grant appointed him to that office, and he was reappointed by President Hayes and then by President Garfield. His commissions signed by these Presidents are among the family papers in the home of his son, Watson L. Ritch.

Conspicuous among his services were his efforts towards the establishment of a real public school system in the territory. His interest in that direction continued without intermission throughout his life. He assisted in creating the Normal School at Silver City, and was one of the regents and chairman of the State Normal School at the time of his death. Due to his long editorial experience, he was a very forceful writer and exercised his influence in public affairs largely through contributions to the newspapers.

Shortly before he left the office of territorial secretary he established a ranch in the San Andreas Mountains in Eastern Socorro County and subsequently established his home on the ranch. Later he moved to Engle, and died at Hot Springs nearby, September 14, 1904. His wife died a year later, in her seventy-fourth year, and both are buried in the National Cemetery at Santa Fe.

William G. Ritch married at Waukesha, Wisconsin, October 9, 1856, Olive Marion Babcock, who was born at Fort Ann, Washington County, New York, December 15, 1834, daughter of Barnis and Cynthia (Grover) Babcock. Her maternal grandfather, David Grover, was a soldier in the American Revolution, his records being found in Volume 6 of the publication called "Massachusetts Soldiers and sailors." David Grover was born September 30, 1752, died September 30, 1833, married Mary Kinny February 4, 1774; she was born in 1754, and died March 19, 1826.

Nellie, the oldest child of William G. Ritch and wife, married Gilbert Scudder and died at her home in Huntington, Long Island, in 1919, leaving two children, Harry, a resident of old Mexico, and Olive, wife of William Patterson White, of Huntington, Long Island. Emma Ritch, the second child, married Jacob Frederick Laderer and died at her home in McPherson, Kansas, October 19, 1906, leaving a daughter, Olive Joy, who is now Mrs. Albert Lawson, of Independence, Kansas.

William G. Ritch was a member of one of the first Masonic lodges organized in the territory, at Santa Fe, and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, served as grand master and grand representative of the territory, being a delegate on several occasions to the Supreme Grand Lodge and after retiring from public life he wrote a great deal on the subject of Odd Fellowship. He also became deeply versed in the history and archaeology of the Southwest, gathering much material which it is presumed he intended to use as data for a history of the territory.

Watson Lucius Ritch, only son of the late territorial secretary, was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, February 9, 1868, and was about six years of age when the family came to New Mexico. He attended the Santa Fe Academy, and was a student in Swarthmore College near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until the age of sixteen. Since then his time and activities have been largely identified with his father's ranch. The Ritch ranch was named by its founder the "San Andreas Park," and at one time was owned by the Val Verde Cattle Company, Secretary Ritch becoming its sole proprietor. He entered land in Cottonwood Canyon as the nucleus of his ranch, and his daughter Emma also homesteaded a tract there, as well as his son-in-law, Gilbert Scudder. Watson L. Ritch subsequently sold this property and developed another east of the San Andreas Mountains, the scene of his present stock raising activities. He and other members of the family organized in January, 1908, the Ritch Cattle Company, and this company has several thousand acres of leased lands. The president and manager of the company is Watson L. Ritch. The company also owns a farm adjacent to Tularosa, inside the corporation of the old town.

Watson L. Ritch has not been inclined to much political activities beyond voting as a republican. He was appointed as successor of his father as a regent of the Silver City Normal School and



L. H. Rice, M.D.

served another term by appointment. His home from 1900 to 1914 was at Engle, and he was the postmaster there for several years. As a member of the Tularosa Council he helped build the water works of the old town.

He married at Engle, October 19, 1905, Miss Lessie Anna Morris, who was born at Dallas, Texas, February 21, 1876, daughter of Leroy Garrett and Quillie Ann (Beckett) Morris. Her father was born in Montgomery County, Alabama, in 1846, and died January 10, 1901. He was a Confederate soldier, was a carpenter by trade, and on coming to New Mexico engaged in mining in the Cavalla Mountains near Hot Springs. Mrs. Ritch's mother died at Midland, Texas, April 17, 1886. Mrs. Ritch finished her education in the New Mexico Agricultural College, and was a governess teacher for a time. The four children of Watson L. Ritch and wife are: Watson L., Jr., attending high school; Olive Marion; William G.; Elizabeth Ann, and Victor Morris.

LUCIEN GRIGGS RICE, M. D. One of the best trained and most accomplished physicians and surgeons in the City of Albuquerque is Doctor Lucien Griggs Rice, who has been in New Mexico for over twenty years. He is known throughout the state on account of his former service as president of the New Mexico State Board of Medical Examiners.

Doctor Rice was born at Richmond, Kentucky, November 22, 1874. His ancestry is Irish, German and English. His grandfather, Fount Rice, established his home in the vicinity of Richmond, Kentucky, and engaged in the breeding and raising of thoroughbred cattle. He spent the last years of his life in Madison County, Kentucky. Fount Rice was the father of seven sons, three of whom were soldiers in the Civil war.

Taylor Rice, father of Doctor Rice, was born on a farm in Madison County, Kentucky, but was too young for service in the Civil war. He had a common school education, and spent his active career as a farmer. He died in 1899, at the age of forty-six. His wife was Mary Rayburn, daughter of a Madison County farmer. She died in 1907. They were the parents of eight children, seven now living. Doctor Rice was fifth in order of birth, and he and two brothers represent the family in New Mexico. His brother Leslie A. Rice is a resident of Albuquerque, and his brother Rayburn is a stockman at Roswell.

Doctor Rice had the environment of a farm during his boyhood. He was educated in the public schools, and subsequently was a student in Bethany College at Bethany, West Virginia, and took his medical course in New York University, where he graduated with the M. D. degree. From there he continued his course in Cornell University, New York, and also received the diploma and the degree of M. D. from that great University. Few men begin practice with a more thorough equipment than did Doctor Rice. After leaving Cornell University he had the benefit of two years' experience as an interne in Bellevue Hospital at New York City, and after leaving there he remained in the Eastern metropolis engaged in private practice for a year and a half.

A degree of incipient tuberculosis caused Doctor Rice to come to the dry climate of the Southwest, and in 1902 he arrived at Ros-

well, New Mexico. From there he went into the mountain districts, and at Elk practiced for three years, and in the meantime completely arrested the infection of the lungs. Then, in 1905, he removed to Albuquerque, and having made a definite choice of New Mexico as a permanent home, launched himself with all his talents and energy into the work of his profession. For a number of years he has been one of the noted surgeons of the state. Governor McDonald appointed him a member of the New Mexico State Board of Medical Examiners, and his fellow members elected him president of the board. Governor Hinkle also appointed him a member of the board, and he was again elected president and is now serving in that capacity. Doctor Rice organized the Women's and Children's Hospital in Albuquerque, the building for which was completed in 1919, and he has served as president of the organization since its founding. During the World war he served on the Medical Advisory Board of Bernalillo County. He has acquired a number of interests outside of his profession. He is president of the New Mexico Loan and Mortgage Company of Albuquerque, and owns and gives some of his personal attention to a fine dairy farm near Albuquerque in the Rio Grande Valley. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the County and State Medical societies.

Doctor Rice was reared in a democratic household, but for some years has voted independent of party lines. He is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Albuquerque.

At Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1906, Doctor Rice married Miss Ruth K. Kessler. She was born at Troy, Ohio, where her father, Charles Kessler, was in newspaper work. Subsequently the family removed to Dallas, Texas, and her father at the time of his death was on the staff of the Dallas News. Her mother still lives in Dallas, and one of Mrs. Rice's married sisters lives there. Another sister, Mrs. Chatterton, is a resident of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Rice was well educated, and was a teacher at Roswell, New Mexico, before her marriage. The four sons of Doctor and Mrs. Rice are Charles K., Lucien G., Jr., Frank Tull and Rayburn Fitzhugh.

CAPT. ZENAS H. BLISS, who came to Albuquerque in April, 1887, and until he retired was one of the leading carpenters and builders of the city, has the honorable record of a Union soldier in the Civil war, and one of the few volunteers who served five years during and following the great conflict between the North and the South.

Captain Bliss is of old New England ancestry and was born in Lamoille County, Vermont, September 12, 1842. His ancestors came over soon after the Mayflower from England, and the family lived for several generations at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Abadial Bliss, was a captain in the War of 1812 and became a Vermont farmer. The father of Captain Bliss of Albuquerque was Capt. Zenas Bliss, who was born in Vermont, was a farmer in that state, and died at the age of thirty-three, in 1842, three months before the birth of his son Zenas H., who was the only child of his parents to grow up. The father gained his mili-

tary title of captain with the Lafayette Artillery of Washington County, Vermont. Zenas Bliss, Sr., married Roena Wheelock, daughter of Peter Wheelock, of an old Massachusetts family. She died in January, 1889, at the age of seventy-two.

Zenas H. Bliss grew up in the rugged mountainous country of Vermont, and the best part of his early education was acquired in a select school in Washington County. A month after he reached his seventeenth birthday he began teaching, and he taught several terms of country school, his salary ranging from \$16 to \$38 a month.

In the spring of 1861 he volunteered as a Union soldier in Company I of the Ninth Vermont Infantry. His successive captains were Alvin Moore and Eugene Veile, and the colonels of the regiment were Col. George J. Stannard, a regular army officer, Col. D. K. Andrus, and Col. E. P. Ripley. His first active duty was at Winchester, Virginia. His command surrendered in September, 1862, at Harpers Ferry. After being paroled and later exchanged at Chicago, Captain Bliss guarded Confederate prisoners in that city until March, 1863, when he delivered prisoners for exchange at City Point, Virginia. Resuming duty at the front, he was at the siege of Suffolk, Virginia, and subsequently stationed at Yorktown until October, 1863. His regiment was then sent to Newport Barracks, North Carolina, and participated in guerilla warfare. In June, 1864, leaving his regiment, he was made captain of Company K of the Twenty-eighth United States Colored Troops, joining and taking command of his company at Poplar Grove Church in front of Petersburg. On Thanksgiving Day his regiment was transferred to City Point as provost guard, remaining there until March, 1865, when it was sent down to the Richmond front, where Captain Bliss and his command helped finish the work of reducing that city. He was brigade officer of the day and officer of the picket on the day of the fight there. At midnight he was given orders to remove torpedoes and take his picket line through as soon as it was light enough, and did so, landing at Richmond at 8 o'clock. He remained in the city until the 7th or 8th of April, then returned to City Point, resuming the same position held before, and expecting daily orders for home. In June, however, he was ordered by General Sheridan to go to the mouth of the Rio Grande River as part of the expedition being mobilized against the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. November 22, 1865, the regiment was ordered North to New Orleans, where he remained a month, came up the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers to Louisville, and thence a train carried them to Indianapolis. Captain Bliss received his honorable discharge in the spring of 1866, fully a year after Appomattox.

The war over, Captain Bliss engaged in farming in Vermont until 1868, when he removed to Plattsburg, New York, and alternated between teaching and carpenter work. He remained in that vicinity nearly twenty years, until April, 1887, when he arrived at Albuquerque, having come here to take the place of carpenter for the Indian School. He was carpenter and also teacher in the school during the administration of Supt. Pat Burke. After two and one-half years of work at the school he engaged in the regular work of the carpenter's trade, first building his own home on

North Fifth Street. For seven years he was a journeyman carpenter, and then engaged in contracting. As a contractor Captain Bliss had much to do with the early development of the city, and erected many of the fine homes here, including the residences of Doctor Roth and Herman Blueher.

For many years Captain Bliss has been a conspicuous figure in Grand Army circles. He is past commander of Albuquerque Post, was department commander for New Mexico in 1915-16, and also for 1924-25, and has been chosen a number of times as representative of the Grand Army from New Mexico to National Encampments. He has never affiliated with any other fraternity. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

One of the documents relating to his army service which he specially prizes is a leave of absence from the army of General Grant, permitting him to return home on a furlough. During that leave of absence, on December 21, 1864, Captain Bliss married at Barrie, Vermont, Miss Sarah Sheldon. She was born in Vermont, daughter of Moses and Triphena (Kelton) Sheldon. The Sheldons were an old Massachusetts family. Her father was a mason and plasterer. Mrs. Bliss died at Albuquerque November 16, 1913, when past seventy-one years of age. Captain and Mrs. Bliss reared five children. The oldest is Deane S., a mechanic living at Middlebury, Vermont, married Mabel Douglass, and their children are: Mary E., Dorothy D., Allen Douglass, all graduates of Middlebury College of Vermont, and Zenas L., a high school student at Middlebury. The younger children of Captain Bliss are: Miss Bertha, who died in 1890; Miss Myrtie, of Albuquerque; Inez M., wife of John M. Cook, of Albuquerque, chief clerk in the railway mail service, and the mother of three children, Sarah Louise, attending the Albuquerque High School, Zenas D., and Caira May; and S. Mabel, wife of George DeLeon, of Albuquerque.

HON. FRANK A. HUBBELL. One of the names that stands out most conspicuously in the history of New Mexico affairs is that of Hon. Frank A. Hubbell of Albuquerque, rancher, banker, leader in politics and public affairs. He is a native son; and his career contains much of inspiration for the youth of the commonwealth.

He was born at Pajarito in Bernalillo County, October 12, 1862. He is a product of the union of native American and native Spanish. His father, Capt. James L. Hubbell, was born in Connecticut, and was an early emigrant from New England to the Rio Grande country of New Mexico. His mother, daughter of one of the old Spanish families of this region, was Julianita Yuturrez, daughter of Juan Nepumuseno Gutierrez, whose life was spent as a sheep and cattle grower in the locality of Albuquerque. Capt. James L. Hubbell was one of five brothers, the others being George E., John, Charles and Sydney Hubbell, all of whom, with the exception of George E., cast in their lot with New Mexico in the first score of years after New Mexico became a part of the United States. One of these brothers, Sydney, became assistant associate justice of the court. James L. Hubbell came to New Mexico before the Civil war. He acquired the name of Santiago Hubbell, and was widely known under that title. He possessed much literary taste, was a student, and saw to it that his own children had the best

advantages possible under the unfavorable circumstances and conditions of the time. He was the father of twelve children. Frank Alaric Hubbell is the eighth child and is third of the childhood group to still survive. Santiago Hubbell spent his life as an adopted son of New Mexico in the business of sheep and cattle growing and merchandising. In his early days he had forty wagons freighting between Kansas City and New Mexico. He died in 1885, at the age of seventy, and his widow passed away in 1899, aged sixty-eight.

The public schools of Albuquerque prepared Frank A. Hubbell for college. He was graduated in 1881 from St. Michael's College at Santa Fe, and soon afterward, at the age of twenty-one, he went to Arizona. For seven years he was in that territory, connected with mercantile houses and the sheep and cattle industry at St. Johns. On returning to New Mexico he engaged in wool growing, which has been his first and chief business pursuit ever since. His activities have given him front rank in that industry in New Mexico. He has demonstrated a real genius for handling and raising sheep, and among American sheep men his name belongs in the front rank of growers and producers. He has at the same time interested himself in other branches of animal husbandry, and has used his influence in later years to foster the movement to encourage the farmers in New Mexico to grow their own feed and feed it to their stock at home, thus saving the annual outlay which was going to the farmers outside of the state. Mr. Hubbell is a prominent cattler raiser, and has given most thoughtful consideration to the economic phases of the industry. He is operating the largest farm and the largest dairy interests in New Mexico. This farm owned by him comprises 1,700 acres just south of Albuquerque. It is a farm that might be accepted as a model in efficiency, particularly its dairy establishment. The dairy comprises about 200 cows.

Mr. Hubbell was the founder and is the president of the Frank A. Hubbell Company, Incorporated, general merchants and live stock dealers, one of the largest business firms in the Southwest. He was for many years a director of the Occidental Life Insurance Company, and for some years was half owner of the Albuquerque Water Company, until the city purchased the plant of the company.

About the time he reached his majority Mr. Hubbell was invited to make a speech, but was cautioned against referring either to politics or religion, since those were topics which an amateur public speaker might properly avoid. However, he refused the caution, since for one thing he was more than ardent in his efficacy of the principles of the republican party, and was also strong in the faith in which he had been reared, the Catholic. From the day of his entry into active politics he acquired a large following, and his influence has continued to attract until he is acknowledged one of the striking political figures of the state. He served both in the House and in the Senate of the Territorial Legislature. In his home county he has been assessor, probate judge, superintendent of schools and county treasurer. He has been chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Bernalillo County, serving so for fourteen years. For four years he was chairman of the State Republican Committee. His management of the first

state campaign as chairman shows him to have been a genius as an organizer, since the majority for his ticket was 5,000. However, he exceeded this result in the second campaign, when his ticket was elected by a majority of 9,700 votes. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated President McKinley the first term, and also to that which nominated President Roosevelt. He was in the convention when Mr. Taft was nominated to succeed himself. He has sat in state conventions of his party almost every time when it was held from 1881. It has been his good fortune to be invited to take part as a speaker in the state campaigns since early manhood. For twenty years Mr. Hubbell has been president of the newspaper company of Albuquerque known as *LaBandera Americana*, and has wielded editorial control over its columns. This is a weekly paper printed in Spanish, devoted to community and state interests, and republican in politics.

Mr. Hubbell was nominated by the republicans of New Mexico, in the primary elections, for the office of United States Senator in 1916. In that year the state went democratic, and thus one of the best qualified men in New Mexico for the honors of the National Legislature was defeated.

In Valencia County, New Mexico, September 15, 1888, Mr. Hubbell married Miss Trinidad Garcia, daughter of Don Juan Garcia and Librada Landavazo, his wife. Mr. Hubbell has shown great faith in education as a factor for general advancement in the training of his own children. All of them have received advantages in some of the best schools and colleges of the country. James L., the oldest son, was educated in the New Mexico Military Institute and the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois, and is now secretary of the Frank A. Hubbell Company. John A., the second son, was educated in Notre Dame University in Indiana, also in the Gem City Business College, and was overseas in France during a portion of the World war, having a commission as second lieutenant. Frank A., Jr., attended the New Mexico Military Institute, Notre Dame University, and studied finance and commerce in the University of Pennsylvania. Roman G., was educated in the New Mexico Military Institute, Notre Dame University, and finished his commercial course in the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1918. He was also in the United States service in the World war. Lawrence C. M. Hubbell was educated in the Military Institute, in Notre Dame University and the University of Pennsylvania, and went with the expedition under General Pershing into old Mexico in pursuit of the late Villa, and soon after his return was stricken with the influenza and died. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell are Anita M. and Margaret, both of whom attended Notre Dame University and the National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hubbell is affiliated with the Elks Lodge of Albuquerque, also with the Eagles, and is a member of the Spanish-American Alliance.

CONY T. BROWN, who has been a resident of New Mexico for over forty years, is almost internationally known as a mining engineer, and the scope of his work and activities include not only the mining districts of New Mexico, but of old Mexico and countries

through the South. He is one of the oldest residents of Socorro, and has been prominently identified with the business and citizenship of that locality.

He represents some of the oldest branches of sterling New England ancestry, running back to the time of the Mayflower in the early years of the seventeenth century. He was born at Corinna, Maine, November 30, 1856, son of Cephas and Eunice (Spaulding) Brown. Both the Browns and Spauldings are old families in New England history, and on both sides he represented ancestors who were in the war for independence. Mr. Brown is one of the citizens of New Mexico who hold membership in the Order of the Sons of the American Revolution. Cephas Brown was a New England farmer, and died in 1857, when about thirty-five years of age. His widow survived until 1891. Their only child to reach mature years is Cony T. Brown.

Mr. Brown's years up to the age of twenty were spent on the Ephraim Spaulding homestead at North Anson, Maine. He attended the common schools, and was a student in the Anson Academy from 1871 to 1873, and from 1874 to 1876 continued his education in the Maine Central Institute. During this time he specialized in mineralogy and geology, the subjects that have been the basis of his professional career. However, when he left Maine in February, 1877, at the age of twenty and came West, he first tried the experiment of taking up a homestead and timber claim in Western Kansas, in Trego County. Burned out by the droughts of 1879-80, he left there in April of 1880 and traveled on into the Southwest, coming by train to Albuquerque. He soon came on south to Socorro to take charge of the Ellis Mining Company, which was to operate in the Magdalena locality. Socorro became his headquarters. He was with that company three years, and then branched out into the mining industry on his own account, leasing lands and opening mines.

As a mining engineer Mr. Brown since then has conducted investigations and operated mines all over the Southwest. Since 1900 he has made a specialty of zinc mining, and has been the Southwestern representative of the New Jersey Zinc Company for twenty years. He has visited all the important zinc districts in the United States, British Columbia, Mexico, Central and South America.

While his practical and professional interests in mining still constitute a large claim upon his attention, Mr. Brown has also developed other lines that make him a permanent fixture in New Mexico. He is connected with ranching and stock raising in Socorro County, and was one of the organizers and is president of the Socorro State Bank.

As a citizen he has also given substantial service to his adopted state. In the educational program his interest was naturally most readily enlisted in the New Mexico School of Mines, and he served as a regent from 1898 until 1922 with the exception of three years. He was county commissioner of Socorro County from 1893 to 1897, and in 1922 was elected a member of the New Mexico State Senate from the districts comprising Socorro and Catron Counties. In the following Legislature he was made chairman of the committee on education and the committee on executive communication, and was a member of the committees on the judiciary, finance, irrigation

and water rights, public lands, mines and manufacturers, constitutional amendments and public affairs. His primary interest in the Senate was centered in the reclamation work pertaining to the Rio Grande Valley, and as a result of this interest the conservancy bill was given impetus toward its passage. Mr. Brown grew up in a republican household, but coming West, as he did before reaching his majority and casting in his lot with a territory, he did not vote for a president until 1912. He took his first Masonic degrees at Socorro, is a member of the New Mexico Consistory, and received the thirty-third, honorary, degree in Scottish Rite Masonry at Wichita, Kansas. He is a life member of Ballut Abyad temple of the Mystic Shrine of Albuquerque, New Mexico. He had charge of the Red Cross drives in Socorro County during the World war.

Senator Brown married at Socorro, February 12, 1890, Miss Anna Kornitzer, daughter of Dr. Joseph Kornitzer. She was born in New York City, but was reared in Socorro and educated there. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two sons, Cony C., and Thomas Coburn. Cony C. was educated in the New Mexico School of Mines, graduated in electrical engineering at the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, and is now an electrical engineer at Franklin, New Jersey. He married Felice Hilton, and their children are named Mary Louise, Barbara, Cony Thomas and August Hilton. Thomas Coburn Brown is a mining engineer, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and served with the rank of second lieutenant of engineers during the World war. He is now connected with the Chino Copper Company at Santa Rita, New Mexico. By his marriage to Jewell Hubbard he had a daughter, Judy Ann.

JAMES L. BELL, one of the oldest citizens and business men of Albuquerque, has been identified with this community forty years. He is a plumber and dealer in plumbing supplies, and is also a well known operator in real estate.

Mr. Bell was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1864. His grandfather was a wealthy slave holding planter in Northeastern North Carolina, but his wealth was practically all swept away as the result of the Civil war. He had four sons, all but one becoming physicians. Doctor George moved out to Mississippi, and his brother, Doctor James, about the same time settled in Tennessee. Doctor Fred, who read medicine under his brother James, engaged in practice in Tennessee, where he married, and he died at Viola, that state. The other son, Edwin, remained at the old plantation home and died unmarried. The daughters were: Sarah, who married Doctor Smith and lives at Neosho Falls, Kansas; Mrs. Amelia Snowden of North Carolina; and Lucretia, who also married.

Dr. James M. Bell, father of the Albuquerque business man, was a native of North Carolina and was reared in Currituck County, near the Dismal Swamps, and not far from Norfolk, Virginia. He was educated in the Philadelphia Medical College, and for thirty-five years practiced medicine at McMinnville, Tennessee. About 1877 he went out to Leadville, Colorado, and spent a year prospecting and speculating in mines. He then returned to Tennessee, but in 1881 brought his family to New Mexico and established his home in Albuquerque soon after the new town was located on the

railroad. He made little effort to resume his medical practice, and, in 1884 returned to Tennessee and died near Memphis in 1885. He was a surgeon in the Southern army during the war between the states, but during the last months of the war practiced medicine and conducted a drug store at Tullahoma, Tennessee. After the war he returned to McMinnville, and remained there until coming West. He was a member of a number of societies and lodges, being a Granger, and was a member of the Christian Church.

Dr. James M. Bell married Anna Bonner, who was born in 1842, daughter of Miles and Lucy (King) Bonner. Her father came from Virginia, of old Virginia ancestry, and was a slave holding planter near McMinnville, Tennessee, where he owned a large amount of property and where he died some years after the Civil war. He and his wife had sixteen children. They reared sons named Jack, Miles, Polk, William, Milton and Thomas, Thomas and Jack being Confederate soldiers, and Thomas was killed in the battle of Tullahoma. The daughters to grow up were: Sarah, who married William Lock; Mrs. Nancy Winton, of McMinnville; Mrs. Anna Bell; Fannie, who married John Cope; and Lucretia, who died unmarried. The children of Dr. James M. Bell and wife were: Evelyn, wife of William H. McMillion, of Albuquerque; Alice, who married Charles H. Webb, and died at Denver, Colorado; James Lloyd; Minnie, wife of Frank Trotter, of Albuquerque; William F., of Pasadena, California; Lena, wife of J. C. Flournoy, of Berkeley, California; Margaret, who married Harry Van Cleve, of San Antonio, Texas; Lizzie, who died in childhood; and Mrs. Hassie Schuckhart, of Los Angeles.

James L. Bell spent the first seventeen years of his life at McMinnville, Tennessee, and also attended school at the village of Viola, Tennessee, and Bert College in that vicinity. For a time he was a student in a business school at Los Angeles, California, and on coming to Albuquerque engaged in the grocery business. For twelve years he sold groceries and then took up hardware and plumbing. Finally he disposed of his hardware department, and has continued as a contracting plumber, dealer in plumbers' supplies, and in real estate. He owned and in 1923 placed on the market a splendid residential addition to the City of Albuquerque, comprising 218 lots. Mr. Bell is a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, votes as a democrat in national affairs, but has not particularly interested himself in politics or fraternal affairs.

He married at Albuquerque, May 20, 1896, Miss Emma Rose Kemerley. She was born and reared at Columbus, Ohio. Her father Fred Kemerley, who married a Miss Zimmerman, came from Bavaria, Germany, and was a mechanic. The Kemerley children were: Ed, Fred, John, Frank, Mrs. Anna Flinn, Mrs. Lena Gilooly, Mrs. F. O. Douglass, Mrs. Mary Louise White, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Jennie Clemmens.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell have one daughter, Anna Louise. She graduated from the University of Texas, attended business college in Los Angeles, was also a special student in the University of California at Berkeley, and is now a teacher in the Fourth Ward School at Albuquerque.

JOHN MANN. Of the old-time citizens of Albuquerque not native born, one who has prospered in a remarkable degree in business affairs and has fully earned the respect and esteem paid him and his family is John Mann, a pioneer gardener and truck farmer. Mr. Mann was one of the earliest arrivals in the community of the new town of Albuquerque, reaching here on the second day of April, 1882, about a year after the town had been established along the Santa Fe Railway.

He was born at Mascoutah, St. Clair County, Illinois, February 14, 1861. His father, John Mann, came to the United States from Albsheim, Bavaria, Germany, in 1852. Four years later, in 1856, John Mann, Sr., was followed to this country by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Mann, who also located and spent their remaining years at Mascoutah, Illinois, where most of their children and other descendants remained and where many of them are found to this day. The children of Nicholas Mann and wife were: Philip, Jacob, Margaret (who married Fred Mueller), Christian, John, Henrietta (who married John Mueller), Anna Marie (who became the wife of John Scharth), Nicholas, Henry, Charles and David. The sons Charles and David were Union soldiers in the Civil war, and David now lives at Nashville, Illinois.

John Mann, Sr., arrived in the United States about the time he had reached his majority, and, locating in St. Clair County, Illinois, he worked for about seven years as a farm hand and then married and engaged in farming for himself. Later he entered the lumber business, and for many years was proprietor of the lumber yard at Mascoutah. About eighteen years before his death he came to Albuquerque, and was a respected citizen of this locality until his death on May 22, 1917. Back in his old home community in Illinois he served about a dozen years as township assessor. He was a democrat the last forty years of his life, and always a staunch member of the Evangelical Church.

His wife was Martha Boller, daughter of Philip Boller and wife, who came from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and became Illinois farmers. Mrs. Martha Mann died at Albuquerque February 22, 1923, at the age of eighty-six years and four months. Her children were: John; Charles, of Albuquerque; Henry and Otto, both living at Brownsville, Texas; Emil, of Albuquerque; and Mary, wife of Jacob Klein, of Kirkwood, Missouri.

John Mann, of Albuquerque, attended public schools in Southern Illinois, and acquired some training in the lumber business under his father and also learned wood working and cabinet making. When with this experience he arrived at Albuquerque in the spring of 1882, but without capital, his intention was to get into the lumber business, but no opportunity presenting itself in that line, he secured what he regarded as temporary employment with the pioneer gardeners, Reagan and Messick. Five months later he and Herman Blueher bought out their employers, and for six years as partners they kept the business going and growing, not only supplying the local markets, but extending their business as shippers. They prospered so that they were able not only to pay for the original investment, but at the end of six years Mr. Mann had enough to buy thirteen acres of his own. When he arrived in Albuquerque he owed a debt of a hundred dollars to his father. His thirteen-acre property was bought from Mrs. Montoyas, wife

of Captain Carr, well remembered among the old settlers of this region. On his individual property he pursued operations along the same lines that had brought prosperity to him and Mr. Blueher. He erected a home for his family, buildings for the accommodation of his business, put in a pumping plant and brought under cultivation an increasing area of wild land, at the same time increasing his holdings. Eventually he had fifty acres in a truck farm, and that is his cultivated area today. In the meantime his two brothers had joined him in the firm of Mann Brothers, and they continued their joint activities for twenty years, Mr. John Mann owning the land while his brothers aided in its operation. The business is still continued under the name of Mann Brothers, but the brothers have since retired.

John Mann reared a family of sons, several of whom have been associated with their father, while others have gone into other enterprises. One of the sons, Fred Mann, is a prominent Jersey dairyman at Albuquerque. George Mann is foreman of the McKinley Land and Lumber Company. William Mann is foreman at San Mateo for the San Mateo Land Company, of which A. B. McMillan is the head. The sons now active associates with their father are Otto, Dewey, John, Jr., Benjamin and Frank.

The gardening industry has proved a valuable asset to the business of Albuquerque, since Mr. Mann employs from twelve to fifteen men each winter and more than twice that many each summer. His business has been his contribution to the welfare of the community, since he has avoided public honors of any kind.

Mr. Mann married March 13, 1882, Miss Margaret Merkle, daughter of Martin and Kunigundi (Schoeller) Merkle, natives of Baden, Germany, who settled at Mascoutah, in Southern Illinois, in the late '50s. Mrs. Mann was born August 21, 1863, and the other children of her parents were: Charles Merkle, Emil Merkle and Kunigundi, who married Henry Mann, a brother of John Mann.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mann, including the sons already noted, are: Frederick, who married Georgie Banghart and has a son and a daughter; Otto, who married Ethel Laudenschlager, and has two sons; William, who by his marriage to Bertha Laudenschlager has two daughters; George, whose wife was Leona Darres; Martha, wife of Thomas Summers, and the mother of a son and a daughter; Isabel, who has two sons by her marriage with J. W. Burnett; Dewey, who married Flora Stueckel, and has a son; John, Jr., who married Edith Morgan, and they have two sons; Benjamin and Frank, both unmarried.

AMBROSIO CANDELARIA. One of the most significant and frequently recurring names in both the old and modern history of the Southwest is Candelaria. This family, with its various branches in Arizona and New Mexico, has been in the Southwest for more than a century.

Ambrosio Candelaria, a well known citizen of Albuquerque, represents an Arizona branch of the family. His grandfather, Manuel Candelaria, was born near Holbrook, Arizona, about 1833, and devoted his life to the ranching industry. He established the nucleus of the great Candelaria ranch near Holbrook, which embraces several patented tracts in Apache and Navajo counties.

Manuel Candelaria was primarily a sheep raiser, though in later years cattle has also been grazed on the extensive Candelaria pastures. The business has been profitably conducted as a range proposition, growing sheep and cattle for beef, mutton and wool. Manuel Candelaria, who died when about sixty years of age, is buried on his old ranch. The children surviving him and his wife, Regina, are: Juanita, who married Pedro Paralta; Juan, a rancher near Holbrook; Gierma, wife of Disederio Ortezt, of California; Ambrosio, Sr.; Rosalio, a resident of Los Angeles; Davarista, of the Holbrook country of Arizona; and Pedro, an Arizona rancher.

Ambrosio Candelaria, Sr., also became an Arizona rancher. He finished his education in St. Michael's College at Santa Fe, and was successfully engaged in the ranching industry until 1907, when he disposed of much of his stock and moved to Albuquerque. Here he engaged in the real estate business and as a money broker, and lived here until his death. He always voted as a republican and was a member of the Catholic Church.

Ambrosio Candelaria, Sr., married in Arizona Miss Irene Baca, daughter of Marquis Baca, and representing another famous name in the territorial history of New Mexico. The Bacas were among the largest land owners in New Mexico, and many of them became prominent in politics and affairs. Mrs. Irene Candelaria, who still lives at Albuquerque, is mother of the following children: Mrs. Adelaida Kauffman, wife of a physician at Washington, D. C.; Carlotta, wife of R. O. Archuleta, of Albuquerque; Ambrosio, Jr.; Beatrice, of Albuquerque; Regina, wife of Andreas Vigil, of Albuquerque; and Octavio, a student at Washington, D. C.

Ambrosio Candelaria, Jr., who represents the third generation of this family, was born at Concho, Arizona, in April, 1899, and spent his boyhood days on his father's sheep ranch. He finished his education in St. Michael's College at Santa Fe, and in the Albuquerque Business College. After leaving school he engaged in sheep ranching, continuing the labors of his father, and, while a resident of Albuquerque, he gives his personal supervision to his extensive interests as a sheep man in Arizona. Mr. Candelaria, who is unmarried, is a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

WILLIAM KRONIG. Of the early American settlers in Mexico, one whose life reflected to the fullest degree the dangers and hardships of life in the Southwest was the late William Kronig, who for many years had his home at Watrous, where some of his descendants still live.

He was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 3, 1828, and during his youth had the experience of a merchandise apprentice in Germany and Holland. In 1847 he came to the United States, reaching New York with only \$200. He first tried, unsuccessfully, farming in Wisconsin, then went to St. Louis and New Orleans, worked as a cigar maker and bookkeeper, but was driven from the South by an outbreak of yellow fever. His experiences for some months took him to Texas, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York. In New York he was employed in an underground grocery at \$6.00 a month until discharged for refusing to pass counterfeit money. Again he went west to Milwaukee, then to St. Paul, on foot, and back to Milwaukee, where



Wm. H. Brown

he first heard of the gold discoveries in California. William Kronig had already experienced many hardships and discouragements, and was accordingly well qualified for the vicissitudes that were to confront him in the West. Finally, after missing one party, he joined another at Independence, Missouri, and started for the West, but they were attacked by Indians at Fort Mann and he was robbed of his horses. It was with a train coming to Santa Fe that he arrived in New Mexico, August 20, 1849. He never went on to California, finding in New Mexico and Colorado full satisfaction for his adventurous spirit. He did a small business as a cigar maker at Santa Fe, and while there joined a party of volunteers which accompanied some regulars in pursuit of the Apaches and Utes who had killed Mr. White and had carried off his wife and child and nurse. The forces finally overtook the Indians, but no decisive battle was waged and during the skirmishing the Indians killed Mrs. White. This expedition was made in the winter, and during the return home the volunteers encountered violent storms and snowdrifts and suffered keenly from cold and hunger. They finally reached Taos, where they were discharged after two months and three days of arduous service.

After this expedition Mr. Kronig engaged in hunting at Rio, Colorado, but on account of the distance from the market, made little money to pay for his exertions. He was then engaged by Colonel Bell, commanding officer of the United States forces, to discover from the Utes Indians the exact fate of Mrs. White's child. Mr. Kronig and one companion undertook the perilous journey beyond the Sierra Blanca in the month of February, much of the way lying through snow two feet deep. They reached the Indian village after seven days, and from the Chief Chico Belasquez, Mr. Kronig learned that the nurse and child were dead. The Utes gave them an escort to protect them from the Apaches, and they finally reached Taos, where Mr. Kronig was paid five dollars a day for the time he had given to this expedition.

In 1850 he established a store at Rio, Colorado, and also extended his trading into other localities, but the profits from some of his ventures were swept away by Indian attacks. This business was discontinued after the massacre of eighteen white people at Pueblo on Christmas Day of 1854. Mr. Kronig then started a store and distillery at La Costilla, and in 1856 bought Barclay Fort, with 700 acres of land. He engaged in mining, and in 1868 he and others expended \$300,000 in constructing a ditch forty-four miles in length, and was thus indirectly the discoverer of the Morena Mines on the Maxwell grant. However, through this undertaking he lost all he had. Later, in 1872, he recouped much of his previous fortune by starting a smelter in the Magdalena Mountains.

In 1864 Mr. Kronig constructed a splendid residence, with improvements, at a cost of \$40,000, and subsequently sold the entire property for \$18,000. In 1883 he moved to Watrous and erected a stone residence, planted trees and shrubs, and developed a fine farm, cultivating about 550 acres, and also developing an orchard. This was the home of his later years, and it is still occupied by his son William.

The enterprise of William Kronig is reflected in the history of several localities. He had the honor of building the first flouring

mill in Colorado, and built the first house with a shingle roof at Pueblo. He was also a stockholder in the first woollen mill in New Mexico.

In 1856 William Kronig married Raphaela Kincaid, who died in 1858, the mother of two children. The only surviving child is Mrs. Frank M. Jones, a resident of California. Her husband, now deceased, was a civil engineer at Santa Fe. In 1861 Mr. Kronig married Miss Louisa Watrous, whose father, Samuel B. Watrous, was the New Mexico pioneer for whom the town of Watrous is named. Six children were born to the second marriage of Mr. Kronig: Alexander, who was a farmer, and is deceased; Carolina, deceased wife of William Harrison; Alfred, a farmer at Garden City, Kansas; Louis H., a farmer at Watrous; Lottie, wife of Harry Byers, a merchant and stockraiser at Belon, New Mexico; and William, who occupies the old homestead of his father and is a raiser of high grade Hereford cattle.

JAMES HENRY PEAK. A resident of New Mexico since 1904, James Henry Peak has by his energy and sound judgment lifted himself to the rank of a very successful business man. He has been active in real estate as a dealer and developer at Albuquerque, and is also president of the Sanitary Plumbing & Heating Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Peak was born in Harrison County, Texas. His father, James Wesley Peak, a native of Alabama, was a small boy when he and his brother were taken by their mother from Alabama to Texas. The brother soon died. James W. Peak grew up in the regions of Aransas Bay, at Lamar, his mother passing away at the historic town of Goliad, Texas. James W. Peak married in Limestone County, Texas, Miss Sallie Ann Sowders. Her father, A. Jackson Sowders, who came to Texas from Mississippi long before the Civil war, was a breeder of fine horses and mules and developed the first large apple orchard in Limestone County, where he spent his last years. James Wesley Peak was a Confederate soldier, and during his life in Southern Texas he participated in many battles against the Indians and Mexican marauders. He had a ranch five miles west of the Nueces River and about twelve miles from the mouth of that stream. Both he and his wife are buried at Meansville in San Patricio County. They reared three sons and six daughters, and those now living are: Marcus, occupying the old ranch in the Meansville locality; James H.; Lillie, wife of Harry Keys, of Ingleside, Texas; Blanche, who married John Grant, of Corpus Christi; Albert, a rancher at Odum, Texas; and Miss Clara Peak, an educator in a Texas college.

James Henry Peak grew up near Corpus Christi, in San Patricio County, and remained at home until after the death of his father. San Patricio County was then one vast cattle ranch. After leaving home he had some experience on the ranch of the famous Captain King, a Texas frontiersman who accumulated more than one million acres of land, still known as King Ranch, and who also made a reputation of a most questionable character. The foreman of the King Ranch when James H. Peak went to work there was James Doty, one of the best known ranch foremen in the Southwest. He was then eighteen years of age. Mr. Peak became acquainted with some of the most notorious of the plains-

men and rough characters whom Captain King had attracted into his service, many of whom had no regard for honor and very little for human life, which they took frequently in the interest of their chief. After about a year with Doty, during which time Mr. Peak participated in round-ups where there were as many as 30,000 head of cattle, he went to Marfa in West Texas, taking a bunch of cattle down for New Mexico. Then, returning to Meansville, he finished his young manhood. In Limestone County, Texas, December 2, 1889, he married Miss Maggie Price, daughter of George and Margaret (Patrick) Price. Her mother was the daughter of a pioneer preacher and school teacher of Texas. Mrs. Peak was born in Limestone County, and died in that county in 1903. Her children now living are: May, who is married and resides at San Antonio; Effie, wife of Marion Holley, of Corsicana, Texas; and James H., Jr., who married Gerchel Gardner and lives at Albuquerque.

On account of a scourge of disease which took his wife and child Mr. Peak, himself suffering ill health, left Kosse, Texas, in October, 1903, and sought recuperation, first in Colorado, but the next year came to New Mexico and at Trinidad went to work in a coal mine. Strangely enough the underground labor seemed to improve his health, and after a year he was restored to normal. From Trinidad he went to Gibson, New Mexico, as foreman of a store, a business that was a branch of the Colorado Supply Company. He returned to Trinidad for the same concern, and during a slack time in industry at that point he resigned and, locating at Albuquerque, became a handy man in the railroad shops. Subsequently he was promoted to engine inspector, and after having been in the railroad service five years and one month he resigned.

Then, in 1912, he took up the real estate business. He had never sold real estate, but he knew what was required, and at that time Albuquerque was enjoying a period of growth and prosperity with steady demand for real estate. During the past ten years Mr. Peak has figured in a number of important transactions, acting both as a broker and as a dealer himself. He laid off one addition to the city and sold it in lots, much of which is now improved with substantial buildings. Later he bought the real estate and plumbing business of his employer, the plumbing business being a very small one, doing less than \$1,000 worth of work annually. Since then he has made the Sanitary Plumbing & Heating Company, Incorporated, a concern handling on the average of \$5,000 worth of work a month.

As a plumbing contractor he has executed many of the important contracts in Albuquerque, including the plumbing for the Sheriff Romero residence, the Wood Apartments, the heating and plumbing for some of the buildings of the Indian School, the plumbing for the Barnett Theatre in 1923, a new power plant for the University of New Mexico, and the heating and plumbing for an addition to the telephone building. He also had plumbing and heating contracts for the Presbyterian Hospital at Farmington, New Mexico, the plumbing for a two-story hotel at Estanchie, the plumbing for the Frank Pru residence at Becker, and the heating plant of the Mountain Air public school house. Mr. Peak as an individual builder erected the business house at 714 West Central Avenue, and a brick residence at 1501 West Central Avenue, and several other residences over the city.

He is a democrat in national politics, and his only social organization is the Chamber of Commerce. On April 2, 1922, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Mr. Peak married Mrs. Bettie Lehrman. Her father, Peter Sieger, lives at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is an expert glass mixer. Mrs. Peak was born at Pittsburgh. Her children by her first marriage are: Richard F. Lehrman, Ralph Lehrman, an engineer; Florine, wife of Clifford Trotter, Bert Lehrman, a machinist of the Santa Fe Railway, and Elmer, a plumber's apprentice, all residents of Albuquerque.

CLARENCE H. CHRIST. The chief business of Clarence H. Christ since coming to New Mexico in 1907 has been the production of pure milk and the setting of high standards for dairy operation. Mr. Christ is one of the foremost men in the dairy and farming industry in the Alameda locality of Bernalillo County.

He was born near Peoria, Illinois, in April, 1884, son of John Christ and grandson of Henry Christ. The grandfather was born in Germany, and came to the United States at the age of twenty-one. Somewhat later he settled near Peoria, Illinois, making his way across the country, it is said, by skillful use of his clarinet and violin. His active career was devoted to farming and the blacksmith's trade, and he reached the age of eighty-two. Henry Christ married a Miss Brown, of Pennsylvania, and from Illinois they moved out to Kansas and lived at Peabody until the death of Mrs. Christ. He then returned to Illinois. They had twelve children, and those to survive childhood were John, Henry, Obed, Susan, Lena, of Eldorado, Kansas; Lizzie, of Peabody, Kansas; and Caroline, who married Frank Westbrook.

John Christ, father of Clarence H. Christ, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a small child when his parents moved to Peoria County, Illinois. He now lives at Peoria, and for many years has traveled for a dairy supply house. He married Minnie Stormer, a native of Hesse, Germany, and from that country was brought to America by her father, Henry Stormer. John and Minnie Christ have two children, Mamie and Clarence Henry. Mamie is the wife of David Keil, of Washington, Illinois.

Clarence H. Christ was reared in Illinois, educated in the local schools, and on April 18, 1906, he married Miss Mary Blumenshine, daughter of William and Margaret (Heisler) Blumenshine. Her parents were also born in Illinois, and spent their lives as pioneer farmers near Washington. They had a family of three children: Annie, wife of Ed Dingleline; Charles, of Colorado; Mrs. Christ, who was born August 26, 1884; John, of Iowa; George, of Alameda, New Mexico; Pearl, who married Walter Flanagan, of Eureka, Illinois; Melvin and Chauncy, both of Washington, Illinois.

It was in November, 1907, about a year after their marriage, that Mr. and Mrs. Christ came to New Mexico. Having had thorough experience in the dairy industry as conducted in Illinois, he soon became an employe of the Matthews Dairy, near Albuquerque, and was active in that business for about ten years. He helped make it one of the largest dairies in the Rio Grande Valley, and for a time was a third owner.

Eventually he left that business to become an independent farmer and dairyman, purchasing his present place at Alameda, comprising seventy acres. It is now practically one extended

alfalfa field outside the dairy barn and plant. Mr. Christ started here with about a dozen cows, grades, and has put his profits back into his business so that it now represents a large investment, comprising a model dairy barn, silos, modern home, with electric lighting throughout, and all the facilities for sanitary operation of such a plant. From the dozen ordinary cows with which he began he has improved his herd to about thirty-five pure bred Holsteins. He has done advanced registered testing, developing several remarkable animals. One, a two-year-old, produced in the milking season 601 pounds of butter and gave for the same period nearly 14,000 pounds of milk. About ten other cows out of this herd came well up toward this standard. His place is known as the Model Farm Dairy, and the pure milk is retailed at home, two hospitals in Albuquerque being supplied, and the city health department of Albuquerque has given his milk and his dairy one of the highest scores in this district. Such a business requires industry, constant study and careful supervision to build up, and its achievement constitutes a real public service.

Mr. Christ was one of the men most influential in bringing about the organization of the Cooperative Dairy Association, and served a year as its president and is a member of its Board of Directors. His farm produces a large crop of alfalfa every year and also corn for ensilage. He has long been an advocate of the balanced ration for milking cows, and besides alfalfa and ensilage, his ration consists chiefly of corn chop, bran and cotton seed meal. Mr. Christ was registered during the World war period, enlisted in the Home Guard, but performed his service at home operating the Matthews Dairy. He and Mrs. Christ have five children, named Lorene, Harold, Ethel Minnie, Elvin and Marjorie.

NICANOR RUDULPH. The name of Rudolph is a well known one in Rociada and San Miguel counties, for the men bearing it for several generations have played an important part in developing this part of New Mexico, and have had large interests here and elsewhere. While they have devoted considerable attention to different branches of business, they have been chiefly interested in ranching, and have done much toward placing the cattle industry on its present basis. One of these men is Nicanor Rudolph, a most prosperous rancher and merchant of Rociada. He was born at Rociada, November 12, 1896, a son of Eugenio Rudolph, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Educated at the Christian Brothers College at Las Vegas, Nicanor Rudolph spent some time on his father's ranch after he had completed his studies, and was then taken into partnership by his father in his different operations, including ranching and operating a sawmill business. In the latter they were engaged in manufacturing rough lumber for building, ties and props. After owning the sawmill for twelve years they sold it and took a contract for manufacturing ties and props for the Gross Kelly Company, and held it for four years. Mr. Rudolph established a mercantile business at Rociada in 1914, and has conducted it ever since, during that time having built up a wide and valuable connection. Prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment he conducted a saloon at Rociada for six years, but during all of this period has continued his ranching in partnership with his

father. They formerly ran sheep and cattle, but are now practically confining themselves to cattle of the Holstein, Jersey and Shorthorn strains, and they also do grain farming, 100 acres of their ranch being under irrigation. Mr. Rudolph is prominent in local affairs, and for four years was a justice of the peace, and for four years served as a member of the school board of Rociada.

Mr. Rudolph married Antonita Bustos, born at Rociada, and they have had ten children born to them, nine of whom survive: Eugenio N., who is at home; Audelita, who is the wife of Alfredo Herrera, of Las Vegas; and Lucile, Sophia, Emma, Lorenzo, Emelia, Joe and Alicia, all of whom live at Las Vegas. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph and their children are all Catholics. They are held in the highest esteem by all who know them, and have many friends throughout San Miguel County.

AMOS DEE JONES. Probably no one is possessed of a greater amount of experience and judgment based on experience concerning the sheep and wool industry of Southeastern New Mexico than Amos Dee Jones, of Lea County, whose residence in this section of the state covers a period of twenty years.

He was born on a farm at Troy, in Bell County, Texas, July 23, 1875. His father, Andrew Jackson Jones, was a native of Alabama, and in 1856 went to Texas, being a pioneer without capital. By his industry he accumulated a large amount of black land in Bell County, and after selling out, moved to Young County, where he engaged in the cattle, sheep and wheat growing industry. After a few years he died, in 1893, at the age of sixty-three, his wife passing away the next year. He had married in Alabama Miss Salena Lackey. They had thirteen children, those now living being: Andrew, of Oklahoma; John, of Pecos, Texas; Arthur, of El Paso; Joseph E., of the state of Washington; General Jackson, of El Paso; Amos Dee; Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, of Taylor County, Texas; Mrs. Dora Taft, of Merkel, Texas; and Mrs. Mary Brown, of Cheyenne, Oklahoma.

Amos Dee Jones grew up in Bell and Young counties, Texas, and his formal education, limited in quantity and quality, was from the country schools. He remained at home until he reached his majority, and was a wage worker on ranches in Young County and made his living that way until he was about thirty years of age. Most of this time was spent on sheep ranches. Leaving Tom Green County, Texas, he came to New Mexico in 1905, and he earned his last dollar as a wage worker with the Buckeye Sheep Company, in what is now Lee County. He spent four years with that concern, and leaving them he bought a small flock of sheep from his wages and some borrowed capital, and in the same locality where he had been employed he engaged in ranching with his eight hundred sheep. He took his flocks over the open range to every available grass supply, and his first ranch holdings were on the plains of Chaves County. Leaving that region, he established himself at what is known as the Halfway House north of Roswell, and acquired a property, land and stock, but after about a year sold out and returned to his former locality. From the state he acquired the land comprising his present ranch of about 35,000 acres, and this is now supporting about 10,000 head of sheep and 400 head of Hereford cattle. Mr. Jones has been in the sheep business independently for sixteen years, and in that time has



Amos D. Jones

experienced all the vicissitudes of a sheep and wool grower. Wool prices have ranged from as low as eight cents a pound to fifty-six and a half cents a pound during the peak of World war prices.

Mr. Jones is a member of the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association and the National Wool Growers Association, and has occasionally contributed articles detailing some phase of his experience to the National Wool Growers, the magazine published by the national organization. For twenty years he has been a substantial factor in the developing of the essential character of New Mexico as an agricultural and stock raising community, and during the World war he contributed to the cause through his strenuous efforts at producing food and the raw material for clothing. He was himself registered under the second draft law, and submitted his questionnaire. With politics he has not been greatly concerned, but in national affairs is a republican, casting his first presidential ballot for William McKinley. His only fraternity is the Roswell Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He married at Pecos City, Texas, Carrie, daughter of L. S. Evans, who is now a resident of Lee County, New Mexico. She was born in Navarro County, Texas, and died at Roswell in May, 1915. At Waco, Texas, August 18, 1918, Mr. Jones married Miss Portia Beard, who was reared at Eddy, Texas, finished her education in a girl's school at Belton, and for a time taught in Dickens County, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two daughters, Ladye Dee and Dorothy Elizabeth.

JAMES S. BOWERS. For nearly thirty years James S. Bowers has been identified with the live stock industry in New Mexico, and in recent years has developed one of the high-class dairy farms in Bernalillo County, his ranch and milk producing plant being located five miles south of Albuquerque. He has been a leader in all constructive movements for the upbuilding of agriculture in this state.

Mr. Bowers was born March 25, 1869, in Missouri, but grew up in Northern Texas. His father, Richard H. Bowers, was a native of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He was a young man at the time of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, and was with the Virginia troops that assisted in capturing John Brown and his men and saw some of the followers executed at Charles Town, in what is now West Virginia. He became a Confederate soldier, and in Virginia he married Lucy Rowland, whose father, Samuel Rowland, operated an old water power mill in the Shenandoah Valley. In 1865, at the close of the Civil war, Richard H. Bowers moved out to Missouri and settled near Moberly, in Randolph County, and in 1873 completed his westward journey to Texas. He was a farmer, and in Montague County, Texas, he served as a commissioner. He died in 1888, at the age of forty-eight, and his wife passed away in 1886. Their children were: Ella, who married C. L. Reynolds, and lives at Mineral Wells, Texas; James S.; Anna, who died in Grayson County, Texas, in 1895, wife of H. C. Bosley; and John S., who died in Montague County, Texas, when twenty years old.

James S. Bowers was reared on his father's farm in Montague County, Texas, and acquired a country school education. As a boy he became familiar with the ranch and range industry of

Northern Texas, and when he left that state he moved into Eastern New Mexico and engaged in cattle ranching. For five years he was located three miles south of Roswell, and for another five years his location was eighteen miles west of Roswell. While there he was raising cattle for beef, and in 1906 he moved from Chaves County to Bernalillo County. Since that year he has occupied his present tract of land, a hundred acres, and has been developing his business intensively as a small farmer and dairyman. He began dairying as soon as he arrived in Bernalillo County, starting with half a dozen cows. He has improved his herds until he has a dairy of forty high-class cows, using the Jerseys as exclusively as possible, and rating up his stock from the standpoint of milk production, and particularly the richness found in Jersey milk. He distributes some of the finest milk sold at retail in the City of Albuquerque. His industry is conducted on high-class lines. He has a model dairy barn, and all the facilities for the expert and sanitary production of milk. He uses a silo, has an attractive residence and farm home, and has a ranch pumping plant that helps to irrigate some of his alfalfa land and his orchards. He has six acres devoted to apples, plums, pears and peaches, but has not experienced a very profitable success in fruit growing, largely due to the late freezes of spring. Mr. Bowers had a prominent part in the incorporation of the Cooperative Dairy Association of Albuquerque, and for a time was a member of its official board.

One object to which he has given his steady influence and has promoted as far as an individual can by word and deed is the plans for the extensive irrigation for the Rio Grande higher lands by use of impounded waters in the upper courses of the valley. By such water storage a large part of the natural flood waters could be conserved and used for the production of crops instead of for the destructive erosion of the fields in times of freshet. Mr. Bowers is a director of the Mountain View School District No. 15, where he lives, but otherwise has not sought official place in his home county. Mr. Bowers is one of the live stock men of the Rio Grande Valley who were trained under the old-time range conditions. When he left home at the age of twenty he worked as a cowboy for the great Texas rancher, Charles Goodnight, and subsequently was on the X. I. T. ranch in Northwest Texas. Mr. Bowers did some work in his community for the Department of Justice during the World war, and assisted in all the drives for funds. He is a democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Bowers is a member of the Christian Church.

He married in Grayson County, Texas, January 16, 1896, a short time before coming to New Mexico, Miss Mary L. Rutherford, daughter of Tilford and Mary (Mershon) Rutherford. Her father, who came to Texas from Kentucky, was a farmer, and was a Union soldier in the Civil war. He died at the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas. Her mother died in Grayson County, and Mrs. Bowers, who was born in 1872, was one of three daughters and two sons, the others being: Nannie, who married J. C. Hutcherson, of Oklahoma; Sallie, who died in Grayson County, Texas, wife of R. L. Holtzclaw; Robert, of Oklahoma; and Bert, of Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have prospered in their married life from

a material standpoint, and have also had the satisfaction of seeing a large family of children grow up in their home, these children being Reva, Mary Fleecy, Hugh, Ollie E., Merlin, Fay, Nell and Dell, the last two being twins. The son Hugh Bowers is now connected with the Cooperative Dairy Company of Albuquerque. The daughter Reva married Algy Hogan, of Albuquerque, and has a son, Russell. The daughter Mary Fleecy is the wife of J. C. Schwartzman, of Albuquerque, and their children are Virginia and J. C.

PETER CAMERON, an expert through many years of training in the iron and steel industry, has been one of the leading business men of Albuquerque for the past thirteen years. He is vice president and general manager of the Albuquerque Foundry and Machine Works.

This business was started as a small industry in 1882, about a year after the new town of Albuquerque was itself established. The head of the business at that time was R. P. Hall. A number of years later the business was incorporated, and in 1909 a joint trust company took it over. It is capitalized at \$50,000, and the industry is operated as a general foundry and machine shop, manufacturing a large and varied line of supplies on contract. The company does also a jobbing business in iron, steel and metal products. Under contract this firm furnishes all the castings for the Santa Fe Railway used west of LaJunta and Amarillo, practically all the casting for the Chinao Copper Company during the last ten years, made a number of the locks and gates for the Elephant Butte project in New Mexico, and also castings for a lumber company operating railroads in New Mexico and Northern Arizona. The officers of the company are: William Bryce, president; Peter Cameron, vice president, treasurer and manager; David Stirrat, secretary.

Mr. Peter Cameron has the mechanical and engineering genius so often found in Scotch people. He was born at Quebec, Canada, August 12, 1860. His father, John Cameron, was born on the Island of Mull, Argyleshire, Scotland, and as a young man came to America and located near Richmond, Quebec. While in Scotland he was a sea captain, but in America became a farmer and later a locomotive engineer with the Grand Trunk Railway. He was in that service until he finally retired. He died at Sarnia, Ontario, in 1904, at the age of eighty-four. His wife, Christina Sutherland, was born in Quebec, daughter of George Sutherland, also of Scotch ancestry, and she died in 1872, at the age of forty-four. They reared a family of six children: Mrs. A. D. Garrison, of Denver, Colorado; Peter; Mrs. John Fleming, of Bremerton, Washington; Archibald, of Welland, Ontario; John D., of Los Angeles; and George, who died in Detroit, Michigan, leaving a family.

Peter Cameron was ten years of age when his parents moved to Sarnia, Ontario, and there he acquired his public school education. Later he finished a course and received a diploma in mechanical engineering from the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania. At Sarnia he began his apprenticeship in the machine shop and office of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. As a young machinist with considerable experience to his

credit he came to Albuquerque in 1887, and for two and one-half years was a machinist in the shops of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company, now the Santa Fe. Doubtless it was this early experience in the Southwest that many years later brought him again to New Mexico. After this early period he returned to Canada, and at Peterboro, Ontario, became superintendent of the Central Bridge and Engineering Company, with which he remained two years, following which he was master mechanic for the Toledo, Ann Arbor & West Michigan Railway Company, now the Ann Arbor Railway Company, at first at Frankfort, Michigan, and later at Owasso, that state. Following that he was master mechanic at Toledo, Ohio, for the Toledo Bridge Company, became superintendent of the American Bridge Company's plant at Elmira, New York, and also served as supervisor of shops of the Lackawanna Steel Company at Buffalo, New York, and at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was superintendent of the Valley Iron Works.

Then, in 1911, he returned to Albuquerque to give his executive ability and technical skill to the Albuquerque Foundry and Machine Works, and has been widely responsible for its subsequent success.

Mr. Cameron is a member and a past master of Albuquerque Masonic Lodge No. 60, past high priest of Rio Grande Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and past eminent commander of Pilgrim Commandery No. 3. He is now grand commander of the Grand Commandery of New Mexico, and has attained the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite, and is commander of the Santa Fe Consistory, Southern Jurisdiction. He is chief rabban of Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Council of the York Rite. He is past grand patron of the Order of Eastern Star in New Mexico.

Mr. Cameron is a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. He was reared a Presbyterian.

He married at Sarnia, Ontario, June 26, 1886, Miss Mary Cain, daughter of Michael Cain, who was of Irish ancestry. Mrs. Cameron died in 1892, leaving two children: St. Clair Cameron, secretary and treasurer of the Detroit Seamless Steel Tubes Company; and Lillian, wife of John Fleming, of Cheyenne, Wyoming. On December 25, 1895, at Frankfort, Michigan, Mr. Cameron married Miss Viola May Shaw, a native of Michigan and daughter of William Shaw. The Shaw family moved to Michigan from Maine. Four daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cameron. Eleanor May, a graduate of the University of New Mexico, is now a teacher in the public schools of Albuquerque. Dorothy, who early gave evidence of splendid talent in music, is now a student of violin in the Southern University of California, and is a member of the musical fraternal order Mu Phi Epsilon. The third daughter, Christine, died when ten years of age, and the youngest is Patricia Jean.

WILLIAM WARREN STRONG. A master builder of his generation, who put his skill and technique into a large and varied program of construction work in New Mexico, was the late William Warren Strong, of Albuquerque. He was a finished workman himself, as well as an executive and manager of men, and there are many buildings today that testify to both his skill and his character. He was a resident of New Mexico for over thirty years.

He was born at Wilkesville, Ohio, May 24, 1858. His father, Adren A. Strong, was born in the same Ohio town, where his people were pioneer settlers. He was a Union soldier, enlisting in 1862 in Battery A of the Seventh Ohio Light Artillery, and served until discharged for disability. In 1884 he moved out to Nebraska, and died at Wood River, that state. He married Drusilla Curry, of another pioneer family of the Wilkesville locality. She died at Wilkesville, the mother of seven children.

William W. Strong was the third of the seven children of his parents, and was thirteen years of age when his mother died. His education was largely directed by his mother's sister, Miss Jennie Curry, a woman of beautiful character, who did much to develop his latent ability in mathematics, and this mathematical training had much to do with the success he made in a career and vocation requiring the mathematical science and also the habits of thought of a mathematician. He also learned the trade of carpenter under his brother-in-law at Wilkesville, and when he left Ohio, in 1880, he had a practical knowledge of the building trades. In that year he removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado, worked at his trade, and in 1884 came to New Mexico, spending the first four years at Las Vegas.

On removing to Albuquerque Mr. Strong became associated with J. Wallace Hesselden, under the firm name of Strong & Hesselden. This firm of contractors during its existence of five years carried out some important work, including the building of the Chamber of Commerce Building at Albuquerque, probably the best structure of its kind. They also erected a number of other business structures. After the firm dissolved Mr. Strong engaged in the contracting and building business as an individual, and there are many structures testifying to the substantial character of his work, including the Commercial Club, the Elks Theatre, the Masonic Temple and St. Joseph's Hospital buildings. Those who worked under him and those who contracted for his services were able to call him a master builder in every respect, and he was undoubtedly the leading contractor of the state. His buildings are models of architectural design and beauty, and a close inspection demonstrates the fact that the builder was thoroughly qualified in his trade. He was also happy in the management of his men, controlling them without effort and securing from them the best of their work. He never slighted a contract, and personally superintended all the buildings put up by him. Among the beautiful homes erected in Albuquerque by this master builder is that in which he made his home for some years, at 810 Park Avenue, and also the Alfred Grunsfeld home and the Connell home, formerly the Noah Ilfeld home. He was chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education when the beautiful high school was constructed.

The late Mr. Strong, who died June 27, 1916, was as a citizen interested in the upbuilding of Albuquerque on other lines than those of material construction. He had great faith in the development here of one of the foremost cities of the Southwest. He was liberal, but never ostentatious, in his contributions toward the progress and welfare of his community. It is said that he aided many persons, but the extent of his benefactions in this respect will never be known. He was a director of the State National

Bank, and for a time held the office of county commissioner. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of other fraternities, but none of these ever took the place of his interest in his home and family.

HERMAN W. GOELITZ, M. D. Among the medical men of New Mexico few have had more responsibilities than Dr. Herman W. Goelitz, superintendent of the Santa Fe Railway Hospital at Albuquerque. Doctor Goelitz, with one interval of general practice, has been in the hospital service with the Santa Fe Railway Company for a quarter of a century.

He is a native of Illinois, born at Belleville, in the southern part of that state, December 8, 1876, son of Herman E. Goelitz, and grandson of George Goelitz. George Goelitz was a native of Osterode, Hanover, Germany, was reared and educated there, and came to America before the Civil war. Locating at Waterloo, Illinois, he became a merchant, and subsequently was associated with his son in business in Kansas. He is buried at Marysville, Kansas. The wife of George Goelitz was Christina Fahlbusch, who also came from Hanover. Their only son was Herman E., and their two daughters were Emma, wife of Gustav Andriano, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Agnes, wife of William Lofinck, of Marysville, Kansas.

Herman E. Goelitz was for many years in business as a merchant at Marysville, in Marshall County, Kansas, where he spent the last years of his life. He married Emma Ruppel, who was born at Belleville, Illinois. Her father, Henry Ruppel, was a native of Germany, and was a merchant. Mrs. Goelitz died in 1876, at the birth of her younger son. Her older son, Hugo G., is now employed in the Federal Treasury Department at Washington. Herman E. Goelitz never married the second time. His older son, Hugo, was brought up by his wife's people at Belleville, Illinois, while Doctor Goelitz was reared by his father's people.

Doctor Goelitz was a year old when taken to Kansas, and he grew up at Marysville. He finished his high school education there, and then entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated M. D. in 1898. Almost immediately he went into the Santa Fe Railway Hospital service at Topeka, becoming a member of the staff of the Railway Hospital there. Four years later he resigned to engage in private practice at Osage City, Kansas, but retained his connection with the Santa Fe Company as local surgeon. Two years later he accepted the offer to take charge of the Santa Fe Railway Hospital at Las Vegas, New Mexico. His first connection with this state began in 1904. Doctor Goelitz was at Las Vegas for nine years, and while there was identified with the local professional society, serving as its president, and he was also one of the two members of the Medical Reserve Corps appointed from New Mexico by the United States Army.

On leaving Las Vegas Doctor Goelitz opened the new Santa Fe Railway Hospital at Mulvane, Kansas, in 1913. He was superintendent there until 1921, when he was transferred to Albuquerque, as superintendent of the hospital in that city. Doctor Goelitz, as his different responsible positions indicate, has long been highly regarded in the official circles of the Santa Fe Railway Company,

and, even more, he has endeared himself by his splendid service to the thousands of railway employes.

At Kansas City, Missouri, September 4, 1900, Doctor Goelitz married Miss Blanche E. Embury. She was born at Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, and was reared and educated there, her father being of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She came to the United States in 1893, and completed the nurses' training course at Aurora, Illinois, in 1896. The following year, in 1897, she went out to Topeka, Kansas, and was a nurse in the Santa Fe Railway Hospital, where she met her husband. Doctor and Mrs. Goelitz have two talented daughters, Dorothy Agnes and Margaret Louise. Dorothy graduated from the high school of Mulvane, Kansas, and is now in her final year at New Mexico University. Louise is now in her last year at the Albuquerque High School.

REV. JOHN B. COCHRAN. Probably no more striking evidence of the remarkable general development of the State of New Mexico can be found than the increase numerically and in general activities as recorded in the history of the Methodist Church. One of the prominent officials of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in New Mexico is Rev. John B. Cochran, now presiding elder of the Albuquerque district. Mr. Cochran has been in the Methodist ministry for nearly forty years.

He was born at Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, March 12, 1859. He comes of a family that was established in old Northwest Territory many years before Ohio was carved therefrom into a state of the Union. He was a descendant of John Cochran, whose father came from Dublin, Ireland. John Cochran moved out of Pennsylvania, across the Ohio River, into the wilderness of the Northwest in the years immediately following the close of the Revolutionary war. He became a farmer in Knox County, and died there when still young, in 1792. His two sons, John and Hugh, became Ohio farmers. John Cochran II was a whig in politics, and nearly all his descendants became republicans upon the organization of that party. His wife was Mary Oran, whose family came out of Maryland and likewise cleared up a farm from the wilderness of Central Ohio. The four sons and daughter of John Cochran and Mary Oran were: William, who is a farmer and died in Indiana; Levi, who was a Union soldier and a Methodist minister and did most of his work in Indiana, dying in Elkhart, that state; Albert B., also a Union soldier and a Methodist minister, who died at his home in Bangor, Michigan; Frank P.; and Mary Ann, who married Hesse Penrose, and died in Indiana.

Frank P. Cochran, father of Mr. Cochran, was a native of Ohio, learned the cabinet making trade, and after following it for some years established his home on a farm in Knox County, where he reared his seven children. His wife, Jane Reed, was a daughter of John and Nancy (Phillips) Reed, of a family that came from Maryland to Ohio. Jane Reed Cochran died in Knox County in 1906, while Frank P. Cochran, two years her elder, passed away in 1911, at the age of seventy-nine. Their children were: Nora, who married W. P. Babbs, and lives at Mount Vernon, Ohio; Rev. John B.; Mary Ann, wife of Bert Penbrook, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Charles B., of Mount Vernon; Sadie, wife of Frank Car-

ruthers, of Mount Vernon; Amanda, wife of George Benson, living near Mount Vernon; and Walter, a farmer in Knox County, Ohio.

John Bigelow Cochran had many of the early experiences common to the Ohio farm boys of the middle years of the last century. He attended the public schools at Mount Vernon, and subsequently entered Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio. He left college in his senior year, and arrived in Texas in 1884, where he soon afterward dedicated himself to the work of the Gospel ministry. After uniting with the Texas Conference, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Galloway in 1888 at Brenham, Texas, and was ordained an elder by Bishop W. W. Duncan in 1890 at Caldwell, Texas. His first work in Texas was at Harrisburg, Courtney and Plantersville. He rode the circuit and looked after various stations for eight years. Finally he was assigned to the Calvert District, and altogether put in nineteen years in the Texas Conference. His last work in Texas was done in the far western part of that state, at Alpine, and in 1907 he came to New Mexico as pastor of the Church of Carlsbad. A year later he was made presiding elder of the El Paso District, his home being at El Paso, while the district under his superintendence included the south half of New Mexico. At the end of four years he was one of the church officials when the district was divided, forming the Roswell District in New Mexico. He then took charge as presiding elder of the Roswell District, moving his home to Roswell. He remained there two years, then spent another year in the El Paso District, following which he returned to Roswell for two years more. Rev. Mr. Cochran in 1920 came to Albuquerque as presiding elder of the Albuquerque District. The boundaries of this district embrace that part of the state between Tucumcari and Alamogordo on the southwest, from Gallup to Melrose on the Santa Fe Railway, and from Albuquerque to Demig and Lordsburg on the south. It embraces twenty pastoral charges.

The records of the church show that since the formation of the Roswell District the membership of the entire conference has increased from 3,000 to between 9,000 and 10,000, while the ministers in active work have increased in proportion and the number of churches have more than doubled, the valuation of church property having trebled. In the Albuquerque District a prominent feature of the work has been the building of homes for pastors and the special growth of women's missionary enterprise. The missionary spirit has shown a marvelous development, and a number of persons have consecrated their lives to the work from this district. Through the missions the church has extended its influence to the mountain sections of the state. One of the results of the great Methodist Centenary drive was making it possible to place preachers and helpers in the mountain regions of New Mexico. Educational institutions have frequently noted that mountain students take the highest standing in the higher schools, and in large part this is to be credited to the influence of the preachers and missionaries working in those sections of the state.

Rev. Mr. Cochran married at Hempstead, Texas, in March, 1886, Miss Virginia Lawson, of Navasota, Texas, daughter of David B. and Lucy (Craig) Lawson. Mrs. Cochran was born in Grimes County, Texas, in August, 1866, and was a graduate of Chappel Hill College, that state. She died at Albuquerque in June, 1921.



Raymond K. Ryan.

The only child of Rev. Mr. Cochran is Albert B. Cochran, who was on duty on the Mexican border in 1916, and finished his education in Clarendon College. He is now a stockman for the Thaxton Supply Company at Albuquerque.

JUDGE RAYMOND R. RYAN, judge of the Sixth Judicial District of New Mexico, is a resident of Silver City, where for many years he has been favorably known in the profession and as a citizen.

Judge Ryan was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, September 23, 1884, son of Richard and Mary (Ryan) Ryan. His mother was born at Troy, New York, daughter of Frank Ryan, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. Richard Ryan was born at Kingston, Canada, where this branch of the Ryan family settled as pioneers at the close of the American Revolutionary war. Richard Ryan came to the United States in 1874, and as a molder by trade established his home in Chicago, working there for many years, until he retired. He was also a city employe and many years ago was active in local politics as a republican, being an ardent follower of James G. Blaine until the "Plumed Knight" was defeated for the presidency. The children of Richard Ryan and wife are: Regina, wife of E. B. Cameron, of Chicago; Judge Raymond R.; Agnes, wife of J. W. Page, of London, England; Francis J., a rancher near Los Angeles, California; and James S., with the Murray Brothers, merchants at Central, New Mexico.

Raymond R. Ryan was reared in Chicago, attended public schools there, and was graduated with the A. B. degree from De Paul University of Chicago in June, 1904. In the fall of 1908 he came to New Mexico, following a period of residence and law study in the University of Colorado. At Albuquerque, in January, 1909, he entered the office of Isaac Barth, under whom he prepared for the bar examination. He was given a temporary license in 1910, and took the examination before the Supreme Court in Santa Fe in January, 1911. Among the examiners were W. J. Lucas and Julius Staab. Of the various applicants for admission at that time Mr. Ryan is the only one who has been elevated to the bench.

He practiced law in Albuquerque alone until 1911. During that time he defended without remuneration a case against some Mexicans for theft from a box car, and he was also associated with Mr. Barth upon a number of cases. On August 27, 1911, he located at Silver City, where for about a year he was associated with C. W. McSherry, of Silver City, who joined the Silver City bar at the same time. After that he was for a year assistant district attorney under J. R. Waddill, and in the fall of 1914 was elected on the democratic ticket to the House of Representatives. He was in the House under the speakership of Speaker Secundino Romero, now United States marshal of the New Mexico district. He served as a member of the committee on privileges and elections, and remained in the Legislature one term.

On February 7, 1917, Judge Neblett resigned from the district bench and became federal judge. Mr. Ryan was appointed to the vacancy by Governor De Baca, that being one of the last acts of the governor before his death. He held his first regular term of court in Grant County. His district comprises Grant, Luna and Hidalgo counties, two terms of court being held in each county, those in Grant County being in March and September, and in Luna

County in April and October, and in Hidalgo County in May and November. Judge Ryan was elected for the full term of six years as judge of the District Court in November, 1918.

He married at Silver City, December 3, 1917, Miss Helen Chandler. She was born at Macomb, Illinois, was educated in the Illinois State Normal School there, and in the fall of 1915 came to New Mexico and became head of the art and music department of the Silver City State Normal School. This position she occupied until her marriage. She is the only child of Charles G. and Rose S. (Selfridge) Chandler. Judge and Mrs. Ryan have two sons, Richard R. and Joseph Chandler.

Judge Ryan during the World war had charge of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in Grant County, a county that led this entire federal district in amount of money raised. Judge Ryan is a Catholic, an Elk, a Rotarian, and is a charter member of the Silver City Club and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

JOSEPH M. LINDLY is a New Mexico citizen who grew up on the frontier in the early days of the territory, and for many years has been successfully identified with the dairying industry in the Rio Grande Valley. He is now manager of the Matthew Dairy Farm. This is the oldest dairy business in the vicinity of Albuquerque, and its founder is J. E. Matthew, who established his dairy farm in 1894. In 1912 the business was incorporated, and since then Mr. Matthew has spent most of his time in California, though he is still a half owner in the plant. It is a business engaged in the production of milk from a large dairy farm, also the manufacture of ice cream and the distribution of milk to retail consumers. The headquarters now are on the old Gillenwater farm of about six hundred acres, where a fine modern new dairy plant has been erected and the company also has a well equipped manufacturing and bottling plant in Albuquerque.

Mr. Lindly is one of the rugged and resourceful citizens of New Mexico, and he comes of pioneer stock. The name Joseph has been borne not only by him, but also by his father and his grandfather. His grandfather, Joseph Lindly, was an early resident of the State of Illinois. He left there to join the Stephen Austin colony, and was one of the original settlers of this colony in Texas, going there in the early twenties of the past century. His home was in the vicinity of the modern town of Mexia, Texas. Some years later, in 1835-36, when the Texas colonists arose in arms to establish their independence in Mexico, he was one of the Texas soldiers who joined the army of Gen. Sam Houston, and he participated in the battles at San Juan and San Jacinto, and tradition is that he had some part in the taking and the capture of Old Santa Ana himself, the leader of the Mexican army. He spent the rest of his life on his farm in Limestone County, and is buried near Mexia. His wife was born in Louisiana, of French ancestry. Among her sons were Job, John, Travis and Joseph.

Joseph Lindly II was born in Limestone County, Texas, about 1834, and died at El Capitan, New Mexico, in 1913. During the war between the states he was captain in the commissary department of the Confederate army. It was his business to help supply the army with beef. Most of his service was therefore rendered in Texas, where he collected herds of cattle, driving them across

the Mississippi River to the main army of the Confederacy. On one occasion, while swimming the herd across the Mississippi, Union gun boats fired upon them, and for several days stock and men were scattered all over the bottom adjacent to the crossing point. After the war Joseph Lindly resumed his cattle and horse business, and was one of the early Texas stockmen to move out to that vast region known for many years as Tom Green County, a county by name, but not for many years organized with government, and from it were successively carved a number of modern counties. In fact, while the Lindly family occupied one home in this region this home was in three successive counties. On leaving Texas Joseph Lindly moved to New Mexico, traveling by wagon and taking a drove of horses along. In New Mexico he followed farming the rest of his life.

Joseph Lindly married Ann Dunbar, daughter of Henry Dunbar, who came from Illinois to Limestone County, Texas, and was a soldier in the war with Mexico and later in the Confederate army. He was a carpenter by trade, and his death occurred in Limestone County. Mrs. Joseph Lindly died in 1920, and was buried at Tombstone, Arizona. Her children were: Joseph M.; Alfred, of Tombstone, Arizona; Travis and George, of Benson, Arizona; Richard, of Phoenix, Arizona; Mollie, of Lincoln County, New Mexico, wife of Lloyd Hulbert; and Mattie, now deceased, who married George Miller.

Joseph M. Lindly was born in old Tom Green County, Texas, August 6, 1881, and was about fifteen years of age when he came to New Mexico with his parents, who settled in Lincoln County, at the little hamlet of Picacho. His father then engaged in farming on the Rio Hondo, and the son shared in the family activities. Mr. Lindly acquired most of his early education as a pupil in one of the old log schoolhouses that served at once as a primary school of instruction and also as the only college of the community. The Lindly family home itself was a log house, but Joseph M. Lindly was born in one of the typical pioneer homes of the West, a dug-out, partly underground.

After reaching manhood Joseph M. Lindly left New Mexico and returned to Texas, and spent about seven years in and around Beaumont, in the famous oil country. While working there he attended night classes in a business college as a means of supplementing his early deficiencies of education. He was a street car conductor, and later entered the service of the Beaumont, Sour Lake & South Western Railway, subsequently a branch of the Frisco Railway System. He did office work at Sour Lake, and subsequently went into the general offices of the company in Beaumont under the traffic manager.

On leaving Beaumont Mr. Lindly spent a year in Denver, and in 1912 returned to New Mexico, locating at Albuquerque. His first employment here was to act as farmer at the Rio Grande Industrial School, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Congregational Church. Leaving that, he engaged in the dairy business six miles south of Albuquerque, purchasing attractive land partly improved, and while dairying he continued the development and improvement of the ranch. From the beginning of his dairying experience he had been thoroughly convinced of the value of a silo, and one of the first improvements he made

on his farm was a silo. He also erected a home and stock shelter. He started dairying with four cows, and subsequently built up a herd of thirty Jerseys. He continued this business there for nine years, and after selling his stock entered the service of the Matthew Dairy as herdsman. Upon the removal of the Matthew Dairy to its present location on the Gillenwater farm he was made manager of the farm as well as the herd.

While a resident of the Mountain View community Mr. Lindly was one of the trustees of the Mountain View School for several years. He was registered at the time of the World war, but his contribution to the winning of the war was done as a farmer in the production of food. He and Mrs. Lindly are members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Lindly married his wife while he was acting as farmer for the Rio Grande Industrial School in Bernalillo County. She was Miss Louise Ludwig, and they were married in February, 1913. Her father was a minister of the Gospel at Cleveland, Ohio, and later in Michigan. Mrs. Lindley is a native of Michigan, and for a time was a student in the Chicago Theological Seminary. Engaging in home mission work, she was sent to New Mexico by the Board of Missions, and her brother-in-law, Rev. H. E. Hyman, was in charge of the Rio Grande Industrial School.

JOHN MADISON RAYNOLDS is president of the First National Bank of Albuquerque, one of the large and important banks of the Southwest, with a capital and surplus of over \$600,000 and deposits aggregating nearly \$6,000,000.

Mr. Raynolds was born in Central City, Colorado, June 18, 1878, son of Joshua S. and Sarah Raynolds. His boyhood was spent chiefly in the Middle West and East. He attended public schools at Canton, Ohio, and Boston, Massachusetts, and also the college in the famous Boston Latin School. Mr. Raynolds graduated B. A. from Harvard University in 1900. For twenty years his time and energies have been devoted to banking, a career in which his father and uncles were distinguished factors. His father, Joshua Raynolds, was one of the three brothers who established the pioneer bank at Las Vegas in 1876, and in later years he became president of the First National Bank of Albuquerque, the office now held by his son.

The Raynolds family was established in Virginia in 1660, the first ancestor coming from London, England. In later years the family from generation to generation moved westward, at first into West Virginia, then to Ohio, and later to Colorado and New Mexico.

John M. Raynolds served as a member of the Albuquerque City Commission from 1917 to 1921. He is a Roosevelt republican in politics. At San Diego, California, January 8, 1914, he married Miss Mabel Van Eaton. They have three daughters, Ruth, Sara and Kate.

JOHN C. JOHNSON was a business man identified with Colorado and New Mexico for about half a century whose earnestness, integrity and fine social qualities made him a man of mark and special esteem in Las Vegas. In that city he had his home for many years, and his death occurred there August 24, 1920.



John C. Johnson



Thomas A. Johnson.

He was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1843, and in his native land learned the cabinet making trade. After leaving Denmark he was a sailor on the ocean for a time, and during the Civil war arrived in the United States and enlisted as a seaman in the Federal navy. When the war was over he continued following his trade, and in 1872 went to Colorado Springs. There he became a cabinet maker, and with increasing experience and capital, gradually engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. For many years he was located at Buena Vista, Glenwood and Aspen, Colorado, and while engaged in business at Aspen, became one of the first licensed embalmers in the State of Colorado. For a period he also operated mule outfits, freighting between Buena Vista and the mines at Leadville. While a resident of Colorado he served as coroner of the several counties in which he resided from time to time. He was an active Mason and a democrat.

The late Mr. Johnsen became a resident of Las Vegas in 1905, and with his son Thomas A. Johnsen established a furniture and undertaking business. He sold the furniture department to his son in 1909, but kept up his interest and his personal service in the undertaking business until his death.

His wife, whose maiden name was Marvinna Jackson, was a native of England, and died October 5, 1918, at Coronado, California. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Their three children were: Fannie, the wife of Thomas Blakemore, who is in the undertaking business at Albuquerque; Thomas A.; and James C., an undertaker in California.

THOMAS A. JOHNSEN for twenty years has been a well known figure in the business and civic affairs of Las Vegas. In addition to the heavy responsibilities of his business as mortician and furniture dealer he has found time to devote to various civic and social movements having for their object the welfare of the community.

He was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, son of the late John C. Johnsen, a sterling citizen of Las Vegas, whose career is given in the preceding sketch. The son was educated in the grammar and high schools of Colorado, and as a boy began assisting his father and by his useful experience qualified himself for work he follows today. In 1905, associated with his father, he located at Las Vegas and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. He was licensed as an embalmer in Colorado in 1906, and in New Mexico the same year, and is now secretary of the New Mexico State Board of Embalmers. He acquired the furniture business from his father in 1909, and after his father's death in 1920 succeeded as proprietor and manager of both the undertaking and furniture establishment. He has his mortuary equipment completely motorized, and supplies a service efficient in every detail.

His public spirited citizenship has led to his connection with a number of organizations. He is president of the Las Vegas-San Miguel County Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Rotary Club and chairman of its Boy Work Committee. He is a director of the Y. M. C. A., a director of the First National Bank of Las Vegas, and is prominent in the Methodist Episcopal

Church, having served as secretary of the building committee which completed the fine church structure dedicated March 11, 1923. He has been for nine years superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Johnsen is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of the Consistory at Santa Fe, and belongs to the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Modern Woodmen of America. Thomas A. Johnsen married Miss Cora M. Sundt, daughter of M. M. Sundt, of Las Vegas. Their two children are named Evelyn and Robert.

CLEOFES ROMERO, former sheriff and long a well known public official of San Miguel County, represents a family name that has been conspicuous in the affairs of this section of the state for many generations.

Cleofes Romero was born at Las Vegas, September 25, 1865, son of Eugenio and Ascencion L. Romero. Both parents were born in New Mexico, his father in Santa Fe County and his mother in Las Vegas. Eugenio Romero was educated in the common schools of Santa Fe, and in pioneer times was a freighter, engaged in the traffic over the old Santa Fe trail between Kansas City and New Mexico, operating with ox teams and making two trips annually. He followed this business until the advent of the railway and then became a contractor for railroad ties. He constructed the famous horseshoe on the railroad near Rivera. He engaged in the general merchandising business at Las Vegas, and for one term was sheriff, one term county assessor and twenty years employed in the county collector's office. He was a republican, and a member of the Catholic Church, the religious faith of all his children. He was born in 1836 and died in 1920, and his wife passed away in 1888. They had seven children: Florentino, Cleofes, Reymundo, Secundino, Petrita R. Lopez, Josefa R. Chavez, and Francisca R. Gallegos.

Cleofes Romero was educated in public schools, and as a boy had the experience of helping trail a bunch of cattle to Dodge City, Kansas. He attended a well known preparatory and military school at Boonville, Missouri, and after returning to Las Vegas worked on the cattle range and for a number of years handled cattle on his own account. He was appointed assistant United States marshal during the Harrison administration, and from 1898 to 1910 served as sheriff of San Miguel County. During the administration of Governor Mills he was warden of the state penitentiary two years and under Governor Lindsley was insurance commissioner two years. He was in the wholesale lumber business at Estancia, New Mexico, and still owns that property and is also an extensive land and cattle owner.

Mr. Romero was elected county treasurer in 1922, and in April, 1924, he was elected mayor of Las Vegas for a two-year term. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

He married Arabella Bernard, daughter of Joab Bernard, who was a pioneer freighter and later a cattle rancher. Their five children are: Marie R. Babcock, Joab, Cleofes, Jr., Emma and Lucille.



J. S. Bacon

JUAN ANTONIO GARCIA has been one of the prominent commercial figures of Albuquerque, and the E. G. Garcia Company, of which he is president, has long enjoyed a favorable reputation as one of the largest and most reliable hide, wool and fur houses in the Southwest.

Mr. Garcia was born at Alameda, Bernalillo County, November 18, 1874. His father, Juan Garcia, was a lifelong resident of the Alameda community of Bernalillo County, where he was a farmer and sheep and cattle raiser. He served as a Union soldier in the Civil war. Juan Garcia, who died in 1881, at the age of seventy-five, married Petra Garcia, daughter of Juan Antonio and Gregoria Garcia (Candelaria) Garcia. Her father was a native of New Mexico and a merchant at Alameda. Mrs. Juan Garcia died at the age of eighty-five, in 1922. Her children were: Elias G., the founder of the E. G. Garcia Company; Soledad, wife of Pedro Garcia; Juan Antonio; and Francisca, who died in childhood.

Juan Antonio Garcia was reared on his father's farm, and acquired his primary education under the Catholic Sisters in the Convent at Albuquerque. Later he entered the Albuquerque High School and was graduated at the age of sixteen. Choosing a business career, he served for two years as a clerk for Ilfeld Brothers, and then entered the employ of the Albuquerque hide and wool house of E. J. McLean & Company. He was with that firm until it went out of business, and continued in the same line for seven years with Eisemann Brothers, becoming foreman of their warehouse. When this firm likewise retired Mr. Garcia became identified with the Louis Ilfeld Company, as foreman of the company warehouse. After two years he joined his brother, E. G. Garcia, who founded and established the E. G. Garcia Company. This has become a notable organization, and throughout its trade territory is known for its high commercial standards and integrity. Though again on a successful financial footing, like other woolen and hide firms the business lost heavily owing to shrinking values following the great war. Mr. Juan A. Garcia has been president of the company since the death of his brother in 1910.

Mr. Garcia is a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, and while without political ambitions he has proved a constructive factor in the life of the city. He has erected several business houses, including the office and warehouse of the E. G. Garcia Company, and also the Garcia Building, one of the fine business structures on Central Avenue. He cast his first presidential ballot in 1912 for the republican candidate, Mr. Taft.

At Albuquerque, January 1, 1898, Mr. Garcia married Miss Delfinia Garcia, who was born in old Albuquerque in 1878, daughter of Moses and Marielita Garcia. Five children were born to their marriage: Anita, George, Stella, Marie, and Lillian. The son, George, died in September, 1923, at the age of twenty-two. The oldest daughter, Anita, is the wife of Gus Valisdys, of Albuquerque, and they have a daughter, Camilla.

JOSEPH S. BACA, sheriff of Socorro County, is a member of a family that has figured prominently in the public as well as the business and agricultural life of this section of New Mexico. He is a rancher and business man, and has spent many years in public office.

Mr. Baca was born at the county seat town of Socorro, January 17, 1884. His great-grandfather, descended from one of the earliest families of the old territory, located in Socorro County on moving from Santa Fe. The grandfather of the sheriff was Jose Baca, who spent his life in Socorro County as a merchant and farmer and rancher, and is buried just north of the county seat. Conrad A. Baca, father of Joseph S., was born in Socorro County, and died June 21, 1912. He married Juanita Shaw, daughter of Judge John M. Shaw. Judge Shaw came to New Mexico from New York State as a missionary for the Baptist Church, was appointed Indian agent at Ojo Caliente, and subsequently returned to Socorro, where he operated a flour mill and was engaged in the practice of law at the time of his death. Mrs. Conrad A. Baca died March 10, 1906. Their children were: Joseph Simon; Lillie, wife of J. A. Baca, of Morrow County, New Mexico; John, a district deputy for the Woodmen of the World in New Mexico; David, of Albuquerque; and Mercy, who married Alfredo Baca, of Lemitar, New Mexico.

Joseph S. Baca was well educated, attending the public schools and the School of Mines, and on leaving school became clerk in the store of his grandfather, then a merchant at Reserve, now in Catron County. After a year he returned to Socorro and married. His first experience in the courthouse was in the office of County Clerk H. G. Baca, and following that he did some work on the grading of the Santa Fe Central Railway in New Mexico. Following that at Santa Fe he was in the service of David Leowski, a merchant, and was then appointed a guard in the New Mexico Penitentiary during the administration of Superintendent, now Senator, Bursum.

In the early part of 1903 Mr. Baca returned to Socorro, and for three years was with Abeytaia and Garcia, merchants, for six months clerked for a merchant named Sanchez at Magdalena, and then engaged in the mercantile business for himself. In 1907, selling his business, he practiced law, having studied law by correspondence with the Lincoln-Jefferson University, and even as a student did some practice in the lower courts. His career as an attorney at Magdalena was terminated through failing health. When he returned to Socorro in 1909 he became chief clerk for County Clerk E. H. Sweet, and this work he also had to relinquish because of failing health. In order to be out in the open he accepted an appointment as under sheriff under G. E. Sanchez. In 1911 he was made chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, the first board under statehood, and held that office five years. In 1916 he was elected sheriff, succeeding Sheriff Emil James, and was in office two years. He then bought a farm in Valencia County, and since 1918 has looked after some extensive interests as a farmer and cattle raiser. His present stock ranch is east of Socorro. In addition he also represents thirteen companies in fire insurance, most of them old line fire companies.

In 1922 Mr. Baca was again elected sheriff, succeeding Sheriff A. Tafoya. As chief peace officer of the county he has proved a source of great annoyance to the bootleggers of the region, many seizures and arrests having been made and much illicit liquor destroyed. To a large degree gambling has been suppressed, and his administration on the whole has been responsible for a dis-

tinctly better moral condition in the county. Two important captures of automobile thieves and dope peddlers were made in September, 1923, at the Rio Grande Bridge, this episode being enlivened by a pistol battle. In all his elections to public office Mr. Baca has not been an active seeker after office, rather yielding to the demand that he become a candidate. He is now serving a two year term as a member of the Socorro City Council.

Mr. Baca is one of the board of local managers of the Woodmen of the World. During the World war as sheriff he was ex-officio chairman of the Socorro County Board, and also a member of the Local Council of Defense.

He married at Socorro, May 8, 1901, Miss Henrietta Chavez, daughter of Rev. Santiago and Beatrice (Mirabal) Chavez. Her mother was a daughter of Jose Raphael Mirabal, of Valencia County. Mrs. Baca was born at Peralta, New Mexico, February 27, 1879. The children of Sheriff and Mrs. Baca are James, Beatrice, Jennie, Noemi, Dome, Lillie and Gertrudes.

FRED P. KAHNT, manager of the Albuquerque branch of the J. S. Brown Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers, has been a resident of New Mexico nearly twenty years, and has had an extensive business experience covering a number of Western States.

He was born in Coffey County, Kansas, May 4, 1881. His grandfather, Christian Kahnt, was a shoemaker by trade, and prior to the American Civil war brought his family to America, establishing his home at Villisca, Iowa. Just after the war he moved out to Kansas and settled at Burlington, where he spent the rest of his years, passing away about 1890. His son Gus had been a lieutenant in the German army, and in this country was a Union soldier in the Civil war, spending the rest of his life in Chicago. Another son, Julius, was a farmer near Villisca, Iowa. William and Harry Kahnt are both farmers at Burlington, Kansas. Sophia, the wife of D. S. Musselman, and Miss Joanna, are the two daughters, both living at Topeka, Kansas.

Charles Kahnt, son of Christian Kahnt, and father of the Albuquerque business man, was born at Breslau, Saxony, Germany, and was nine years of age when the family came to the United States. He acquired only a limited education, and when ten years of age started to learn the trade of shoemaker under his father. He followed his trade as an occupation until middle life, and after that was in the boot and shoe business. He lived for many years at Burlington, Kansas, where he died in 1897. He was active in local affairs, serving as a city official, was a democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Church.

At Villisca, Iowa, Charles Kahnt married Miss Sophie Swearingen, of an old and distinguished American family. The Swearingen ancestry goes back to the early Knickerbocker Dutch of New York, to the time of Peter Stuyvesant. Her father was Daniel K. Swearingen. She was a cousin of the great American soldier and cavalry leader, General Custer, one of the most brilliant Union officers in the Civil war, and who later lost his whole army and himself in the Indian massacre of the Little Big Horn River in 1876, at the Crow Agency in Montana. Mrs. Charles Kahnt was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, and now lives at Fresno, California. Her children are: Ethel Finley, of Fresno; Fred P.; Beulah, wife

of E. E. Runge, of Escondido, California; and Charles A., of Albuquerque.

Fred P. Kahnt was reared at Burlington, Kansas, attending the public schools there. His early training and experience in mercantile affairs was gained as a clerk in his father's boot and shoe store. Leaving Kansas in 1900, he went to Trinidad, Colorado, and became a clerk with the Gerardi Mercantile Company. He had responsibilities in connection with the local buying and handling the shipping for the firm, which was a retail grocery house. After a year there he went with the Groomer-Dawe Brokerage Company, where he gained his first experience in the wholesale branch of the business. Following that he spent a year in Prescott, Arizona, with the DeMund Lumber Company, was then store manager for the Bartlett-Heard Land and Cattle Company at Phoenix, and, going to San Francisco, became a salesman for the M. A. Gunst Cigar Company. These varied positions brought him not only an important knowledge of commercial enterprise, but a knowledge of many sections of the great West.

Following that Mr. Kahnt came to Albuquerque, in 1905, and his first experience in this state was as a clerk in the store of Homer H. Ward. Then, with headquarters at Albuquerque, he became a traveling representative in New Mexico for the Morey Mercantile Company of Denver. January 1, 1909, he resigned from that house and went with the J. S. Brown Mercantile Company. He was commercial representative traveling for this firm until July, 1921, when the branch at Albuquerque was opened, and he was made its manager.

The J. S. Brown Mercantile Company was founded in Denver, in 1861, by J. S. Brown. In early years the company hauled its goods from Lawrence, Kansas, in the old fashioned ox freight wagon. J. S. Brown, the founder of the business, was its active head for more than half a century, until his death in 1912. Since then the company, while retaining its main house at Denver, has branched out and now operates six branches. The Albuquerque branch maintains five salesmen, covering the State of New Mexico. The present prosperous condition of the business is to a large degree the result of the long continued activity of Mr. Kahnt, who is a very able salesman and has a host of friends all over the state. He is a life member of the Albuquerque Lodge of Elks, and is a member of the Travelers' Protective Association.

Mr. Kahnt married at Albuquerque, September 30, 1908, Miss Fay C. Leonard, daughter of Harvey and Winona (Meek) Leonard, of Silver Lake, Indiana. Mrs. Kahnt was born at Silver Lake, Indiana, was educated at Alexandria in that state, and, coming to New Mexico in 1906, was a teacher of music at Albuquerque until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Kahnt have two daughters, Beulah Caroline and Virginia Finley.

WALTER C. RAABE. A wholesale and retail house at Albuquerque that has developed extensive trade connections all over this section of country is the Raabe-Mauger Hardware Company. The business was established in July, 1906, as a retail general hardware concern, the partners being H. P. Raabe and W. E. Mauger, under the name of Raabe and Mauger. The capital of the partnership was about \$14,000, and both partners were active

workers in the business, which required two or three other employees.

On October 4, 1907, there arrived in Albuquerque Walter C. Raabe, who soon became a clerk in the firm, and familiarized himself with all the technical details of the business. His position as a clerk continued until 1913, when he was made manager of the business, and is now vice president as well as manager. In April, 1923, the business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. The president is Mr. H. P. Raabe, while Mrs. B. T. Mauger is secretary. However, the active force in the business today is Mr. Walter C. Raabe, vice president and manager. Within the last few years it has become a large factor in the wholesale and jobbing trade in the Southwest, doing business over a scope of country a hundred miles around Albuquerque, while some shipments are made to Arizona. The business at present employs about sixteen persons.

Mr. Walter C. Raabe was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 25, 1886. He comes of a family that for several generations has been inclined to the artistic professions and trades. His grandfather, Frederick Raabe, was a native of Germany and was a printer by trade, spending his active life in Milwaukee, where he died in 1902. He was the father of five sons and one daughter. The second son is Frederick, of Milwaukee; Herman P. now lives at San Diego, California; William became a merchant, and died in Milwaukee; Edward, who though blind from childhood, has mastered the technique of both the piano and violin, was formerly a teacher of these instruments, and is a piano tuner; and Annie, who died unmarried. She, and her blind brother continued the business of their brother William, a crockery establishment, but since her death the business has been sold.

Charles E. Raabe, another son of Frederick Raabe, was born in Milwaukee, and there learned the trade of lithographer. From Milwaukee he moved to Peoria, Illinois, and in 1893 located in Chicago, where he is still active in his profession, being now with the Charles W. Shonk Company, lithographers, a plant of the American Can Company. Charles E. Raabe married Annie Kupfer, who was born in Milwaukee. They had four sons and four daughters: Arthur W., a graduate of Wabash College, Indiana, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Fond du lac, Wisconsin; Mrs. L. E. Meyer, of Brooklyn, New York; Walter Christ, of Albuquerque; Mrs. J. P. Marlin, of Chicago; Flora Raabe, of Chicago; George C., a building contractor of Chicago; Mrs. Walter Drynan of Chicago; and Paul H. Raabe, also of the same city. The son George C. went to the Mexican border with the National Guard Regiment, was in service there in 1916-17, and during the greater part of the World war was stationed at San Antonio, Texas, where he remained until after the signing of the armistice.

Walter C. Raabe was about seven years old when the family located at Chicago, and there he acquired a grade school education. At the age of fourteen he became an errand boy for a "blue print" concern, and in the course of two years' service was made assistant in the office and manager of the errand boys. He then began the serious study of an artists profession in the Art Institute at Chicago, taking up decorating and designing. His studies there were

supplemented by practical experience with a commercial art concern, where he helped design catalogue covers, business cards and other details of commercial art. The last work he did in that line was with the Meyer Booth Company, a newspaper service, (in their designing and lettering department.) He gave up this work to come to New Mexico, and after a brief apprenticeship found his field of successful work with the Raabe-Mauger Hardware Company.

Hè is a member of the Kiwanis Club, president of the Albuquerque Y. M. C. A., belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and is superintendent of the Sunday School of the Fourth Street Gospel Hall.

At Albuquerque, April 26, 1916, Mr. Raabe married Miss Edith Joyce, daughter of George A. and Mattie Joyce. Her parents were born in Illinois, and came to New Mexico from Chicago. Her father was at first bookkeeper for A. W. Anson, a contractor, and subsequently engaged in the contractors supply business under the name Joyce Supply Company. Mrs. Raabe had one brother, Walter W. Joyce, who founded the Joyce Battery Station at Albuquerque, and conducted that until his death. His wife was Sophia Yrisarri, and she left two children.

JOSE T. DURAN, a merchant at Derry in Sierra County and former county commissioner, represents one of the old families of this section of New Mexico.

He was born at Hillsboro, Sierra County, February 27, 1885. His father Marcelino Duran, was born at Ciudad Camargo in old Mexico, and was reared on a farm, acquiring a limited education. At the age of sixteen he came alone to the United States, spending some time at Quevero, New Mexico. He learned the trade of bricklayer and also did masonry and carpenter work. His first permanent home was in Hillsboro, and he finally moved to the Rio Grande and established a store at Arrey, where he spent the rest of his years as a country merchant. He and his brother were hired by the government as mule packers while the army was putting down the Apache Indian rebellion. He acquired a satisfactory knowledge of the English language, and took an interest in politics as a republican. He was serving as county commissioner of Sierra County when he died. In religion he was a Catholic. Marcelino Duran, who died in 1903, at the age of fifty-five, married at Hillsboro Miss Felipa Trujillo, who is still living there, aged sixty-eight. She was born at San Antonio, New Mexico, daughter of Jose Trujillo, related to one of the oldest families of New Mexico and one containing many prominent citizens. The children of Marcelino Duran and wife were: Jose Trujillo; Margarita, who died as the wife of Sandiego Luchini; Jesus, who died at Derry, New Mexico; Solidad, wife of Arvino Bargas, of Los Angeles, California; Enrique, of Hanover, New Mexico; and Atilana, wife of Alfredo Tafoya, of Hanover.

Jose T. Duran was reared at Hillsboro, acquired a public school education, and in his father's store at Arrey, acquired a knowledge of merchandising. He continued his father's business until 1906, when he moved to Hillsboro, and sold goods at that point until 1908. He then returned to his home on the Rio Grande, and has

been active in that locality ever since. In 1910 he located at Derry, spending a year as a farmer, and in 1911 engaging in the retail liquor business at Garfield. In 1914 he moved his business to Derry, but retired when the state voted out the saloon. For two years Mr. Duran was a solicitor for the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, and since then has resumed merchandising at Derry.

Mr. Duran was elected on the republican ticket a county commissioner, serving one term with his colleagues, Frank Calhoun and John Dye. In 1922 he was appointed county assessor, filling out the time of Miguel Apodaca. During the World war he registered and was classified as No. 4, and did some enthusiastic home work in the raising of funds for the government and the various war causes.

He married at Derry, October 6, 1903, Miss Virginia Luchini, sister of Benjamin A. Luchini, a prominent merchant and business man mentioned elsewhere in this publication. Mrs. Duran was born at Las Cruces, New Mexico.

MAX L. KAHLER is one of the pioneers of New Mexico. He came to this territory in 1880, and for forty-three years has been identified with the locality of Las Palomas as stock man and farmer. He is best known, however, through the splendid service he rendered in public office, as sheriff and as county assessor.

Mr. Kahler was born near Cassel, Germany, October 14, 1856. His parents were Carl and Carlotta (Von Haller) Kahler. His father spent all his active life in the government service in Germany until his retirement. There were five sons and two daughters, one son and one daughter living in Prussia.

Max L. Kahler acquired a common and high school education in Germany, and started his career as a clerk. He served an apprenticeship in the mercantile business, and between the age of sixteen and seventeen he started for the United States, sailing on one of the North German Lloyd steamships from Bremen to Baltimore, the vessel encountering some rough weather on the voyage. At Baltimore he spent a month with a brother in that city, and then joined another brother in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he arrived in 1873. For several years he clerked in stores and worked for wages in other occupations. His brothers who came to the United States were: Lewis, of Hillsboro, New Mexico, who died there; William, who lived at Baltimore, and is buried at Chicago; and Frank, who is buried near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After six or seven years in Nebraska Mr. Kahler came to New Mexico in 1880. He established himself a mile south of Las Palomas, and became a mineral prospector over this region and the Black Range for about two years. He located a couple of mines in the Cavalla Mountains and worked them for a time. After this mining experience he engaged in farming in the Las Palamos Canyon, where he located in 1887. He entered and patented land there, and has developed a productive farm of two hundred acres, most of it under cultivation. He also has a large amount of range surrounding his farm, and for many years has been a grower of cattle for beef and milk, rather than a breeder of fine stock. In

addition to his farming and live stock interests Mr. Kahler is vice president of the First National Bank of Hot Springs.

Mr. Kahler reached his majority after going to Lincoln, Nebraska, and he cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield just before coming to New Mexico. He has been identified with the republican party, and has been a delegate to nearly all the local and state conventions. In 1894 he was elected sheriff and collector of Sierra County. He served one term and then was defeated for reelection. In 1898 he was again the successful candidate for sheriff. Then followed another interval of one term and he was again elected, serving three terms in this office. After an interval of two years after retiring from the sheriff's office he was chosen county assessor. By successive reelections he was county assessor fourteen years, and since 1916 has been practically retired from official life as well as business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Hillsboro, New Mexico, and in his home in Germany was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. Mr. Kahler was one of the first directors and took an active part in the organization of the Elephant Butte Water Users Association. In 1908 Mr. Kahler married Arrora Alexander, the widow of Silas Alexander, who served as secretary of state one term and was a prominent attorney of Socorro and Hillsboro.

Mrs. Kahler's surviving children by her first marriage are: Mrs. Cecil Rau, of El Paso; Mrs. Lolita Given, of San Diego, California; Silas Alexander, of San Diego; and Park W., living with his mother in Hot Springs.

REUBEN P. PANKEY, a prominent ranch owner and capitalist of Sierra County, and a resident of Hot Springs, began his career of experience on the cattle range and trails when the cattle industry was still in its pioneer stages. Most of his life has been spent in Western Texas or in New Mexico.

He was born in Burnett County, Texas, December 6, 1865. His father, Philander Pankey, moved out to Burnett County, Texas, from Kentucky, with an ox wagon. He acquired a tract of land in the early days, and engaged in the stock business and some farming, being one of several brothers to settle in Texas. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and during the Civil war he was a member of the Home Guard, fighting off the Comanche Indians from the settlements in Western Texas. He went back to Kentucky to marry his wife, Margaret Crow. She was of German ancestry, while Philander Pankey was of French descent. They reared five children: Cornelia, who married Alexander Holmes and died at El Paso, Texas; Reuben P.; Mrs. Lou Bailey, who lives at Marble Falls, Texas; Mrs. Ollie Frazier, a twin sister of Lou, and a widow; and Alexander, a resident of Morris, Oklahoma.

Reuben P. Pankey grew up on a ranch near the town of Burnett. Altogether his schooling did not exceed four months. His real education has been the result of long and active contact with the world of affairs and men. Preferring the activities of the cowboy to those of the school in the little town where his parents were located, he ran away from home, and was never again at home to stay. He was a small boy then, and his first effort was going over the cattle trail with a herd of cattle to Hugo, Colorado. Returning to Texas, he found work at Fort Worth, carrying water for the

graders and workers who were then building the Texas & Pacific Railway through Baird, Texas. After two months as water boy he was employed as driver of a wagon for a man who had a contract for building a schoolhouse, being paid \$1 a day to haul rock. Subsequently he drove a team delivering oats to the military camp at old Fort Concho. The next spring, while attending a cattle-men's convention at Baird, he met an old cowman, Thomas Turner, a friend of his father, and general manager of the H. X. W. Cattle Company of Sweetwater, Texas. After the old gentleman had failed to persuade the boy to return home, he accepted him as an employe on the H. X. W. ranch. He was with that ranch four years, and then for a time was at El Paso, Texas, driving a milk wagon. From there he went into old Mexico, and was a cowboy on the range for the Carlitas Cattle Company, an American concern operating in the State of Chihuahua. On leaving old Mexico Mr. Pankey joined the "M. F. Outfit," near Valentine, Texas, riding the range until spring, then went over the trail to Wendover, Wyoming, on the North Platte River. After delivering stock he worked on the ranch until the approach of cold weather, when he returned south to El Paso and hired out to his old trail boss, James Pulliam, to drive a herd of horses out of old Mexico to Fort Davis, for Joe Nations. This done, he was sent back across the Rio Grande into Mexico with Carroll Nations, bringing another bunch of horses to Fort Hancock, Texas, and when the horses were across the river Mr. Nations put young Pankey in charge, commissioning him to deliver them to the Star ranch at Fort Davis, owned by Mr. James H. Nations. The following spring, when Mr. Nations bought the "Circle Bar" outfit, in the Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico, he sent Mr. Pankey to this ranch, where he remained two years. The foreman of the ranch was William A. Cavitt, whose daughter he married on October 2, 1891. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Pankey accompanied a bunch of steers to Engle, New Mexico, for Mr. Nations. Tom Catonhead was foreman of the outfit. While at Engle Mr. Nations recommended his young friend and ranger as a suitable man for foreman of the A-Bar-M ranch, operated by the Goldenbergs of Tucumcari. Mr. Pankey held that position for a year, and then was attracted by an advance of salary into the service of J. H. Riley, an old-time cattleman of New Mexico, owning a ranch west of Las Cruces. He became the chief man on this ranch, having oversight of the local butcher shop and the delivery of the beef to fill the Indian contract, and was also in charge of bringing up several thousand steers from old Mexico for the Riley ranch. For five years he was with Mr. Riley, until the latter sold his ranch, and Mr. Pankey delivered the Riley cattle to Ed Weirt, of Garden City, Kansas.

In the meantime he had selected a small bunch of cattle of his own, and, resisting the urging invitation of Mr. Riley to locate in Colorado, he bought a small ranch just north of Hillsboro, in Sierra County, New Mexico. This he improved with residence and other structures, and having invested all his capital, he worked on a salary, while Mrs. Pankey stayed on the ranch and looked after the stock. His salary service this time was with the SLC ranch, owned by Ringer & King. After being there about two years, he was assisted by Mr. Ranger in buying additional cattle for himself, so that he had about 150 head on his own ranch. Later he sold

this property for another bunch of steers, and for a year located on Trolillo Creek, and after selling out moved to the South Seco, a ranch which was his home and headquarters of his business for eighteen years. In time he became the owner of all the patented lands of value in that locality, and at one time he ran 5,000 head of cattle. Mr. Pankey sold his ranch and cattle on November 19, 1920, to the Hermosa Land and Cattle Company for the sum of \$157,000.

He already owned the waterworks at Hot Springs and, moving to town, he built a substantial home and garage and tried to enjoy a well-earned retirement. Finding town life too dull, he then bought the Flying X cattle and ranch, in the foothills of the San Mateo Mountains, for the sum of \$85,000. This transaction brought him 2,000 cattle, and since then he has found diversion in managing his ranching property, though the ranch itself he turned over to his sons as a gift. In 1923 he bought the stock of the old H and H ranch at Fort Cummings, north of Deming, leasing the ranch property for a period of years.

Mr. Pankey married Miss Amma Cavitt, who was born in Live Oak County, Texas, May 29, 1870. Her father, William A. Cavitt, was born at Vicksburg, Mississippi, went to Texas when seven years of age, was reared in the vicinity of Cuero, in DeWitt County, and entered the Confederate army as a soldier. He lost his right leg in the second day's fight of Chickamauga. In after years he was a well-known rancher in the Southwest. He died at the Pankey ranch at South Seco, and is buried at Hermosa. His wife was Lizzie Powell, who died in El Paso. Her father was John Powell. Besides Mrs. Pankey, there are two other children: Hugh, of Wilcox, Arizona, and Catherine, wife of Lon Walters, a stockman of Miami, Arizona.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Pankey, the oldest is Joe, a rancher, who married Edith Armer, and has a son, Reuben. The second son, Hugh, lives at Long Beach, California, married Virginia White, a daughter of Doctor White of Hot Springs, and has one daughter, Evelyn. Lee, the third child, a resident of Miami, Arizona, married Ethel Dawson, and during the World war was with the colors, training at Camp Pike, Arkansas. The youngest child is Billie, who is unmarried and is associated with his brother Joseph in the ranching industry.

REV. EDWARD M. PAULHAN, the earnest, able and honored pastor of the parish of St. Anthony's Catholic Church at Pecos, San Miguel County, is giving a most effective administration of the spiritual and temporal affairs of this parish, and also of those of the various missionary parishes of which he likewise has charge.

Father Paulhan was born at Auroux, France, November 15, 1868, and is a son of the late Peter and Mary (Paulet) Paulhan, who passed their entire lives in their native France. Edward M. Paulhan received the advantages of parochial and public schools in France and thereafter continued his studies in Langogne College, in which he was in due course graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for his chosen calling he thereafter completed philosophical and theological courses in the Catholic seminary at Mende, Department of Lozere, France, and on the 27th of May, 1893, he was ordained to the priesthood. On the 6th of the following June he embarked for the voyage to the

United States. He landed in the port of New York City and thence came forthwith to New Mexico. He became assistant pastor of St. Michael's Church at Socorro, and thus served until 1894, when he assumed charge of the parish at Watrous, Mora County, and there remained during the absence of the regular pastor. His next assignment was to St. Ignatius Church, at Monticello, Sierra County, where he remained ten years and where his service was marked by splendid advancement in the affairs of the parish. Since 1904 Father Paulhan has been pastor of St. Anthony's Church, at Pecos, besides which he has charge of the church organizations at Las Colonias, Galisteo, San Antonio, Cow Springs, Rowe and Glorieta. St. Anthony's Church, at Pecos, with its broad parochial province, has 2,200 members, and here Father Paulhan finds a fertile field for his zealous service of consecration, in which he has greatly vitalized the affairs of his home parish and of the other church organizations under his supervision, including the St. Anthony parochial school, which has an enrollment of 160 pupils, and the provisions of which include a fully accredited high school. The present edifice of St. Anthony's Church was completed in 1906, and the residence for the Sisters was completed in 1920. Father Paulhan had personal supervision of the erection of both of these buildings. He is liberal and progressive in his connection with general civic interests, takes deep interest in all that touches the communal welfare, and has inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of all classes of citizens.

NOEL SYLVANUS SWEENEY, of Hot Springs, has been a citizen and business man of New Mexico for over twenty years. He does an extensive business as a general merchant at Hot Springs, and is well known throughout Sierra County.

Mr. Sweeney was born in Edmundson County, Kentucky, May 14, 1862. His father, Thomas Jefferson Sweeney, of Virginia parentage, was born in 1805, and died in 1869. He was a slaveholder in Kentucky, and a man of much enterprise, developing the Sulphur Springs and the Chalybate Springs property in Kentucky. His last years were spent as a merchant, and he died at Brownsville, Kentucky. His wife, Margaret Johnson, was a native of Kentucky, a sister of Sil Johnson, a prominent Union soldier of Civil war time, and also a sister of Robert S. Johnson, who was a Confederate soldier. Mrs. Thomas J. Sweeney died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1895. Her children were: Mrs. Mary Walker, of Hiawatha, Kansas; Robert E., of Denver, Colorado; Annie, who married George E. Cooper, of Nashville, Tennessee; Noel Sylvanus; and Mattie E., wife of Will Sewell, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Noel Sylvanus Sweeney was reared in Edmundson and Warren counties, Kentucky, being only seven years of age when his father died. In 1873, at the age of eleven, he left Kentucky to go to the home of his sister, Mrs. J. R. Walker, at Hiawatha, Kansas. On that journey he crossed the Missouri River before the bridge was built and before any bridge was over that great stream. Mr. Sweeney had a limited amount of schooling, being satisfied with his accomplishments in compound fractions in arithmetic. At Hiawatha he learned the mason's trade, and after reaching his majority went out to Colorado Springs, where he perfected his knowledge of masonry construction. For about eleven years he

followed his vocation in Colorado, and then for a time was a merchant at Lamar, Missouri, after which he made an unsuccessful effort to establish himself as a farmer. On leaving Missouri he went to Miami, Oklahoma, where he sold goods until 1903, when he came to New Mexico and established himself at Dexter, in Chavez County. He was in the general merchandise business there until he sold out in 1920, and in January of that year established himself at Hot Springs. He built his substantial storehouse at Hot Springs, and also a twelve-room apartment in the new town, and is one of the busy and constructive factors in this community.

Mr. Sweeney married near Hiawatha, Kansas, on January 8, 1882, Miss Annie M. Birchfield. She was born in Doniphan County, Kansas, April 18, 1863, daughter of John W. and Julia (Marcell) Birchfield. Her parents were among the oldest of Kansas pioneers, her father going to that territory in the latter part of the decade of the forties, becoming a farmer on the Sac and Fox Indian agency, where his wife's uncle was the agent. After several years he entered a tract of the land of the reservation, and spent his active life there as a prosperous farmer. He died at Reserve, Kansas, and his wife passed away in the same house in 1915. His wife was from Kentucky. They had a family of two sons and three daughters: Mrs. Georgie Warren, who died near Reserve, Kansas; Luther D., who was accidentally killed at Greenleaf, Kansas; Edward C., of Highland, Kansas; Mrs. Sweeney; and Lizzie, wife of D. B. Howe, of Reserve, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney have three children. Roy, the oldest, is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, is practicing his profession at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and he and his wife, Annette, have one daughter, Margaret. The second son, John T. Sweeney, married Malvry Cornett, of Tiabab, New Mexico, and when he died at Dexter, New Mexico, he left two daughters, Jonnie and Nancy Ann. The third child, N. Sylvanus, Jr., a plasterer and builder at Dallas, Texas, first married Minnie Carr, by whom he had a son, Forest Sweeney, now at Hot Springs, New Mexico, and by his second marriage, to Zora Hutchins, he has a daughter, Juanita.

SAMUEL G. HANNA. There are two Samuel Gray Hannas, father and son, known to the citizenship of San Marcial, the son being manager of the mercantile business founded and built by his father during the past third of a century.

Samuel Gray Hanna, Sr., is one of the old-time citizens of New Mexico, having lived in this state over forty years. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1856. His father, Joseph Dixon Hanna, was also born in Beaver County, in 1826, the only son of his parents. Joseph D. Hanna married Sarah Johnson, daughter of John Johnson and a native of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Joseph D. Hanna died in 1879, and his wife in 1906, when nearly seventy-five years of age. Their children were: William J., one of the old employes of the Santa Fe Railway Company, now in charge of the station reading room at San Marcial; Andrew, who died in Washington County, Pennsylvania, as a comparatively young man, leaving one son, Bert; Louis Kossuth, who died at San Marcial, his surviving sons being conductors with the Santa Fe Railway; Mary Alice, who married Charles Steel and died in

Beaver County, Pennsylvania; Samuel Gray; David Nelson, a business man at San Marcial; and Joseph Dixon, who died at San Marcial, unmarried.

Samuel Gray Hanna grew up on his father's farm in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, attended the common schools and Darlington Academy, and when twenty years of age started for the West, traveling by railroad through Kansas City to Canyon City, Colorado. For a brief time he was in the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company there, then set out for Leadville, Colorado. There being no railroad, he and two companions walked the distance. At Leadville he managed a sawmill for two years, and on leaving Leadville he came to New Mexico in 1881, and during the next nine years was in the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company in its water department. He engaged in the construction of water supply facilities, water tanks and similar work, and he continued with the Santa Fe Company until 1890.

In that year he engaged in business as a merchant at San Marcial, and has rounded out a third of a century as a business man and citizen of that community.

Samuel Gray Hanna married at Lava, New Mexico, Miss Minerva Beedle, formerly of Glen Elder, Kansas, and a native of Iowa. Her father was Dr. W. C. Beedle. The children of their marriage are: Samuel Gray, Jr.; Alice, wife of Frank Baird, of Dodge City, Kansas; Walter, connected with his father's mercantile business, who married Daphne Holt; Viola, wife of Art Piper, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Frank and Dixon, both in their father's store; Henry a student in the high school at Dodge City, Kansas; and Ruby, also a student in the same school.

S. Gray Hanna, Jr., now active manager of his father's business at San Marcial, and the oldest child of his parents, was born at Rincon, New Mexico, April 22, 1890, and has lived in San Marcial since early infancy. He was reared there, attending the public schools and continuing his education for three years in the Albuquerque High School and another year was a student in Barnes Commercial College at Denver, Colorado.

After finishing his schooling Mr. Hanna returned to San Marcial, and has learned the business and accepted many increasing responsibilities under his father. He is now manager of the store, and since 1916 has also served as postmaster of San Marcial. He was first appointed to fill a vacancy and is now in his second regular term. Being postmaster, he was required to perform the duties of that office rather than go to the war, though he registered in June, 1917, and was put in Class 4. He is a director of the Bank of San Marcial and one of its vice presidents. In politics he votes as a republican nationally. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is active in the Methodist Church as a steward and superintendent of the Sunday school.

In August, 1923, he married Miss Orvetta Cecil, daughter of William A. Cecil, of Fort Sumner, New Mexico. She was born in Oklahoma, and her father was a rancher. Miss Cecil was engaged for two years in teaching school in San Marcial, and lived in the home of Division Superintendent West of the Santa Fe Railway Company at San Marcial. S. Gray Hanna, Jr., numbered among his close friends Superintendent West, and when he and Miss Cecil were to be married, Mr. and Mrs. West met them in their private

car at Belen, had a minister on board, and while the train sped along between San Marcial and Albuquerque the ceremony was performed and the wedding breakfast served.

EMIL GRANDJEAN was a factor in the life and affairs of Socorro County for over forty years, and from a hard working youth without capital has made himself one of the leading merchants and stockmen in San Marcial.

Mr. Grandjean was born in the Canton of Neufchatel, Switzerland, September 13, 1866, and he died in Albuquerque July 14, 1924. His father, Louis Justin Grandjean, a watchmaker, spent all his life in that locality. The mother was Marie Bertha Steffen, daughter of Jacob Steffen, a farmer. Three of their children came to America: Mrs. A. E. Rouiller, of Palo Alto, California; Emil and Jules Alexander, both of San Marcial.

The first of the family to come to America was Mrs. Rouiller. Emil Grandjean followed her in 1882, when sixteen years of age. He had lived up to that time in the Village of Fleurier, where he attended public schools. Mr. Grandjean came to America alone, and made his first stop in San Marcial. His first wages in America were earned as clerk in a store at Paraje, in Socorro County. He then took charge of the business of the Fest estate, at Cuchillo, a combined merchandise and live stock proposition. He and his partner, Frank A. Calhoun, subsequently purchased the entire estate, and the firm of Grandjean & Calhoun continued in business there for several years, devoting their interests to live stock. Selling out in 1902, Mr. Grandjean moved to Paraje, where he was a merchant and live stock man for several years, and from 1906 made his home and headquarters at San Marcial. Here he and his brother, Jules A., formed a partnership with Armstrong Brothers, known as the Armstrong-Grandjean Mercantile Company, general merchandise and stock raising. By the addition of other partners the firm name subsequently was changed to the San Marcial Mercantile Company, as it now is. Mr. Grandjean carried on farming and cattle raising, and did some development work in mining districts, though without profit.

Mr. Grandjean completed his naturalization as an American citizen in 1891. He usually voted the republican ticket. He married at Albuquerque, January 1, 1906, Miss May Leeseman, who was born in South Dakota, and is a stepdaughter of Gus Leeseman. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Grandjean are Marcelle, Emil Justin and George V., all attending school at San Marcial.

NILES JOHN STRUMQUIST is a plumbing and sanitary engineer, a well-known business man of Albuquerque, and is head of the Strumquist Engineering Company, one of the most important plumbing organizations in the state.

Mr. Strumquist was born on a farm near Omaha, Nebraska, February 13, 1883. His father, Peter Strumquist, was born in Sweden, and came from his home near Trolhotten, in Northern Sweden, to the United States at the age of sixteen. Most of his life in this country was spent as a miner. He did some prospecting at Deadwood, North Dakota, where he developed the Champion mine, which proved to be a good property and brought him a small fortune. Then, removing to Nebraska, he was engaged in mer-

chandising for a time, later bought a farm, and about 1890 sold out and came to New Mexico. For a time he was located at San Pedro, where he engaged in mining. He was interested as an owner in the "Lincoln Lucky" mine, a property that was misnamed so far as he was concerned. From San Pedro he moved to White Oaks, New Mexico, living there two years, and then, establishing the family home at Albuquerque, he continued his work as a miner at Santa Rita and in the Silver City district. He spent his last years in Albuquerque, where he died in 1902, at the age of fifty-two.

Peter Strumquist married near Wahoo, Nebraska, Miss Minnie Morrison. She was born in Pennsylvania. Her father, James Morrison, was a native of Scotland and a gunsmith by trade. Her mother, Betsy Harris, was one of the Pennsylvania Quaker family for whom the City of Harrisburg was named. Mrs. Peter Strumquist is now sixty-three years of age and a resident of Los Angeles. Her two sons are Niles J. and Dr. James Edgar. The latter is an osteopathic physician at San Francisco.

Niles John Strumquist was seven years of age when the family came to New Mexico, and he first attended school at San Pedro, and after that in Albuquerque. At the age of fifteen he became a plumber's helper with Brockmier & Cox, with whom he finished his trade, after which he spent two years as a journeyman plumber with the Standard Plumbing and Heating Company of Albuquerque, and for a short time was with the Whitney Company. He then took charge of the plumbing department as foreman and vice president of the James L. Bell Company, but a year later returned to the Standard Plumbing and Heating Company as manager. Two years later he took over the business, and in 1920 reorganized it as the Strumquist Engineering Company, of which he is the active head and owner. He has been in the plumbing business at Albuquerque as an individual since 1908. He has planned and installed the plumbing in scores of residences, business and public buildings at Albuquerque and vicinity. Some of his contracts included the Women and Children's Hospital, the Huning & Eller Apartments, the Continental Oil Office Building, St. Vincent's Academy, the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Sanitarium.

Mr. Strumquist is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and in national politics is a democrat. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Elks, and his family are members of the Christian Church. During the World war he was registered for service and classified in No. 4. He and his family did their part in work and money contributions for all the quotas assigned Albuquerque. Mr. Strumquist is one of the stockholders in the Women and Children's Hospital of Albuquerque, and he became a stockholder in the company which was organized to build the San Franciscan Hotel.

He married at Albuquerque, August 8, 1905, Mrs. Anna (Wilds) Hill. Her father, Judge John D. Wilds, was a man of much prominence in the legal profession in the early life of Albuquerque, and was a native of Kentucky, as was his daughter. Mrs. Strumquist received her early education under the direction of her father, and, coming to Albuquerque before the establishment of public schools, she finished her training in St. Vincent's Academy. By her first husband, Mr. Ralph Hill, she has two children. The son, Ralph

Marcus Douglass Hill, finished the mechanical engineering course with the degree Bachelor of Science in the University of Colorado at Boulder, and was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps there during the World war. He is now associated with the Strumquist Engineering Company. He married Miss Bess Mabel Curtis. The daughter of Mrs. Strumquist is Beatrice Elizabeth, now a sophomore in Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, California. Mr. and Mrs. Strumquist have one daughter, Niles Louella, who is attending high school in Berkeley, California.

TOBIAS ESPINOSA, M. D., who is established in the successful general practice of his profession at Belen and who is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Valencia County, was born at Del Norte, Colorado, January 2, 1879, and is a scion of one of the fine old Spanish families early founded in New Mexico. He is a son of Celso and Rafaela (Martinez) Espinosa, who now reside in the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, the active career of the father having been one of close association with farm industry. Celso Espinosa was born and reared in New Mexico, as was also his wife, she being a daughter of the late Jose Manuel Martinez and Maria Nicoloza (Val Dez) Martinez. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Celso Espinosa the following brief data are available: Dr. Tobias, of this review, is the eldest of the number; Dr. Aurelio M. has the professorship of Spanish language in the great Leland Stanford University, California; Jose C. was successfully established in the practice of law at Socorro, New Mexico; Marie is the wife of Jo Brazil, of Scholle, this state; Imelda is the wife of Dennis Chavez, a representative lawyer in the City of Albuquerque; Maria Gertrude is a popular teacher in the University of Oregon; Rosalina is the wife of Lieut. Virgil Kerr, of Honolulu; Golbert is engaged in the practice of law at Albuquerque; Edmund is (winter 1923-4) a student in a leading educational institution in the City of Washington, D. C.; Jose Raymond is in Washington, D. C., and is in the employ of the United States government as an accountant in the treasury department; Mrs. Petita Blythe resides at Hagerman, New Mexico; and Ernest and Louis are students in the Albuquerque High School. The religious faith of the family for many generations has been that of the Catholic Church.

The childhood and early youth of Dr. Tobias Espinosa were passed on his father's farm, and in the public schools of Colorado he continued his studies until he had duly profited by the advantages of high school at Del Norte. In 1902 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Colorado, and after thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he engaged in the practice of his profession at Chama, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, where he served also as local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. After remaining one year at Chama the doctor was engaged in practice one year in the City of Albuquerque, and he then went to California and became a hospital steward in the submarine service of the United States Navy, the government having had at that time but two submarine vessels in service on the Pacific coast—the "Grampus" and the "Pike," both of which went out of commission in 1912, Doctor Espinosa having been the only medical officer in this connection and having received



Tobias Espinosa M. D.

his honorable discharge from the service December 12, 1912, while on Puget Sound, Washington.

After this service in the navy Doctor Espinosa returned to Albuquerque, where he continued in the private practice of his profession until 1915, in August of which year he established his residence at Belen, where he now has a large and representative general practice, he having been appointed the first health officer of this thriving little city, at the time of its incorporation. He acted in an advisory capacity in connection with local patriotic affairs in the World war period, especially in connection with the making out of questionnaires for those eligible for military service, the while he made liberal subscriptions to the government war bonds, Red Cross work, etc. He is loyally aligned in the local ranks of the democratic party, has served as a member of the democratic committee of Valencia County, and his first presidential vote was cast for Woodrow Wilson. The doctor's name still remains enrolled on the roster of eligible young bachelors in Valencia County.

YSIDRO TAFOYA. One of the representative men of San Miguel County is Ysidro Tafoya, a prosperous farmer and formerly prominent in official life, who for many years was extensively engaged in the sheep and cattle industry. He has spent his active life in this county, where his people have been known for generations.

Mr. Tafoya was born at Park Springs, San Miguel County, New Mexico, May 2, 1857, son of Calletano and Encarnacion (Herrera) Tafoya. His father died when he was but one year old, but his mother survived for many years and he remained with her as a dutiful son until her death in 1879. There were two daughters in the family, both of whom are deceased: Juanita, who was the wife of Mariano Salgado; and Andrellita, who was the wife of Narciso Ortega.

Although educational opportunities were not so easy to take advantage of in San Miguel County when Mr. Tafoya was a boy, he had good schooling and is a well informed man. In the year following his mother's death, he was married, and about this time began running sheep on his ranch situated about six miles distant from Chaperito, where his land was plentifully covered with the succulent short grass that sheep and goats thrive on. His first experience had been on the old home ranch with sheep and goats. Although entailing much hard labor, he found the business profitable and continued until 1909, when he sold his sheep interests but kept on with his cattle business for a time, but finally sold this ranch and now gives his attention to his farm interests near Chaperito, where he owns irrigated land. Many changes have taken place in this section of San Miguel County within his recollection, which goes back to the days when, because of the lack of other transportation facilities, he had to make use of ox teams in freighting between Las Vegas and Chaperito.

In 1880 Mr. Tafoya married Miss Susana Apodaca, who was born in San Miguel County, New Mexico, and they have had six children: Candido, Procopio and Anita, all of whom are deceased; Sinforosa; Andrellita, who is the wife of Francisco Arellanes, of Chaperito; and Cleofes, who is in business at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Tafoya and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In political sentiment he is a republican, and for a num-

ber of years has been more or less prominent in local circles, serving at present as a member of the Board of Education and formerly as deputy sheriff of San Miguel County and as justice of the peace at Chaperito.

MELQUIADES MASCARENAS. A contributor to the advancement and prosperity of Mora County during a long period of years is found in Melquiades Mascarenas, who has large ranching interests in the Rainesville community and whose home is at Lucero. Mr. Mascarenas has been a constant supporter of good roads, education and other concomitants of enlightened citizenship, and at various times, as the incumbent of official positions, has served his fellow-citizens with ability and fidelity.

Mr. Mascarenas was born at Cleveland, Mora County, New Mexico, May 1, 1856, and is a son of Antonio Jose and Florecia (Garcia) Mascarenas, the former a native of old Taos County and the latter of Mora County. The boyhood and youth of Antonio Jose Mascarenas were passed in hard work, and he had no chance of school attendance, his only education being self-gained. He learned to read and write through his own efforts, and enough of arithmetic for him to take care of his accounts, and this, with inherent shrewdness and natural ability, carried him through life to the gaining of a comfortable competence. He remained with his parents until the time of his marriage, and subsequently obtained land on the Mora grant near Cleveland, where he put a part of his land under irrigation and ranged cattle and horses. He also established a small store at Cleveland, which was then known as Upper Valley, and conducted it until 1866, when he made an overland trip to California, taking with him a stock of merchandise which he sold at a profit. After being gone a year he returned to Cleveland, where he served for a time as justice of the peace, then moving to Rainesville, where he bought land, irrigated a part of it, planted trees and made other improvements and continued to be engaged in farming until his death in December, 1887, when he was fifty-seven years of age. He was a democrat in politics and a Catholic in religious faith, as was his worthy wife, who survived him until 1904, and was seventy years old at the time of her demise. Of their eleven children, seven grew to maturity: Pas, deceased, who was a rancher; Melquiades, of this review; Placita, the wife of Salome Garcia; Fernando, a rancher, deceased; Irene, deceased; Daniel, a rancher, deceased; and Bersave, the wife of Manuel Mondragon.

As had his father before him, Melquiades Mascarenas became educated through his own efforts, as schooling was not available during his boyhood, and he was too busy assisting his father on the home ranch to give much time to books. He remained with his parents and worked on the home place until his marriage, when he entered upon his own career. In 1890 he went to Union County, where he was variously employed for seven years, during four years of which time he carried mail from Garcia to Tramparos. In 1897 he returned to Mora County and located on a ranch near Ocate, in which community he ran cattle and also contracted for making ties for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. In 1907 he removed to Rainesville and started farming, in which he has since continued, in addition to the ranging of cattle and sheep. He has

made a success of his operations and is justly accounted one of the progressive and prosperous men of his community. In religious faith Mr. Mascarenas, like all of his family, adheres to the teachings of the Catholic Church. A republican in politics, he is an influence in his party, and at various times has occupied public offices, in which he has shown ability and fidelity. While in Union County he served for seven years as justice of the peace at Garcia, occupied the same office at Ocate for six years, and at Rainesville has been justice of the peace six years and has also served as constable.

Mr. Mascarenas married for his first wife Miss Victoria Romero, who was born at Rainesville, and she died in 1903, aged thirty years, the mother of four children who survive: Antonio, who saw two years of overseas service during the World war and is still confined to a Government hospital from the effects of a wound in the head; Estela, the wife of Rumaldo Cordova, of Rainesville; Carmelita, the wife of Aurelio Martinez, of Rainesville; and Leopoldo, of Rainesville. Mr. Mascarenas married for his second wife Escolista Vigil, who was born at Santa Fe, and to this union there have been born five children: Merenciana, the wife of Luis Abeytia; and Herminio, Elvira, Rupertita and Anna, residing with their parents.

JOHN R. STRONG. Two vocations, those of merchandising and ranching, have occupied the early and later activities of John R. Strong, whose ranch and store are located in the Ocate community of Mora County, a locality in which Mr. Strong has passed his entire life. His career has been a successful one from every viewpoint, and his standing in his community is that of a man of high character and public spirit who has won prosperity through merit and not by adventitious circumstances.

Mr. Strong was born in what is now Mora County, at Ocate, October 2, 1874, and is a son of Richard P. and Fannie (Ryan) Strong. His father, known as Dick Strong, was born in 1831, in Dublin, Ireland, and was a young man when he immigrated to the United States, settling at New York City. There he was persuaded to enlist in the regular United States Army, and was assigned to the cavalry and sent to Texas, subsequently, during the latter '50s, being transferred to a fort at Taos, New Mexico, and still later to Fort Union, about eight miles from the present site of Watrous. After being in the service for some ten years he secured his honorable discharge at Fort Union and not long thereafter came to Ocate, where he "squatted" on a piece of land and started farming. To eke out his income he also freighted goods with ox-teams from Leavenworth and Independence, Kansas, and Salt Lake City, Utah, into the Pecos country and as far as Santa Fe, as well as to Fort Union. During this period he had numerous interesting experiences, including several fights with hostile Indians and narrow escapes from death. When he gave up freighting he centered his interests in the cattle business, taking up a pre-emption near Chico, where he ran cattle. He became a successful man and bought the store of Smith & Rankin, an enterprise which he conducted in association with his son William P. for a number of years, finally selling his interest to the latter. Afterwards he again devoted himself to ranching, and made a specialty of raising

a good grade of Hereford cattle. He was a democrat in his political views, and a member of the Catholic Church, in the faith of which he died in February, 1907, aged seventy-six years. While he had attended only the public schools of his native land, he was a man well educated for his time. Mrs. Strong, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and was also a Catholic in religion, died when forty-nine years of age, in 1888. They were the parents of six children who lived to maturity: William P., who followed merchandising for ten years and then went to Boyce City, Oklahoma, where he was interested in the sheep business until his death in 1913, at the age of fifty-two years; Daniel A., who was employed on a ranch until his death in 1887, at the age of twenty-two years; C. U., associated with the Daniel Cassidy Company of Mora; Anna, deceased, who was the wife of Charles F. Abren, a rancher of Rayado, Colfax County, New Mexico; John R., of this notice; and Julia C., the wife of W. L. Blattman, of Wagon Mound, this state.

John R. Strong attended public school at Ocate, St. Michael's College of Santa Fe and a private normal school owned by John E. Fesler at Stanberry, Missouri, and when about nineteen years of age secured a position in Beaver County, Oklahoma, where he worked for six months, at \$20 per month, herding sheep. In March, 1894, he returned to New Mexico and became a clerk in the establishment of the St. Vrain Mercantile Company at Mora, spending eighteen months with this concern, during which time he was paid \$35 a month for one year and out of this he paid \$15 a month for board and room. His next employment was with the Strong-Ortiz mercantile business, of Mora, where he was paid \$60 per month as a clerk, and when this business was sold he obtained employment with Paul St. Vrain at \$75 per month, this being in 1897. In 1898 Mr. Strong was paid \$100 per month, and worked at that figure for four years, but resigned in 1903 and located at Ocate, where he took over the management of his father's ranch and continued its conduct for one year and nine months. Leaving the ranch, he located at Wagon Mound and began work for the Vorenberg Mercantile Company. While there Mr. Vorenberg, the proprietor, became so appreciative of his abilities that he offered to open a store any place that Mr. Strong chose, and the latter decided on Ocate. Here he took the management and conducted the business for eight years, and in 1913 bought the interest of his employer. He has continued as the proprietor of this business to the present and has made it an unqualified success, having a large and representative patronage from all over this section. Mr. Strong also handles a few head of cattle and engages in alfalfa farming, and is successful in both directions. A republican in politics, he has served in several offices, having been school director for one year. In 1911 he was elected treasurer of Mora County, but resigned before the expiration of his four-year term in order to accept the position of postmaster of Ocate, having been appointed to that position in 1914. His religious faith is that of the Catholic Church, and fraternally he is affiliated with Las Vegas Council No. 804, Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Strong was united in marriage with Miss Belle Kahn, who was born at Mora, and they are the parents of three children: Dora F., John P. and Charles E., all residing at home.

MARION L. FOX. In 1912, the year that New Mexico was admitted to the Union, Marion L. Fox performed the duties of editor of the Albuquerque Morning Journal. The Journal from the establishment of the new town of Albuquerque had been the chief medium for publicity and influence for the progressive element in the community, and the advent of statehood opened up a new field for effective work on the part of such newspapers as the Morning Journal, with practically a statewide circulation. To his duties as editor Mr. Fox brought a long experience not only in country journalism but as a Washington correspondent. Mr. Fox is also a man of unusual literary gifts, has been a keen student of education as well as of politics and affairs, and through him the Morning Journal came to an advanced position of power in the state. His work as an editor was truly constructive in every sense, and his success with the Morning Journal led to his selection as director-manager of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce. In these new responsibilities he has found a large field of usefulness in directing the influence of the Chamber of Commerce in a broad development along the Rio Grande Valley.

Mr. Fox was born at Asheville, North Carolina, October 25, 1865. His great-grandfather, John Fox, was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian who came from the North of Ireland, and from Pennsylvania settled in the mountains of Western North Carolina about 1767. He had a son named John, the grandfather of Marion L. Fox. His grandfather spent his life as a farmer on the frontier of Western North Carolina. He married Pevela Wild, of German ancestry.

John Jacob Fox, father of Marion L., was a farmer near Asheville, and a man of prominence in his section of the state. He was educated in Tusculum College in Tennessee, and served as a captain in the Confederate army. For a number of terms he represented his district in the North Carolina State Senate. John Jacob Fox died in 1893. He married Elizabeth Roberts, and they became the parents of five daughters and one son. Three of the daughters live in the West: Mrs. R. A. Pickens and Mrs. Albert A. Henley in California, and Miss Virginia Fox is connected with the Fort Apache Indian School at White River, Arizona.

Marion L. Fox was reared in the mountain region between North Carolina and Tennessee. He then decided to go to Washington, D. C., as clerk in the pension office, and subsequently became special examiner. In 1892 he resigned to go into newspaper work, at first as a reporter on the Washington News, and then as a political writer on the Washington Post, in which he handled the news of congress and the capitol. He was also reporter on the Pioneer Times at Deadwood, South Dakota. In 1895 he became editor of the Sioux Falls Morning Press of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and was connected with that paper for nearly ten years, until 1904. In the meantime he attended the oldest chartered college west of the Alleghany Mountains, Tusculum College, of Tennessee, where he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He finished the law course in the University of Chattanooga, and in November, 1909, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

After leaving the Sioux Falls Morning Press, Mr. Fox became land and immigration agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul Railway, and on returning to Tennessee he located at Johnson City, where he became land and immigration agent for the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway, and also acted as editor of the Bristol, Tennessee, Evening News.

On February 1, 1911, Mr. Fox came to Albuquerque and after some work as reporter was made editor of the Albuquerque Morning Journal in 1912. He held this post until the spring of 1920, when the paper changed ownership. Soon after that he was chosen director-manager of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Fox was chosen one of New Mexico's commissioners at the dedication of the state building at the San Diego Exposition, and delivered an address on that occasion. For a few months during the World war, under the auspices of the war department, he was professor of political economy of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and during 1920 was lecturer in English at the University of New Mexico.

In the intervals of the work briefly sketched above Mr. Fox has accepted many opportunities for extended travels. He visited the Orient in 1899, touring the Philippines, China and Japan. In 1907 he went to Latin America, visiting the Central American Republics and Mexico. He has contributed many articles on education and financial topics, travels in Japan and elsewhere to magazines. The older readers of "The Outlook" recall some of his interesting stories on schools and educational work in the mountain districts of the South. In 1919 he wrote "A College with a History" descriptive of the work done by his own alma mater Tusculum College. He was chairman of the alumni committee to raise an endowment fund for that school, and he completed the collection of the first half million dollars of that fund. He is a democrat, a Presbyterian, a member of the Elks Lodge and Kiwanis Club of Albuquerque, and an honorary member of the Rotarians and the Lions.

At Springfield, Illinois, March 15, 1906, Mr. Fox married Mary Orahood Russell, daughter of Edward L. and Sarah J. (Rhoades) Orahood. Her father, who recently died at Albuquerque, was in the foundry and iron business at Bloomington, Illinois, and later at Springfield. Mrs. Fox was born at Clinton, Illinois. Her only surviving sister is Mrs. Harry Foster Boone, of Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Fox had an active part in Albuquerque on the Liberty Bond committees during the World war. They have two sons, Vernon and Charles.

DEMETRIO QUINTANA. A number of activities have entered into the career of Demetrio Quintana, one of the best-known citizens of Mora County, who at various periods has followed ranching, fruit growing and teaching, all of which vocations still have his interest. He has likewise been prominent in public, civic and other matters, representing his fellow-citizens at Ledoux, and in November, 1920, was elected state senator from the Second Senatorial District of San Miguel and Mora Counties, to the Fifth and Sixth State Legislatures.

Mr. Quintana was born December 19, 1867, in the Cabolla Valley of Mora County, a son of Crisanto and Manuelita (de Roybal) Quintana. His paternal grandfather, Francisco Quintana, was born at Pojuaque, Santa Fe County, and married Altagracia Ta-

foya, a native of Santa Fe. During the early days he hunted buffalo for meat, and was a freighter and Indian trader, always being respected by the Indians because of his strict honesty and fair dealing. Later he became a rancher, stockraiser and farmer, and acquired large interests at Pojuaque, New Mexico. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Quintana, Ignacio de Roybal, was the original grantee of the Jacona grant, near Pojuaque, which he received from the Spanish government.

Crisanto Quintana was born in October, 1837, during the Spanish rebellion, at Pojuaque, and attended in the early '50s Archbishop Juan Bautista Lamy's parochial school at Santa Fe, becoming a well-educated man for his days and following school teaching for a time. In young manhood he began farming in a small way in Mora County, but early in 1862 left home and joined the Union army at Fort Union in Mora County, seeing action at Valverde on February 22 of that year. Owing to illness he was honorably discharged at Fort Craig, after a period spent in the soldiers' hospital near Old Fort Craig, and returned to his farm and resumed operations. Through good management and industry, as time went on he added to his acreage and other holdings in the vicinity of Ledoux, shipping his cattle, sheep and horses from Santa Fe and Las Vegas, and continued to devote the remainder of his life to ranching and farming, dying March 1, 1916, universally respected and esteemed. Mr. Crisanto Quintana was one of the early promoters of irrigation in this section and had most of his land under water. He was a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Quintana died November 1, 1900, having been the mother of fourteen children, of whom seven grew to maturity: Demetrio; Altagracia, deceased, who married Francisco Valdez and after his death Fernandez Esquibel; Jose Rafael, a farmer and blacksmith of Mora County; Pedro, born in 1873, who was engaged in farming until his death in 1918; Juanita, who died in 1918, as the wife of Vidal Casdos, a farmer and stockman; Gumicinda, the wife of Enriques Silva, a farmer of San Miguel County; and Jose Pablo, who is associated with his brothers Jose Rafael and Demetrio in farming operations in the vicinity of Ledoux.

After receiving his primary education in the public schools, Demetrio Quintana attended St. Mary's College at Mora from 1879 to 1881, in the latter year returning to the ranch. There he engaged in farming and freighting, and continued in these vocations for a period of ten years. In 1891 he turned his attention temporarily to teaching, and for three short terms of three months each instructed pupils in the rural communities, receiving from \$25 to \$35 per month. He then gave up teaching to associate himself with his brothers, Jose Rafael, Pedro, and Jose Pablo, in farming ventures, and they now have 180 acres under irrigation and carry on general farming. They are also breeders of Hereford cattle, Poland-China hogs and a good grade of sheep and horses, and also have 300 acres of pasture lands, carry on truck gardening and maintain a large orchard, raising apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches. They have modern improvements on their property and their operations are carried on according to the most approved scientific methods. In 1898 Demetrio Quintana was appointed by the district judge a member of Teachers'

Examiners, in company with two other members in Mora County, and served in that capacity six years. In 1906 he again began teaching, a vocation for which he has a particular aptitude, and of which he is fond, and this he has continued to this time. His brother, Jose Rafael Quintana, has served as a school director and as a member of the community ditch committee, and is a promoter of adjusting water rights and a supporter of the Murphy Irrigation Project. In 1900 and again in 1910 Demetrio Quintana served as United States census enumerator, a position which was held by his brother, Jose R., in 1920. In November, 1920, Demetrio Quintana was elected state senator for a four-years' term, representing the Second Senatorial District, composed of San Miguel and Mora counties, in the Fifth and Sixth State Legislature.

Joseph Rafael Quintana, his brother, married Miss Guadalupita Aragon, who was born near Rociada in San Miguel County, this state, and to this union there have been born three children: Ferdinand, who is attending high school at Las Vegas, and Sammy and Roveca, who are attending the primary school at Ledoux.

At the opening of schools on the 1st of September, 1924, D. Quintana was appointed principal of the district school at Cleveland, New Mexico, in a two-room schoolhouse, Miss Antonia Abeyta being his assistant.

ALEXANDER I. RIEDLING, through whose progressiveness and executive ability the City of Albuquerque has gained a well equipped and really metropolitan establishment devoted to the handling of musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, here conducts his business under the title of the Riedling Music Company. Mr. Riedling came to Albuquerque in 1916, to assume charge of the local business of the Baldwin Piano Company of Ohio, and two years later he purchased the business, which under his effective management has continuously expanded in scope and importance. Mr. Riedling has shown distinct civic loyalty and appreciation since identifying himself with the business interests of the New Mexico metropolis, where he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, of which latter organization he was district trustee in 1922. He is a popular member also of the Albuquerque Country Club.

In the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, Mr. Riedling was raised to the degree of Master Mason, and since coming to New Mexico he has extended his York Rite affiliations and also passed forward into affiliation with various Scottish Rite bodies. He is president (1923) of the Scottish Rite Club of Albuquerque, and in the Mystic Shrine holds the office of second Ceremonial Master, besides having charge of the Shrine band.

Mr. Riedling was born in the City of Vienna, Austria, in February, 1880, and is a son of John S. and Mary (Thorpe) Riedling, the former of whom was born in Vienna and the latter was born in England, where her father had been a teacher of prominence. He and his family were in Vienna when that city was visited by a cholera epidemic, and all of the family succumbed to the dread disease with the exception of Mrs. Riedling, who was then a young girl. John S. Riedling, who died at the age of sixty-eight years, in his native City of Vienna, was there general agent for a leading French insurance company, his jurisdiction including both Austria



A. P. Speeding

and Hungary. He was a man of fine intellectuality, and an accomplished linguist who spoke with virtually equal fluency the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages. His wife likewise is deceased. Of the two children, the subject of this review is the elder, and his sister, Miss Mary Riedling, still resides in Vienna.

As a child Alexander I. Riedling had accompanied his father on several trips to the United States, his youthful education having been received in the excellent schools of his native city and largely under the direction of a private tutor. He was seventeen years of age when he came independently to the United States, and he entered service in the factory of the Lester Piano Company at Lester, Pennsylvania. There his efficiency led to his promotion through various grades until he became superintendent of a factory, a position which he retained somewhat more than ten years. He then became identified with the retail piano trade, as representative of the Baldwin Piano Company at Denver, Colorado, and later this company assigned him to its salesrooms at Albuquerque. Here, as previously noted, he soon purchased the business, and under his management the trade has been extended into the most diverse sections of the state. He has brought his establishment up to metropolitan standards of equipment and service, and has provided sound-proof rooms, so that different instruments may be displayed and played without interference with those in other rooms. Mr. Riedling is one of the vital and progressive business men of his adopted city and state, and is one of the public-spirited and popular citizens of Albuquerque.

At Plymouth, Wisconsin, on the 17th of February, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Riedling and Miss Lillah Theodora Volquarts, who was born at that place and who is a daughter of Charles Volquarts, the family, of German origin, having been founded in the United States several generations ago. Ruth, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Riedling, is now (1923) a student in the Albuquerque High School.

VICENTE MARES was born in Northern New Mexico when it was still a part of old Mexico, and his life until he retired a few years ago was one of incessant and varied activities in merchandising and stock ranching and also in the affairs of public office. His home is now at Wagon Mound, in Mora County.

Mr. Mares was born in Taos County, New Mexico, April 5, 1845, son of Juan J. and Juana (Gonzales) Mares, his father a native of Rio Arriba County and his mother of Taos County. His father was a general farmer and stock raiser, and died in 1865, at the age of sixty-five, while his mother passed away in 1883. Their children were: Juan R., Maria C., Jose, Pedro, Maria de la Luz, Bacilia, Cristoval, all of whom are deceased; Julian, of Taos; Guadalupe, deceased, and Vicente. The mother of these children was a daughter of Jose Gonzales, who was born in Spain and after coming to New Mexico operated a ranch in Bernalillo County.

Vicente Mares was educated in private schools in Taos, was reared in the Catholic faith, and finished his education in the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis. After leaving college he spent two years clerking in a general store in Kansas City, Missouri, and, returning to Taos, established a business known as the Mares Store. This business he continued for a number of

years, and at the same time was a cattle and sheep rancher. Mr. Mares in 1880 was elected county clerk of Taos County, serving one term, at the end of which time he removed to Santa Fe and was elected and served a term as county assessor. Since 1890 his home has been at Wagon Mound, where he engaged in cattle and sheep ranching and owns and operates the O. K. ranch of 4,000 acres. He disposed of all his live stock in 1922. At one time Mr. Mares was a member of the State Cattle and Horse Association. He is a democrat, and he served one term by appointment as sheriff of Mora County.

He married Miss Eleanor Miller, of Taos, who died in 1917. There are two sons, Frank, a stockman at Wagon Mound, and Vicente, Jr., who operates his father's ranch at Taos. The family are all Catholic.

ALFRED GRUNSFELD was a lad of about ten years when his parents, Albert and Hildagarde (David) Grunsfeld, numbered themselves among the pioneer settlers of New Mexico, where they established their home in the year 1873. The father did well his part in connection with the early stages of civic and material progress during the territorial era of New Mexico history, and to the subject of this memoir, the late Alfred Grunsfeld, was it given to play a prominent role in connection with development and progress in the later years. His civic loyalty was but one of many fine expressions of a strong and noble nature, and he was one of the prominent business men and honored and influential citizens of Albuquerque until his death, which occurred in 1921, in the City of Chicago, to which he had gone for treatment and in which his death was the sequel of the surgical operation he there received.

Mr. Grunsfeld, known to his many friends by the title of Colonel, in recognition of his services as such on the military staffs of two governors of New Mexico, was born in Germany, in the year 1862, and, as previously noted, he came with his parents to New Mexico in 1873, the family home having here been established at Santa Fe, in which historic old city he attended the Christian Brothers College until he was fourteen years of age. It was at that early age that he found employment in the mercantile establishment of Spiegelberg Brothers at Albuquerque, his father later becoming owner of this business. In 1889 Alfred Grunsfeld became associated with a cousin in purchasing the business, which they continued until 1894, when Mr. Grunsfeld and his two brothers assumed entire control of the old established and prosperous mercantile enterprise, which they brought up to high standard in service and modern equipment, and with which the subject of this memoir continued his active alliance until his death.

Colonel Alfred Grunsfeld was a stalwart in the ranks of the republican party, and was influential in its councils and campaign service in his city and state. He served from 1904 to 1919 as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo County, and here his splendid business and administrative ability came into effective play for the benefit of the people of the county. As chairman of the Board of County Commissioners he effected the rehabilitation of the county treasury and for the first time in many years placed the fiscal affairs of the county upon a sound

financial basis, as shown by the fact that the reserve fund became the largest the county had ever had up to that time. While a member of this board Mr. Grunsfeld assisted state officers in the formulation of the plans that resulted in the establishment of the first concrete highway in New Mexico, he having been primarily instrumental in bringing the initial contribution of Bernalillo County for this purpose up to somewhat more than \$100,000. He gave equally loyal and progressive service as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Albuquerque and as a member of the State Board of Immigration. In 1917 he was appointed colonel on the military staff of Governor Lindsey, and in 1921, within a short time prior to his death, he received a similar appointment on the staff of Governor Mechem. In the World war period the Colonel brought his characteristic vitality and loyalty into service in connection with the various local patriotic movements, and he was a leader in advancing the drives in support of the Government war loans, Red Cross work, etc., was county chairman of the Council of Defense, and was liberal in his financial contributions to all patriotic and charitable objects. He was a life member of Albuquerque Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was affiliated with the B'nai B'rith, and held membership in the local Kiwanis Club and the Albuquerque County Club.

In the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grunsfeld and Miss Miriam Nusbaum, who survives him, as do also their two daughters, Reina, the wife of Judge I. C. Rothgerber, and Hilda, the wife of Dr. Alfred A. Strauss.

In his home city the death of Mr. Grunsfeld was viewed with uniform sorrow and an appreciation of community loss. Memorial services were held by various public and social organizations, and there came from high official sources many tributes to him as a man and as a valued citizen. From another publication is taken for perpetuation in this connection the following estimate: "Mr. Alfred Grunsfeld may rightly be considered to have been the most public-spirited citizen of New Mexico in his generation. As a business man he was successful, and as a citizen of Albuquerque he was highly respected. His name will go down on the roster of builders of the State of New Mexico."

WILLIAM MACDOUGALL had a thorough training in merchandising in Scotland and England, before coming to the United States, and for nearly twenty years has been a factor in the business life of Socorro County. He is manager of the Carthage Mercantile Company, a mercantile department of the Carthage Fuel Company.

Mr. MacDougall was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and represents two noted old Scotch families. His father was in the revenue department of the government. The mother was Jean Carson, whose father was a distiller, and her husband was also identified with that industry for some years. Mr. William MacDougall's father is deceased, but his mother is still living. William MacDougall, only child of his parents, was educated in the common schools in Scotland, also attended a private grammar school, and when thirteen and a half years of age went to work as an apprentice in a dry goods store in a small town named

Cockermouth, at Cumberland, England. After finishing his apprenticeship he worked in London for a time, and then at Birmingham, England.

In 1903 Mr. MacDougall sailed for the United States from Liverpool on the ship *Aurania*, arriving in New York without incident. In 1905 he came to Dawson, New Mexico, and became manager of the mercantile branch of the Carthage Fuel Company in 1906. He had previously been a clerk for the Southwestern Mercantile Company at Dawson. He is also a director of the Socorro State Bank.

Mr. MacDougall is a republican in politics, and has held the office of county commissioner of Socorro County. He was made a Mason in Socorro, and is a Scottish Rite Mason at Santa Fe. During the World war he was a member of the local Council of Defense, acting as registrar for the Carthage District. He was also registered under the second draft law.

Mr. MacDougall married at Birmingham, England, Miss Beatrice James. Her father was a pottery manufacturer at Stoke-on-Trent, where Mrs. MacDougall was born. Mr. and Mrs. MacDougall have four children, William, Jean, Ethel and Thomas. Jean is attending high school at Albuquerque.

ROY E. MOUNDAY has had upwards of thirty years of active experience in engineering, construction and commercial lines, largely in the mining industries of the West. He has been a resident of New Mexico for a quarter of a century, and is superintendent of the Carthage Fuel Company at Carthage in Socorro County.

He was born at Lockport, New York, February 28, 1879, and lived there the first eleven years of his life. He began his education in the public schools of Western New York. His parents then moved to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he attended high school, and when about sixteen years of age he went out to the State of Oregon, and located at Portland. He also took electrical engineering in the University of Oregon, and some of his early experience included construction work at Grant's Pass for a lumber concern, and he did other work in Northern California.

In 1898 he came to New Mexico, and at Dawson was employed as master mechanic of the Dawson Fuel Company. He was with that corporation for nine years. He next became master mechanic for the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company, a company operating coal mines at Koehler, New Mexico. He was there almost two years, and for a time was identified with mining and construction work in Colorado. In 1911 Mr. Mounday came to the Carthage Fuel Company, and as superintendent has shared many of the responsibilities of production in one of the largest mining corporations in this section of the state.

Mr. Mounday married at Trinidad, Colorado, Miss Margaret Clark, a daughter of Robert Clark. She was born in the State of Washington. They have two sons, Leroy C. and Theodore Robert. Leroy is a student in the New Mexico Military School at Roswell. Mr. Mounday was made a Mason in Dawson, and is a member of Vermejo Lodge No. 36 there. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and is a member of Lodge No. 865 of the Elks

at Raton. He was registered under the second draft act during the world war, but his chief service to the cause was rendered as a responsible official in increasing fuel production.

CECIL ROWE, assistant manager of the Kinney Mine at Tokay, in Socorro County, is a graduate of the New Mexico School of Mines, and his active experience both before and since has been in the mining industry in various parts of the United States.

Mr. Rowe was born in the heart of the copper mining district of the upper peninsula of Michigan, at Calumet, on June 18, 1898. His father, Samuel Rowe, was a native of Cornwall, England, where he learned his trade in the tin mines. As a young man of twenty he came to the United States, and at Ironwood, Michigan, was identified with the iron mines. He later went to Calumet, Michigan, where he worked in the copper mines. From the Calumet district he moved to Franklin, New Jersey, in the zinc mining district. Later he moved to Nevada, where he was associated with zinc and gypsum mining. He is now a resident of Long Beach, California, where he manages a number of apartment houses. He married at Calumet, Michigan, Miss Lucy Coombe. Both of her parents were born in Southern England. Her father was a miner who lost his life in the mines at Calumet. Her mother's maiden name was Fannie Bigelow. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rowe have two surviving children, Cecil and Glenn, the latter a student at Long Beach, California.

Cecil Rowe spent the first nine years of his life at Calumet, Michigan. His parents then moved to Franklin, New Jersey, where his father became foreman in a zinc mine. Cecil Rowe attended the public schools there, including part of his high school training. He also was graduated from the Newton Commercial School of Newton, New Jersey. His parents moving to Nevada, he finished his high school work at the Clark County High School, Las Vegas, Nevada. After leaving high school he became an employe of the Empire Zinc Company at the Potosi Mine, in the Yellow Pine Mining District of Nevada. After working for this company for three or four years in various occupations from mucker to shift boss he accepted a position as mine foreman for the United States Gypsum Company at Arden, Nevada.

In order to complete his training for a career as a mining engineer he came to New Mexico and entered the School of Mines, where he was graduated with the class of 1921. After graduating he was first associated with the United States Gypsum Company at Arden, Nevada, as crusher foreman. He then went with the Kinney mining interests, at first as engineer and accountant, and since July, 1922, as assistant manager. He is also a stockholder in the Kinney Store Company of Tokay, acting as secretary and treasurer for the corporation. He assisted in organizing the Alumni Association of the New Mexico School of Mines, and is now secretary and treasurer of the organization. He holds a membership card in the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He is a member of the editorial staff of the Coal Age, a weekly publication devoted to coal mining and marketing. He also contributes occasional articles to the Engineering and Mining Journal-Press, a weekly publication devoted to the mining industry.

While attending the School of Mines at Socorro he was made a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Rowe was married the day before he was graduated from the New Mexico School of Mines to Miss Dorothy Ardis Hill, of Socorro, only surviving child of Mrs. M. B. Hill. She was born in Socorro, was educated in the public schools there, including her high school education. She finished her education at the School of Mines, leaving when they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Rowe have one child, Mary Josephine. Mrs. Rowe, having been trained in mining, is an able assistant to Mr. Rowe in his work in the mining industry.

ABRAM ABEYTA. A long career in business and public service distinguishes the name of Abram Abeyta, of Socorro. He is the present county superintendent of schools, and has proved himself an able leader in educational and other branches of civic life.

He was born at Socorro, November 2, 1861, a grandson of Antonio Abeyta, who was born in New Mexico, was a farmer and stock man and was killed by the Indians near Socorro. He left three sons and four daughters. The father of the county superintendent of schools was Antonio Abeyta y Montoya, who was born at Socorro. He was a farmer and merchant, and though without any schooling or education he made a success of his affairs. He was a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He passed away at the age of eighty years in 1902. He married Encarnacion Chavez, who died in 1883. Her father was Jose Chavez, of Belen, New Mexico, who married Josefita Pino, both of them representing families of old and high standing in the state. The children of Antonio Abeyta and wife were four sons and three daughters: Abram; Silvestre, twin brother of Abram, who died in 1916; Cardo, of Socorro; Seferino, who died at Socorro, and by his marriage to Amelia Meek left one son; Petra, who married Victor Sais, and died in Albuquerque; Josefita, who married Miguel Abeyta, and died at Bosque, Belen; and Andreita, who married Miguel Abeyta, and died in Santa Fe.

Abram Abeyta was educated in the local schools of Socorro, and finished his education in St. Michael's College at Santa Fe. After leaving school he taught one or two terms in country districts, and has always had a deep interest in educational progress. On leaving the school room he was clerk for three years with the Brown-Mancanares Company, for a similar period with Henry Chambon, and for three years was manager of the Rio Grande Mercantile Company of Socorro. For ten years he was in business as a merchant in association with his uncle, Manuel Abeyta, of Socorro, as a member of the firm Manuel Abeyta & Company.

He left merchandising when he went into politics. He was chosen county treasurer of Socorro County, serving four years, as the successor of Miller Brown. He was elected county treasurer on the democratic ticket. Following that he was chosen on the republican ticket a member of the House of Representatives, serving one term. In the Legislature of 1915 he was largely responsible for the passage of the Mogollon Road Bill. In 1922 he was chosen county superintendent of school as the successor of E. M. Chavez. He served Socorro as mayor for four years, and for sixteen years was city clerk, being elected annually to that office.



Wm W. Key

For four years he was a member of the Socorro School Board, resigning when chosen county superintendent. Mr. Abeyta is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Catholic Church.

On January 31, 1883, he married Miss Amelia Stapleton. Her father, Robert H. Stapleton, came from Ireland and settled in the territory of New Mexico before the Civil war. Here he married Baplita Baca. They had three children: Edward S. Stapleton, a merchant at Socorro; Mrs. Abeyta; and Ysabel, who died as the wife of Joaquin Chavez, of Socorro.

The children of Mr. Abeyta were: Encarnacion, wife of L. P. Garcia, a prominent business man at Magdalena; Pablita, who married M. L. Garcia, of Magdalena; Manuel D., connected with the prohibition enforcement staff at Socorro, who married Rosita Vigil; and Marinita (Miss). The mother of these children died January 24, 1921. In June, 1921, Mr. Abeyta married Mrs. Guadeloupe Baca de Fortune, a daughter of Hon. Juan Jose Baca, of Socorro, New Mexico, a leading citizen of Socorro.

IGNACIO ARAGON Y GARCIA is not only one of the substantial exponents of retail mercantile enterprise in the thriving little city of Belen, Valencia County, but is also giving characteristically effective service as judge of the Probate Court of this county. His official preferment in itself indicates the secure place that is his in popular confidence and esteem in the county that has represented his home from the time of his birth and in which he is a scion of one of the fine old Spanish families early founded in this section of the state.

Judge Garcia was born at Belen, this county, on November 22, 1879, and is a son of Romolo Aragon and Maria Garcia. His father was born and reared in this section of New Mexico, and here passed his entire life, becoming the owner of large tracts of land, which he utilized for agricultural enterprise and the raising and feeding of live stock. Owing to the conditions of time and place, he received in his youth very limited educational advantages, but his energy and good management enabled him to achieve worthy success in connection with his live-stock operations. He was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death, in 1905, was a consistent communicant of the Catholic Church, as is also his widow, and his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He was a son of Tomas Aragon, who likewise was born and reared in this section of New Mexico, the family having come originally from old Mexico and having been one of the earliest to settle in what is now Valencia County. Judge Aragon y Garcia is one of the family of seven children, and of the other survivors the following record is available: Francisca is the wife of Cayetano Gallegos, and they reside in the city of Albuquerque, this state; Doloro is the wife of Francisco Jaramillo and they maintain their residence at Belen; Eluteria is the wife of Milqueres Castillo, of Belen; Librada is the wife of Julian Tafoya and they likewise reside in this section of Valencia County; and Tomas, the elder of the two sons, is a resident of Belen.

Judge Aragon y Garcia gained preliminary educational discipline by attending the public schools in the village of Belen, and later he attended a school conducted under the auspices of sisters

of the Catholic Church, in the City of Albuquerque. After leaving school he remained for a time on the home ranch of his father, and he then found employment as a car repairer in the Albuquerque shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. After three years of service in this capacity he there held for five years the position of car inspector. He was then transferred to Belen, where he continued in similar service until 1913, when he met with an accident in which he suffered the loss of the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, as a result of which he retired from railway service. For the ensuing two years he gave his attention to farm enterprise, and within this interval he instituted also his service in the office of justice of the peace, a position which he retained four years and in which he made a record of careful and efficient service. In his administration as justice of the peace Judge Aragon y Garcia presided at the preliminary trials of three murder cases, the while he handled many civil cases of local importance and rendered such just decisions that few of the same met with reversal in courts of higher jurisdiction.

In 1919 Judge Aragon y Garcia was elected judge of the Probate Court of his native county, and he served under this election for the prescribed term of two years. In 1922 he was again called to this office, for a second term of two years, and he is most sincere and earnest in the handling of all matters pertaining to his court. He holds regular sessions of court every three months, and has all probate matters of the county well in hand at all times, with close attention to all administrations of estate and the proper care of orphan wards of the court. The Judge is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the republican party, and he has been influential in the councils and campaign activities of his party in his section of New Mexico. He has been a frequent delegate to the republican county conventions of Valencia County, and in 1919 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention of New Mexico, at Albuquerque, besides which he gave similar service in the state convention of 1921, held in the City of Santa Fe. He is a valued member of the village council of Belen at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1923-24, and in this capacity has manifested loyal and progressive functions in connection with street improvements, as well as providing for the effective system of street lights. He is secretary of the board of education of Belen, an office of which he has been the incumbent twelve years, and he is secretary also of the local organization of the Fraternal Union. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic Church. The judge was zealous in the advancing of all patriotic activities in Valencia County during the period of national participation in the World war, he having given specially valuable aid in the making out of questionnaires for prospective soldiers, and having also had charge of the issuing of licenses for the use of explosives within the limits of Valencia County.

At Belen, on the 27th of November, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Aragon y Garcia to Miss Pablito Aragon; daughter of Jose and Piedad (Barrera) Aragon. Mrs. Aragon y Garcia was born at Belen, in the year 1886, and is the eldest in a family of seven children, the names of the other children being as here noted: Telfor, Ignacio, Maria, Juan, Adele and Primitivo. To Judge and Mrs. Aragon y Garcia were born thir-

teen children, of whom eight are living, namely: Romolo, Lurdes, Margarita, Florele, Ganara, Reynoldo, Abel, and Clementina.

JOHN DEWITT VEEDER. While only nominally engaged in the practice of law, giving most of his attention to business and banking interests, Mr. Veeder is the oldest living member of the Las Vegas bar and is held in high honor for his legal attainment. He has practiced law in New Mexico for over forty years.

He was born at Schenectady, New York, in 1855, descended from one of the old Dutch families and some of the pioneer settlers of the Mohawk Valley in New York. His parents were Tendrock DeWitt and Jemima (Woolsey) Veeder. His father spent his life as a New York State farmer and was frequently honored with local offices.

John DeWitt Veeder attended country schools in New York, the high school at Schenectady, he also graduated Bachelor of Arts from Union College. He took up the study of law in the office of the county judge at Schenectady, was admitted to practice in the state courts at Albany, and subsequently graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. In 1881 Mr. Veeder came to New Mexico, spending six months in Santa Fe and since then has been a resident of Las Vegas. At two different times in the territorial period he was elected a member of the Council of the Territory. He served as a member of the Agricultural College Board and was permanently identified with the movement to secure the location of the State Normal School at Las Vegas and served several terms on its board. He is a member of the State Bar Association and the Elks Lodge.

Mr. Veeder was one of the founders of the Aetna Building Association, being associated with his brother, Elmer E. Veeder in establishing this financial institution in September, 1899. It is incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 and Mr. Veeder has served it either as president or vice president since it was organized and gives most of his time to that institution. He also helped to organize the Peoples Bank of Las Vegas and is a director of one of the leading lumber manufacturing concerns in the state, operating mills at Watrous. He also had a part in founding the Elks Home at Las Vegas.

Mr. Veeder married Miss Bess Fitcher, a native of Virginia.

JULIAN WENGERT, the proprietor of a large and valuable property in Mora County, and a farmer and citizen of substantial standing, still in the prime of a useful life, is a resident of the vicinity of Wagon Mound, where his position of honor has been earned by years of labor and intelligently directed industry. His career is another evidence of the value of persevering effort and stands as typical of self-made manhood.

Mr. Wengert was born at Taos, Taos County, New Mexico, October 9, 1872, and is a son of Charles and Viviana (Gomez) Wengert. His father was born at Westenhausen, Stuttgart, Germany, and was still a boy when he came to the United States, first locating at New York City. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in the Union Army, and about 1861 came with a company of soldiers overland to New Mexico, locating at Fort Union and subsequently being transferred to a fort in Taos County. He

spent the first two years in the cavalry and one year in the infantry, but his principal active services were confined to rounding up horses that had been stolen by the Apache Indians. When he received his honorable discharge from the army he located at Taos and founded a butcher business, and also bought sheep which he ranged in the same community. In 1897 he changed his residence to Mora County, where he took up a pre-emption and homestead of 160 acres and continued to reside here the remainder of his life, although he kept possession of his store at Taos. He died in 1904, aged seventy-three years, while his widow survives him as a resident of Taos and is eighty-four years of age. Of their eight children, five lived to majority: Caroline, of Taos; Julian, of this review; Louis, a rancher of Taos; Juan, who died at the age of thirty-five years; and Joseph V., who died when eighteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Wengert belonged to the Catholic Church, and in politics he espoused the cause of the democratic party.

Julian Wengert attended public and private schools at Taos, and St. Michael's College of Santa Fe, and was thus well prepared to engage in the pursuits of life. As a youth he began herding sheep for his father in Mora County and later worked in association with his father, on shares. Finally he felt himself capable of carrying on an independent career and accordingly homestead 200 acres of land in Mora County, to which he has since added by purchase from time to time, so that he is now the possessor of 2,000 acres of land, on which he is ranging and raising sheep. At this time Mr. Wengert runs about 900 sheep in addition to a good grade of cattle, horses, etc., and carries on general farming on a large and modern scale. He is a stockholder in the Farmers and Stockmans Bank of Wagon Mound and is altogether accounted one of the substantial men of his community and a citizen of prominence and importance. In politics he, like his father, is a democrat, but political life has held out no appeal to him. With his family, he belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Wengert takes an interest in all subjects pertaining to the welfare of the community of his adoption and is a supporter of good men and measures.

Mr. Wengert married Miss Lugarda Trujillo, a native of Walkenburg, Colorado, and to this union there have been born eight children: Jose V., at home; Rafaelita, of Taos; and Piedad, Rosana, Carlos, Miliana, Julian George and Nora, at home.

BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS of Albuquerque was until recently identified with the automobile industry. He entered it in the very beginning of the manufacture of motor driven vehicles, was an expert machinist and held a number of responsible positions with some of the prominent motor companies, and was also in the sales department. He came to New Mexico as sales representative for one of the standard cars, but for the past four years has been making a success in a completely different line dairying.

Mr. Phillips was born at Phillipsburg, Maine, July 7, 1883. His grandfather, John Phillips, brought his family from Germany and settled at Phillipsburg Maine. John Phillips was a ship-builder, and helped build some of the old type of whaling vessels. He died and is buried at Phillipsburg. Noah Phillips, father of

the Albuquerque business man, was born in Germany, was a child when brought to America, and for many years has been identified with the steel business. He is now connected with the Ensley Steel Works at Ensley, Alabama. He was one of a family of seven sons and two daughters. The sons were Robert, John, Noah, Charles, Benton, William and James. The daughters were Mrs. Emma Engleton and Mayme, who married Robert Gilcrece.

Noah Phillips married Jane Bonds, whose parents were lost at sea while returning to the United States from Berlin, Germany, where they had gone to settle an estate. Mrs. Noah Phillips died in 1895 aged forty-two. The children of Noah Phillips and wife were: Lela, wife of L. L. Abrams, of Ohatchee, Alabama; George W., of Anniston, Alabama; Emma, wife of J. P. Seaton, of Dayton, Ohio; Ida, who married Frank J. Swatzell, of Knoxville, Tennessee; Benjamin T.; Noah, who was killed at Cartersville, Georgia, while on duty as a revenue officer of the United States; Olander and Leander, twins, both employed in the steel works at Gadsden; and James Wallace, also of Gadsden. The three younger sons, Olander, Leander and James Wallace, are all veterans of the World war. They faced German gun fire for twenty-nine months. In the course of his duty, James W. volunteered to go to Paris, riding a blind motorcycle at night, to carry an important message. While on the way he was blown from his vehicle by bombs from an enemy place, but managed to continue to journey, delivering his message, and it was not until he got back to his command that it was discovered he had broken ribs. The three brothers went with the army of occupation into Germany, serving from one end of the occupied region to the other, and finally returned home in 1919.

Benjamin T. Phillips was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Providence, Rhode Island. He acquired a good education in public schools, and for one year was a student in Brown University at Providence. Leaving home at the age of seventeen he learned the machinist's trade, and completed his apprenticeship with the Toledo Dye Works at Toledo, Ohio. Becoming an expert in dye making, he was soon attracted into some of the great plants manufacturing automobiles. His first employment was with the Pope Manufacturing Company at Toledo, with whom he served three and one-half years as a machinist. He then became an experimental engineer with the Stoddard-Dayton Motor Company, serving that concern from 1906 to 1912. He then went to work for the Oldsmobile Company at Lansing, Michigan, as an experimental engineer, and for two years had charge of the work in the factory at Lansing. Leaving the technical and manufacturing side of the business, he then became a road salesman for the Chalmers Company, and during a year covered a large part of the United States. He then resumed work for the Oldsmobile Company in the sales department, having charge of the New England territory with headquarters at Providence. He remained there until November, 1916, when the company sent him to New Mexico, and here he was the sales agent and distributor for the Olds Company, with the entire state as his territory. Mr. Phillips was one of the prominent men in the automobile business at Albuquerque from 1917 until the end of 1919, when he sold out his agencies to the White garage people.

Having spent twenty-two years in the automobile and machinery business, Mr. Phillips sought something entirely different, and for which he had no previous experience. He bought the Serra ranch and dairy equipment six and a half miles south of Albuquerque, and to the new business applied the same common sense principles that had made him successful in automobile circles. He operates one of the prosperous dairies supplying fresh milk to the city market in Albuquerque. He began with a herd of about thirteen cows of mixed breeds, and now has a herd of forty, still retaining the mixed breeds as a means of properly balancing his milk product. His milk tests four and a half per cent butter-fat. All his product is sold and distributed to retail customers in Albuquerque. His dairy ranch comprises eighty acres, and the cultivated area is largely used for growing alfalfa. The ranch lies against the Rio Grande and is a half mile from the California trail or Lincoln Highway.

While a resident in Albuquerque, Mr. Phillips was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with the Elks and was a member of the Automobile Dealers Association. At Arlington, Colorado, May 2, 1915, he married Miss Marian Beer, who was born on the Beer ranch twenty miles from Arlington in Eastern Colorado, June 6, 1894, daughter of A. P. and Lydia Beer. Her father has been one of the prominent cattle men in that section of Eastern Colorado. Mrs. Phillips has two sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Warner, and Mrs. Loie Hayes. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips is a son, Benjamin T., Jr.

CARL MULKY, M. D., a specialist in diseases of the chest, Doctor Mulky came to Albuquerque soon after he was released from duty as a medical officer in the World war, and has become one of the popular citizens of the state as well as a very successful and high minded physician.

He was born at Knoxville, Iowa. His grandfather, G. Z. Mulky, was a pioneer settler of Iowa, going there from his native state of Indiana, and spent his life as a farmer. He married Miss Schlautterback, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and all their children became farmers or farmers' wives. Robert G. Mulky, father of Doctor Mulky, was also born at Knoxville, Iowa, and is now in the insurance business there. He married Cora Shivvers, of the same locality.

Carl Mulky, only child of his parents, was reared at Knoxville, was educated in the public schools, and took his premedical course in Iowa University. He then entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, and was graduated M. D. In his early years of practice Doctor Mulky was located in his old home town of Knoxville, but in 1915 he began specializing in tuberculosis, as a member of the staff of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Cleveland, Ohio. He left there in 1917 as a volunteer, and became a tuberculosis specialist in the Army Medical Corps. He was assigned to duty at the base hospitals at Camp Shelby, in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and at Camp Zachary Taylor at Louisville, Kentucky. Doctor Mulky received his honorable discharge in June, 1919, and in August of the same year came to New Mexico and located at Albuquerque. His practice since coming to Albuquerque has been lim-



A. C. White M.D.

ited to diseases of the chest. He is a member of the various medical societies.

Doctor Mulky is a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, the County Club, the Kiwanis Club, and in Masonry is affiliated with the Royal Arch and Knight Templar bodies and Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He married Miss Maud Edna Clark in Oklahoma. However, she was a native of Knoxville, Iowa, and they had grown up together as children. Her father was Frank M. Clark, and Mrs. Mulky's brothers and sisters live in different parts of Oklahoma.

ALBION C. WHITE, M. D., a practicing physician in Sierra County, is dean of the medical profession in Hot Springs. He began his professional work in that community in 1915, when Hot Springs contained about twenty-five houses. He is a man of high standing as a physician and also as a citizen, always laboring earnestly for the best interests and welfare of his town.

Doctor White was born at Boonville, Warrick County, Indiana, December 19, 1875. His grandfather, Robert White, came from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Warrick County, Indiana, in 1832, homesteading land there. Thirty years later he joined the Union army to fight the battles of the Civil war, and was killed in the early part of the struggle. His oldest son, Capt. David L. White, was also killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain while serving in the Fifty-third Indiana Cavalry. Robert White married Lydia Ferguson, of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters: David L.; James A.; William T., of Boonville, Indiana; Clark P., of Evansville, Indiana; Robert, who died at Boonville; Charles W., of Princeton, Indiana; Arthur M., of Boonville; Jennie, deceased wife of Dr. T. J. Lamar; and Mollie, who died in Spencer County, Indiana, wife of Howard Partridge. The mother of these children died in 1913 when ninety-two years of age.

James A. White father of Doctor White, was born November 8, 1849. Though very young, he enlisted in the Indiana Home Guards during the Civil war. His education was confined to the advantages of a country school, and up to middle years his labors were identified with the farm. He also engaged in the retail lumber business at Boonville, being associated with his brothers, C. P. and W. T. White, in the C. P. White Lumber Company. James A. White married Sallie A. Campbell, who died December 14, 1911. Her parents, William T. and Sallie A. (Hart) Campbell, came from Edinburgh, Scotland. The children of James A. White and wife were: Albion Campbell, of Hot Springs, New Mexico; Earl E., of Degonia, Indiana; Emily, wife of George Leathco, of Dale, Indiana; Robert S., cashier of the Indianapolis office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; and Victor H., an employe of the Standard Oil Company at Honolulu.

Albion C. White had the experience of a farm boy until he was twenty years of age. He attended the public schools and Lock-year's Business College at Evansville. For a time he was book-keeper for the C. P. White Lumber Company, being connected with that business four years. That was his only position as a wage earner. He then took up the study of medicine in the Louisville Medical College, graduating M. D. in 1903. Doctor White

did his first professional work at Gentryville, in Spencer County, Indiana, not far from the community where Abraham Lincoln spent part of his boyhood, the White farm adjoining the place where the famous President at one time lived. After three and one-half years of practice in Southern Indiana Doctor White came out to New Mexico, locating at Hope in the Pecos Valley in September, 1906. He had a successful practice there, and also made himself a factor in community affairs, serving as director of the public schools and as an alderman. He is also secretary of the Hope Lodge of Masons and active in the Woodmen and Odd Fellows. His subsequent career in Masonry brought him the higher degrees at Santa Fe. He took the Scottish Rite Consistory work with Acoma class in August, 1918, this name signifying one hundred, since there were just one hundred members of the class. He took the Shrine work in Ballut Abyad Temple at Albuquerque.

Doctor White is a member of the Pecos Valley Medical Society, the New Mexico State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In addition to his medical practice he has the only drug business at Hot Springs. During the World war he acted as medical examiner for the Sierra County Draft Board, this county sending 496 men to the service. Doctor and Mrs. White are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Since locating at Hot Springs he has served on the Town Council and is a member of the school board, and is now president of the County Board of Education. In November, 1922, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, succeeding Thomas Ribera of Arrey. He is chairman of the Board of Commissioners, which in addition to the general routine business are giving particular attention to the extension and improvement of the county highway.

Doctor White is a director of the First National Bank of Hot Springs, and secretary and treasurer of the New Mexico Fluorspar Corporation, a Sierra County industry. He and H. D. Hill organized and put the business on a sound basis. The company has one of the largest fluorspar deposits in the West, and while now shipping ore is preparing to install a mill and well-equipped plant on the ground.

Doctor White married at Pegonia Springs, Indiana, January 18, 1899, Lyda H. Black, who was born at Selvin, Indiana, October 8, 1879, daughter of Hugh R. Black. She was educated in the public schools of Indiana. She is one of three daughters, her sister Elizabeth dying unmarried in 1912, and her other sister, Estella C., is the wife of Dr. W. F. Haas, of Naco, Arizona. Doctor and Mrs. White have two daughters, Virginia and Jeannette, the latter a student at Loretto Academy at Las Cruces. Virginia is the wife of Hugh Pankey, of Hot Springs, and they have one daughter, Evelyn.

LAURENCE F. LEE, an Albuquerque lawyer, represents families that have been of more than ordinary distinction in the affairs of New Mexico and the West. He is a grandson of the late William D. Lee, one time justice of the Supreme Court of the New Mexico Territory.

Judge William D. Lee was born in Fayette County, Indiana, November 8, 1830. His grandfather, Henry Lee, moved to Ohio

from the vicinity of Winchester, Virginia. Dr. Henry D. Lee, father of Judge Lee, was born in Ohio and became a pioneer physician in Indiana. Judge Lee was educated in DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, and graduated in 1852 from the law department of Indiana University at Bloomington. He had also read law in the office of Hon. Richard W. Thompson, later a member of the cabinet of President Hayes. Judge Lee practiced law at Rensselaer in Jasper County, Indiana, until 1862. In that year he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Twelfth Circuit and removed to the City of Lafayette. In 1863 he volunteered and was made a captain of Company E of the One Hundred Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and saw active service in the Army of the Cumberland. After leaving the army he resumed his law practice at Lafayette, and in 1876 he came to New Mexico. He engaged in law practice at Las Vegas, and in 1880 formed a partnership with Captain L. C. Fort. On March 4, 1889, President Harrison appointed Captain Lee an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. He was assigned to the Second Judicial District, with headquarters at Albuquerque, and he served on the bench nearly five years, until 1894. After retiring from the bench he remained in Albuquerque and practiced law until he had rounded out a career of more than fifty years at the bar. In 1855 he married Miss Naomi A. Rees, also a native of Indiana. They celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary May 16, 1905. Her father, William Rees, lost his life while a soldier in the Union army. Judge and Mrs. Lee had a family of five sons and two daughters, namely: George, who died in infancy; Victor H., now a resident of Rico, Colorado; Rose L. Hunt, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Fred W. Lee, father of the subject of this review; Harry F. Lee, of Albuquerque; Frank E. Lee, of Alameda, California; and Margaret Lee, who died in 1902.

The fourth of their children is Fred W. Lee, who was born at Lafayette, Indiana, November 29, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Colfax County, New Mexico, and for a number of years was in the live stock and ranching business. He finally entered the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company as a locomotive engineer, and is still on duty. Fred W. Lee married Miss Maud Armstrong. She was born March 10, 1869, at Emporia, Kansas, and died at Albuquerque April 6, 1923, being one of the children of Capt. A. J. Eloise (Hunt) Armstrong.

Capt. A. J. Armstrong was a frontiersman and soldier and also an early settler of New Mexico. He was born in Shelby County, Ohio, and in 1858 crossed overland to Emporia, Kansas. He became a border soldier fighting off the Indians in Western Kansas. Soon afterward the Civil war came on and at Fort Leavenworth, August 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company B of the Third Kansas Volunteers. On September 6 he was promoted to first sergeant, and was with his company until September, 1862, taking part in the skirmishes along the border between Kansas and Missouri. At Butler, Missouri, his horse was killed and he was seriously injured. During the following winter his regiment was in camp on Mine Creek, and the next spring the regiment was broken up and assigned to other organizations, his company becoming C Troop of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. Soon afterward he was commissioned as recruiting officer to raise the first Kansas regi-

ment of colored troops, and was made captain of one of its companies. This was the first colored regiment raised for service in the Union army. He went into battle with it at Island Mound, October 27, 1862, and in 1863 was sent to Indian Territory, taking part in the fight at Baxter Springs, Sherwood and Brushy Creek. His command was subsequently changed to a section of field guns, and with this he was in action at Cabin Creek and Honey Springs and took part in the Scullyville Raid. In February, 1863, his regiment was assigned to General Steele's command, and took part in the battle of Prairie DeAnn, and Poison Springs, Arkansas. Following the latter battle Capt. Armstrong was captured and was marched ten miles to the Rebel Camp. The Confederate Government had sent out an order to shoot all white officers of colored troops. His life being in eminent danger, Captain Armstrong made many successive attempts to escape. The second attempt was made after he was in the stockade at Tyler, Texas. The third day out he was captured by "nigger dogs," which badly chewed him. On August 8 he again escaped and reached the swamp on the Sabine, and finally the Red River. While he and two companions were constructing a raft they were again attacked by dogs, were captured and turned over to the Home Guard in Arkansas. For ten days he was held in double irons at Washington, Arkansas, and was then handcuffed to another prisoner and marched to Camden. After a month there the prisoners were removed to Camp Ford, Texas. Here some of the prisoners organized to tunnel out at night, but the few who got away were retaken. Captain Armstrong's apprehensions of death by execution were relieved somewhat when one of his fellow prisoners died and was buried under the name of Captain Armstrong. In February, 1865, after having been in captivity ten months, Captain Armstrong was exchanged under the name of the prisoner who had died and was buried under his name, and rejoined his regiment at Little Rock. The following November he was mustered out. After the war he resumed his place on the farm and ranch at Emporia, Kansas, and in 1876 moved to New Mexico and settled in Colfax County. In 1891 he removed to Albuquerque, and for several years past his home has been in Los Angeles. He is now eighty-five years of age. His wife died in Montezuma, Colorado, where she is buried.

The children of Captain Armstrong and wife were: Gertrude, who married E. L. Watkins, of Tampico, Mexico; Mrs. Maud Lee; Cora, who married Arthur A. Kellam, of Carlsbad, New Mexico; Ed Armstrong of Los Angeles; Laura Armstrong, a trained nurse; Nell Armstrong, who married A. J. Van Houten, and died in 1891 in Maxwell City, New Mexico, where she is buried; and Robert I., of Los Angeles.

The children of Fred W. Lee were: Laurence Frederick; Chester A.; Floyd W.; and Margaret, who was born September 15, 1900.

Chester A. Lee, who was born at Albuquerque, October 21, 1893, was educated in the public schools, and trained himself for the profession of forester at the Yale Forestry School, where he finished in June, 1917. He enlisted in the Tenth Engineers, Forestry Division, was trained at Washington, and in the fall of 1917 was sent overseas. He was made a sergeant and later commissioned

a second lieutenant on the field. He was with the army headquarters for fuel supply to the front. He married Miss Louise Klein, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, an army nurse. After his return to the United States he received his honorable discharge at El Paso. Since the war he has been connected with the U. S. Forest Service.

The youngest son, Floyd W. Lee, born September 30, 1895, was educated at Albuquerque, where he attended the University of New Mexico, having finished his junior year when he enlisted at Albuquerque with the New Mexico Battery A. He was sent to Charlotte, North Carolina, where this battery was made a part of the One Hundred Forty-sixth Field Artillery. From there he was sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, then to Camp Merritt, and on December 24, 1917, went overseas on the transport Lapland, by way of Halifax to Liverpool, thence to Bordeaux, where he was put into training in the heavy artillery. He was moved to Clearmont Farrand and on July 11, 1918, went to the front lines and served continuously at the front through the critical closing campaigns of the war. He was made a corporal on November 1, 1917, and promoted to first sergeant August 11, 1918, and was in charge of the instrument detail of Battery A of the One Hundred Forty-sixth Field Artillery in the battles of Champagne Marne offensive July 15th to 18th, the Aisne Marne offensive, July 18th to August 6th, St. Mihiel offensive September 12th to 16th, Marne Argonne offensive September 26th to November 11th. For six months he was with the Army of Occupation, and in May, 1919, returned to the United States, embarking at Saint Nazaire, France, June 1, and arriving at Hoboken about the middle of the month. He was mustered out at El Paso July 3. Since the war he has been in the live stock business at Albuquerque, as manager for the Fernandez Company.

Laurence Frederick Lee, the oldest of the children of Fred W. Lee and wife, was born in Colfax County, New Mexico, November 16, 1888. He attended public schools in Albuquerque, is a graduate of the University of New Mexico, receiving the B. A. degree in 1910. He then went East, attending the Yale University Law School, and was graduated LL.B. in 1913. He was admitted to the bar at Albuquerque before graduating, and on the 13th of July began his law practice. He has maintained his offices alone, and his abilities have been rewarded with an extensive general practice.

During the World war Mr. Lee was state chairman of the four-minute men, was a member of the State Council of Defense, and otherwise assisted the government in the successful prosecution of the war. At University he was a Pi Kappa Alpha, and is also a member of the legal fraternity Phi Delta Phi.

At Albuquerque, September 16, 1914, Mr. Lee married Miss Eileen McMillen, daughter of A. B. McMillen. She was born at Paulding, Ohio, November 28, 1890, and from the age of two years was reared at Albuquerque, New Mexico. She is a graduate of the University of Mexico Preparatory School, and in 1913 received the A. B. degree from Smith College of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have three children, Elizabeth, Florence O. and Laurence F., Jr.

JOHN A. REIDY, M. D. In his work as a physician and surgeon Dr. John A. Reidy has won a genuine distinction and at the same time has proved himself one of the able and public spirited citizens of Albuquerque and the new State of New Mexico. His home has been in New Mexico since November, 1905.

Doctor Reidy was born at Mayville, New York, December 4, 1871, and is of Irish ancestry. His parents, Martin and Bridget (Rice) Reidy, were both born in County Mayo, Ireland. Bridget Rice was a child when her father, John Rice, brought his family to America and settled at Brockton, New York, where she grew up. She was married at Mayville, and died at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1921. Martin Reidy came to the United States at the age of eighteen, and located at Mayville, New York. His father had been a farmer in Ireland, but Martin Reidy took up rail-roading and became a car carpenter and inspector with the Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company at Oil City, Pennsylvania, and subsequently was in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He died at Oil City in 1897, at the age of sixty-two. The children born to him and his wife were: James, William, Thomas, John, Mary and Annie. Mary is married and lives at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Annie is the wife of James F. Blake, also a resident of Tulsa. James and William both died at Oil City, Pennsylvania, leaving families.

Dr. John A. Reidy was a small child when his parents came to Oil City, Pennsylvania, which still retained some of its glory as one of the first centers of petroleum production in Pennsylvania. He was reared there, attending the parochial and public schools, and his first professional choice was dentistry. He had some training under Doctor Erp, and then entered the dental department of the University of Buffalo, New York, spending one year there, and in 1898 graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College. For one year Doctor Reidy practiced his profession in his home town in Pennsylvania. In the meantime he had decided to prepare for the profession of medicine and surgery, and he took his work in one of the oldest and best schools in the country, the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. He graduated M. D. in June, 1903. After graduating he was an interne in West Penn Hospital at Pittsburgh, and in Mercy Hospital of that city, and for a brief time engaged in private practice.

Doctor Reidy came from Pittsburgh direct to New Mexico, establishing his home at Albuquerque. He has been a resident of the state and city now nearly twenty years, and during this time his work has brought him a place in the very front rank of New Mexico physicians and surgeons. He has served on the City Board of Health, is a member of the county and state medical societies, and has been on the staff of lecturers at the Nurses' Training School at St. Joseph's Hospital.

The citizens of Albuquerque have appreciation for the work he did the four years he was on the city council. He was elected in 1912, and as chairman of the street committee he gave an important impulse to the street paving movement, and while he was on the council the fire department changed from horse drawn to motor vehicles, the new sewer was constructed, the white electric lights installed on business streets, and the new city hall built. Ever since coming to Albuquerque he has been associated with the

work of the Chamber of Commerce. He was reared a Catholic and is a prominent member of the Immaculate Conception Church. He is an ex-grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, and in politics has always voted the democratic ticket and he was chosen to the city council in a republican stronghold.

When New Mexico came into the Union Governor McDonald appointed Doctor Reidy a member of the Board of Regents of the State University. He has served on that body for twelve years, being commissioned June 11, 1912. He has been reappointed by Governors Larrazola, Mechem and Hinkle. Through his work with the various committees of the Board of Regents Doctor Reidy has contributed much to the building up of a real university. In that time the campus has been enlarged from 20 to 320 acres, buildings erected for the chemical laboratories, the home economics department, and additions made to the girls' dormitory and the mechanical engineering building, besides several cottages for the accommodation of students.

At Oil City, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1905, Doctor Reidy married Miss Nell White. Doctor Reidy brought his bride to Albuquerque soon after their marriage. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1876, and was educated in schools at New Castle, Pennsylvania, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Her father, George H. White, was a construction engineer and died August 16, 1923, aged seventy-two. He is survived by his widow. Mrs. Reidy is the second oldest of twelve children, and eight of them are still living, the others being Mrs. Frank Hubbell, Jr., of Albuquerque, Herbert H., Edward, Mrs. Russell Lay, Mrs. Arch Merritt, Harold White and Eleanore, all of Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Doctor and Mrs. Reidy are the parents of four children, Marcella, John, George and Robert. Marcella was graduated from the Albuquerque High School; John and George are also attending high school.

RALPH MELBOURNE was the organizer and is secretary of the New Mexico Loan and Mortgage Company of Albuquerque, one of the prominent financial and investment houses of the state. Mr. Melbourne has had an extensive experience in real estate and general security business over the West.

He was born in the famous seaport city of England, Liverpool, in April, 1884. When he was five years of age his parents came to America and located at San Francisco, California. Ralph Melbourne spent his early years in San Francisco and it was in the schools of this city that he acquired his education. When about seventeen years old he determined to become a mining engineer, but his studies and training along that line were interrupted by an injury, and he abandoned that profession and instead engaged in real estate. He was actively interested in the real estate business in Seattle and Portland, and subsequently spent four and a half years with a loan and investment company of Pocatello. He covered the states of Idaho and Wyoming selling this company's investment securities and bonds.

From there he came to Albuquerque to organize the New Mexico Mortgage and Loan Company. This company was chartered October 19, 1917, with capital of \$100,000. This charter permits it to carry on a loan, investment and mortgage business, and also

to issue mortgage bonds based upon collective mortgage securities held by the company.

In the five years since it was established this company has built up a large volume of business. It issues a six per cent investment certificate, based on first mortgages on improved real estate. These mortgages are negotiated on the amortization plan of monthly repayment. The company also writes a general line of fire and casualty insurance.

Mr. Melbourne is the general agent for the State of New Mexico for the Georgia Casualty Company of Macon, Georgia. He is affiliated with Albuquerque Lodge No. 461, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At Seattle, Washington, May 24, 1906, he married Miss Lydia Badger, of St. Joseph, Michigan. She died January 7, 1907.

RICHARD F. HAMILTON had attained some of the substantial achievements of the law profession in Wisconsin before he came to New Mexico in 1906. As a practicing attorney at Deming he has been engaged on one side or the other of many of the most important cases in the local courts. He is the present mayor of Deming.

He was born in Waushara County, Wisconsin, in 1869, of the Hamilton family that came from Scotland and settled in New York before the Revolutionary war. His father, A. D. Hamilton, was also a native of Wisconsin, lived the life of a farmer, and was a soldier in the Civil war in Company B of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, serving under General Grant in the Army of the Potomac. He was twice wounded, once at Cold Harbor. After the war he was actively associated with the Grand Army of the Republic. A. D. Hamilton, who died in 1919, at the age of seventy-five, married Sarah Ray, a native of New York State, and now living at Hancock, Wisconsin. She became the mother of two sons and six daughters.

Richard F. Hamilton grew up in Northern Wisconsin, graduating from the high school at Rhinelander, and finished his law course in the University of Wisconsin in 1895. For a number of years Mr. Hamilton was a successful attorney at Princeton, Wisconsin. From 1896 to 1898 he served as district attorney, and under Attorney-General E. R. Hicks, served as assistant attorney-general of Wisconsin from 1898 to 1902. After retiring from this office he practiced law at Madison for a short time before he left there to come to the Southwest. In 1906 he located at Deming, and in a short time established himself with a successful practice. Perhaps the greater part of his reputation rests upon his unusual success as attorney for the defense in criminal cases. It will be recalled that the band of Villastas, headed by General Villa himself, who shot up the town of Columbus, New Mexico, and sixteen of whom pleaded guilty to the charge of murder and after serving a short time of life sentence received a pardon from Governor Larrazolo, were rearrested and charged with murder on another count and at that time Mr. Hamilton was employed as a lawyer in their defense, and was instrumental in securing their acquittal. Mr. Hamilton was also attorney for the defense in the famous "Sikes" case, in the trial of Wright and Barnett for the murder of John Sikes, and subsequently the defense of the same men with

Pryor Nunn for the killing of Hood Sikes, and in both cases the clients of Mr. Hamilton were acquitted.

Mr. Hamilton was for ten years a member of the Deming Council, and had some part in the purchase by the city of the water works plant during that time. He has now served three terms as mayor of the city. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery of the Masonic order at Deming and the Scottish Rite at Santa Fe. He has always been a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892. Since coming to New Mexico he has occasionally been a delegate to republican conventions and knows many of the men of prominence in the party.

He married at Princeton, Wisconsin, February 18, 1896, Miss Margaret Hamilton, a daughter of Matthew S. and Mary (Quinlan) Hamilton, of a family unrelated to his own. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have three children: Alexander R., Marion and John. John is now attending the grade schools at Deming; Alexander R. is a graduate of the Deming High School, was for two years a member of the New Mexico National Guard, being in service as sergeant of his company on the Mexican border, and following that enlisted for the World war, being trained at Albuquerque and at Santiago, where he received his honorable discharge. Returning to Deming, he became clerk in the Bank of Deming, and is now assistant cashier of the American National Bank at San Bernardino, California. Marion Hamilton, also a graduate of the Deming High School, is the wife of Capt. E. G. Herlihy, a captain in the Regular Army. He saw service in France during the World war, later was stationed at Columbus, New Mexico, and for the last three years has been military instructor in the Ohio State University at Columbus. Captain and Mrs. Herlihy have one daughter, Margaret.

JAMES F. HOLIDAY, in the early part of his life, achieved a reputation as an educator in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and was one of the leading school men in the Middle West. Finally seeking a climate and occupation more adapted to his physical strength, he came into New Mexico and since the fall of 1910 has been a farmer and rancher in Luna County. His own efforts have been prosperous, and his influence has extended to many lines of organized and co-operative endeavor by which this section of Luna County has come rapidly to the front.

Mr. Holiday was born at the village of Memory, in Page County, Iowa, near Clarinda, on November 30, 1859. His father was an old frontier character, Abram Holiday, who was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1829, but grew up in Orange County, Indiana. At the age of nineteen he left that country and during 1849 crossed the plains bound for the gold fields of California. He walked practically all the way. He was a member of a caravan, and the only trouble encountered on the trip was with the famous old scout, Kit Carson, who while on a spree threatened to bring the Indians down to attack the travelers. Abram Holiday had the courage to threaten death to the old scout and actually drew his gun, but his brother, another Holiday, knocked the weapon out of range and the trouble was averted. The caravan started from Parkville, Missouri, traveled up the Kaw River to the Re-

publican River, then out into the far West, crossed over to the Snake River and followed it through to Columbia, along which the outfit spent a winter, chopping wood for a Spanish settler. The next year they dropped down the coast to Sacramento and the members of the party engaged in mining there. Abram Holiday and his older brother accumulated \$1,500 each during the three years they were in the West, and on their return they crossed the Isthmus of Panama, taking ship to New York and thence going back to Indiana. Abram Holiday continued the life of an Indiana farmer until 1854, when he moved to South-western Iowa, being one of the early settlers there. He became a farmer in Page and Taylor counties, and in 1901, late in life, he again moved, first to Franklin County and then to Howard County, Kansas. He died as a farmer in that state in 1912. On account of physical defects he was not accepted for service in the Civil war, but three of his brothers became soldiers in the Union army.

Abram Holiday married Malinda Murray. Her father served two terms in Congress, representing Indiana during the '30s. She died at Fall River, Kansas, in 1904. Abram Holiday and wife had eleven children, and reared nine of them, all becoming school teachers. The sons were William C.; George; James F.; Alvin Leander; Francis E., a prominent educator in Kansas City; Leslie O., of Holden, Missouri; Orpheus, of Woodward, Oklahoma; Mrs. Minnie Nave, who died in Fall River, Kansas; and Carrie, who is the wife of George B. Telford, and resides at Junction City, Kansas.

James F. Holiday attended country schools in Iowa, and at the age of sixteen began teaching. Subsequently he entered the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, and graduated in 1884. From 1885 to 1887 he was for two school years superintendent of schools at Yates Center, Kansas. He then returned to New Market, Iowa, and for three years read law under Judge Moore at Clarinda, but never completed his preparations for the bar. His inclination and forte lay in educational work. He taught five years at Humeston, Iowa, and while there he met the lady who is now his wife. From Humeston he went to Allerton, Iowa, and in that state maintained a normal school for fifteen years, being the head of an institution that performed a splendid service in the training of teachers, and the success of the school is indicated by the fact that it turned out among its graduates thirty-seven doctors, twenty-eight mail clerks, eight or ten ministers of the Gospel, and hundreds of teachers, most of the 387 graduates becoming at some time or other members of the educational profession.

For twenty-five years Mr. Holiday was in active service in church work in Iowa and Nebraska, and was choir leader for twenty years and superintendent of the Sunday school for over ten years. He also owned a farm at Indianola, Nebraska, and for three years was connected with the schools of that locality. Seeking a change of location on account of health, he made a preliminary survey of Southern New Mexico, and in the fall of 1910 began his permanent connection with Luna County. He erected his home about four miles from the city of Deming, acquiring by purchase a tract of land which had hardly been touched for agricultural purposes. He erected as his pioneer home a frame box house that

is still standing, and in it he and his family lived ten years. The next improvement was a water supply, from underground sources, and \$4,000 of his capital was expended on sinking the well and providing irrigation machinery and facilities. After clearing and breaking the virgin soil he planted crops of milo maize and cane, then beans, and his first crop was raised almost wholly from natural rainfall, but since then his well has supplied an abundance of water for all purposes of irrigation. Mr. Holiday experimented with alfalfa, but his crop was badly fouled with weed seed, and after six or eight years of alfalfa growing, he plowed the field and has since depended for roughness upon the Japanese "honey drip" cane. He has grown Indian corn or maize only for seed, which is marketed among his neighbors. Part of the forage for his stock is the native sage brush, mesquite bean and other plants common to the locality. Besides making a productive ranch and farm, Mr. Holiday has joined with other settlers in organizing the community. For a number of years he has been active in the Mimbres Valley Farmers' Association, and for six years has been its president. This association has proved its value in many ways, and has fully justified itself in the halving of the former cost of oil for pumping purposes alone. It has also handled the wholesale and retail farmers' supplies, has stabilized and lowered the price of groceries, and has been such a successful organization as to draw into its membership more than twelve hundred stockholders. During its existence Mr. Holiday was also president for a time of the local Farm Bureau.

Upon the organization of a rural school district, known as the Mayo School, Mr. Holiday became one of its directors, but after five years the school was abandoned for lack of pupils and Mr. Holiday now furnishes transportation for the few scholars to the Deming schools. A Sabbath school was maintained at the schoolhouse, but it likewise was abandoned for similar reasons. Mr. Holiday was sent by the Farmers' Organization of Luna County as a delegate to the state meeting of the Farmers' National Council, and was elected president of the council in the meeting at Albuquerque. This meeting concentrated its influence upon the political candidates at the fall election following, and all the candidates thus endorsed were elected. However, the movement was thoroughly non-partisan, and its endorsements were divided between the republicans and democrats. Mr. Holiday himself was reared under republican influences, but since the age of thirty-five has been a democrat.

James F. Holiday married at Humeston, Iowa, June 26, 1889, Miss Florence E. Hart, who was born September 28, 1867, in Wayne County, Iowa, daughter of Ansel and Helen Howard Hart. Her father, of English ancestry, was born at Rochester, New York, in 1817, and was a pioneer settler of Wayne County, Iowa, where he lived through frontier times, and where he died in 1877. By his first marriage, to Clementina Russell, there were six children, the four survivors being: Mrs. Mary Kellogg, of Cambria, Iowa; Mrs. Lydia Lynde, of Jamestown, North Dakota; Mrs. Adelaide Richardson, of Silver City, Iowa; and A. Lincoln Hart, of Clearwater, Minnesota. By his marriage to Helen Howard, Ansel Hart had the following children: Charles Lewis, of Long Beach,

California; Mrs. Holiday; and Mrs. Effie Caine, of Indianola, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Holiday have six children. Helen M. is the wife of Charles Junker, of Cambridge, Nebraska. Ida Alice married Claude I. Patterson, of Mediapolis, Iowa, and has a son, James Daniel. Harold Hart served with the New Mexico National Guard on the Mexican border and registered and classified for the World war, and is now associated with his father on the home farm. Lillian Allegra is assistant postmistress at Metropolis, Iowa. Edith Evelyn is a teacher in Luna County, and Margery Ione, the youngest, is attending high school at Deming.

BENIGNO CARDENAS HERNANDEZ. Of the native sons of New Mexico whom industry, integrity and a high degree of public spirit have brought to public eminence, one of the best known is Benigno Cardenas Hernandez, of Albuquerque, present internal revenue collector for the district of New Mexico, former member of Congress, and long distinguished in the public and commercial affairs of his home territory and state.

He was born at Taos, Taos County, New Mexico, February 13, 1862, at the time the nation was rent with Civil war. One of the early sanguinary engagements of that war was fought on the soil of New Mexico, at Glorietta. His parents were Don Juan Jose and Dona Maria M. (Cardenas) Hernandez. His ancestors came into this portion of the Southwest from New Spain, a country which then embraced all the Spanish region of the north half of the western hemisphere. The Cardenas ancestors came to New Mexico as early as 1694, shortly after William Penn had established his Quaker colony at Philadelphia, and twelve years before Benjamin Franklin, America's great Revolutionary patriot and philosopher, was born at Boston.

Don Juan Jose Hernandez was a native of Mexico, spent his life as a rancher and stock raiser, and died at Taos in 1891. His wife, who bore him fifteen children, died at Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, in 1915.

Fourth among the children of his parents, Benigno C. Hernandez acquired his early education in private and public schools at Taos. As a youth he became interested in merchandising, first at Ojo Caliente and subsequently at Lumberton, and then at Tierra Amarilla in Rio Arriba County. His legal residences still appears Amarilla. From merchandising his interests extended to ranching and stock dealing, and since 1904 he has been a member of Amador & Company, sheep, cattle and merchandise. His commercial interests have long made him one of Rio Arriba County's most distinguished citizens.

As he grew toward manhood Mr. Hernandez took a deep interest in political questions, and early espoused the principles and policies of the republican party. A successful young merchant, he naturally was hailed as one of the political leaders of Rio Arriba County. From 1900 to 1904 he served as clerk of the Probate Court of that county, was elected and served as sheriff from 1905 to 1907, was county collector and treasurer from 1908 to 1911, and in 1912 was selected as one of the delegates from the new State of New Mexico to the national republican convention at Chicago. He participated in this historic convention, in which occurred



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the split in the republican party as a result of which a democrat was elected the successor of Mr. Taft. During 1912 Mr. Hernandez was appointed by President Taft as United States receiver of the land office at Santa Fe, and filled that office for two years, until 1914.

In 1914 Mr. Hernandez was elected a member at large to the national House of Representatives, and participated in the proceedings and legislation of the Sixty-fourth Congress from 1915 to 1917. In 1916 he was defeated when New Mexico went democratic on the record of President Wilson. Then, in 1918, he was again elected as representative at large, and succeeded Congressman Walton, who had defeated him two years before. During his second term in Congress Mr. Hernandez was interested in irrigation problems, the reclamation of arid lands, and he introduced a bill for the settlement of titles between the Spanish-American and the Pueblo Indians, a matter which is still pending before Congress.

Mr. Hernandez is a student of conditions, and his analysis of the situations are usually correct and his business judgment invariably sound. He is much interested in the history and progress of his state. He is a member of the State Historical Society. During the World war he was a member of the State Council of Defense and of District Board Division No. 1 of New Mexico, under the selective service act. In April, 1921, the late President Harding named him collector of revenue, an office he now holds as successor of Collector Hannah.

On April 6, 1898, Mr. Hernandez married Miss Frances Whitlock, of Taos, New Mexico. Her parents were J. M. and Margarita Whitlock. Mrs. Hernandez was born at Mora, New Mexico, in 1876. She is a granddaughter of Dr. J. M. Whitlock, who lost his life at the hands of Captain Craig's men in the riot at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, precipitated by the killing of Captain Craig. Mrs. Hernandez is one of the nine children of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hernandez have three children, John W., Isabel and B. C. Hernandez, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Hernandez are Presbyterians. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Albuquerque Lodge No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

SAMUEL C. SKIDMORE, whose business activities have identified him with the Southwest, chiefly New Mexico, for twenty years, is secretary of the Deming Chamber of Commerce, and possesses exceptional qualifications for a post of duty where he has wonderful opportunities to promote the substantial welfare and prosperity of this section. The feature of the program of the Chamber which has emphasized since he became secretary has been the attracting of farmers into the Mimbres Valley and encouraging farm development in general. A great many new citizens from all parts of the country have come into this locality. One of the assets of the country is the abundance of pure water developed from wells and pumped to the surface, and the ditches for irrigation. With abundance of water it is possible to make the most of the soil, which is chiefly of the sandy loam variety from two to six and eight feet deep, with a clay base or subsoil. Few parts of the country have a greater number of days of sunshine and a longer

growing season. The cotton thrives as a crop and has been grown with remarkable results in recent years. It is a district for the production of the short staple cotton. One of the conspicuous farmers here in 1923 raised twenty-three bales on nineteen acres, and the same farmer has demonstrated the profits of Irish potatoes and the pinto and pink beans as items in the agricultural program.

The Deming Chamber of Commerce has also been a positive factor in encouraging the construction of good highways throughout the state. It was through the Chamber of Commerce and its well known member, J. A. Mahoney, that the Holy Cross Sanatorium was located near Deming in 1922, an institution that is spending about \$700,000 in the development of the largest privately owned sanatorium in the United States. The ground on which it stands was the original Camp Cody Base Hospital, was later transferred to the Public Health Service, and subsequently the site was sold to the Holy Cross Sisters of Notre Dame, Indiana.

Samuel C. Skidmore was born in Bee County, Texas, April 20, 1881, and grew up in the locality known as Skidmore, a town named for his father, Frank O. Skidmore. His grandfather, Samuel C. Skidmore, was a Virginian, served as captain of a company of infantry in the Confederate army, being in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and went through the war without wounds or capture. After the war, Captain Skidmore removed to Southern Texas, where he engaged in ranching. For a time his home was in San Patricio County, and he was sheriff of that county. He died in Liveoak County, Texas. His wife, Elizabeth (Keiser) Skidmore, was also a Virginian, and they had six sons and one daughter, the only survivor being the daughter being Mrs. Rebecca Hollingshead, of Beeville, Texas. Of the sons Calvin and Marcellus were Confederate soldiers.

Frank O. Skidmore was born near Richmond, Virginia, and was a child when his parents moved to Texas, and he grew up familiar with the business of ranching and cattle raising. A number of years later he and his son, Charles H., bought 50,000 acres of land in the Mexican State of Oaxaca, and he was engaged in ranching and mining there from 1901 until his death in 1915. He is buried at Oaxaca City. He married Carrie Dickson, daughter of R. H. Dickson, who came to Texas from Tennessee and became a rancher at Rockport. Mrs. Frank O. Skidmore lives at Corpus Christi, Texas. Her children were: R. Osborne, of Alice, Texas; Charles H., of Oaxaca, Mexico; Mrs. C. W. Price, of Corpus Christi; Mrs. W. M. McKinney, of El Paso; Samuel C. of Deming; Glen D. of San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Wayman Ellis, of San Antonio; Mrs. August Chewitz, of San Antonio; Frank O., of Jerome, Arizona, who is connected with the Verde Extension Copper Company.

Samuel C. Skidmore grew up on the ranch where the town of Skidmore was founded, getting his education in the local schools, and at the age of sixteen he was sent to San Antonio to attend the Magruder's School for Boys, and for one year was a student in the pharmacy department at Galveston of the University of Texas. Leaving Texas, he came to New Mexico in 1903, locating at Alamogordo, where he was employed as a pharmacist for a year with F. C. Rolland, then managed the drug store of Doctor

Charlton at Clayton, New Mexico, in 1906, following which he established a business of his own at Melrose. Selling out in 1909, he removed to Clovis, where he conducted the drug store of the Meyer Brothers' Drug Company of St. Louis until 1914. In that year Mr. Skidmore left New Mexico and for three years was with the Arizona Copper Company at Metcalf, Arizona. Since April, 1918, his home has been in Deming, and for five years he was manager and one of the owners of the Rosser Drug Company. From that he accepted the office of secretary in the Chamber of Commerce in January, 1923. Mr. Skidmore is a democrat in national politics, is a member of the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Improved Order of Red Men. He was registered in the second draft law during the World war, but was not classified.

In Alamogordo, New Mexico, he married Johanna Baehr. His second marriage occurred in Las Cruces, New Mexico, December 20, 1919, when Miss Donna Troy became his wife. She was born at Beeville, Texas, daughter of Dan and Sallie (Malone) Troy, her mother a daughter of Colonel Malone, a soldier of both the Mexican war and the Civil war. Mrs. Skidmore is the oldest of three children, the other two being Charles Troy and Alma Troy of Beeville. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore are Samuel C., Junior, Troy and Dickson Malone.

FRED DAN VICKERS, M. D. In 1912 there came to Deming, Luna County, a professional man of wide and varied experience in the practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. Fred Dan Vickers, who for over a decade has made himself valuable to this Southwestern community not only in a professional but in a civic capacity.

Doctor Vickers was born May 24, 1868, in Otsego County near the Mohawk Valley of New York. His grandfather, Joseph Vickers, came from Derbyshire, England, establishing a home in Otsego County, New York, where he lived all his life. His wife had been a teacher in England, and one of her brothers was a chaplain for the English throne. Dan Vickers, father of Doctor Vickers, was born in Otsego County, New York, and spent his life as a farmer on the old homestead there. He died in 1921, at the age of eighty-four. His wife was Adelia Bowers, who died in 1912, when past seventy. She was also a native of Otsego County, New York, a daughter of a farmer, Conrad Bowers, who was of German ancestry. Adelia Bowers was liberally educated, and had taught school before her marriage. They became the parents of five sons: Dr. Fred D.; Squire, who is head architect for the Public Service Commission of New York City; Dr. Harry W., who in the early years of the World war was in service in hospitals in England, performed war service work after America entered the struggle, and is now a practicing physician at Little Falls, New York; Hayes and Wheeler, twin brothers, the former a mechanical engineer with the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Indiana, and who for two years was connected with the staff of engineers during the construction of the Panama Canal, while Wheeler Vickers is connected with an express company at Canajoharie, New York.

Fred Dan Vickers was reared on a farm in Central New York, attended the Cherry Valley Academy, and taught several terms of school, following the old time custom of "boarding around."

He began the study of medicine while teaching, and finished his course and graduated M. D. from the Albany Medical College at Albany, New York, in 1893. Doctor Vickers practiced for a number of years at Canajoharie, New York, and in 1910 moved to Little Falls, in the community where he has grown up. Then seeking a change of climate, he came into the Southwest, locating in Deming. Doctor Vickers attended the clinics in many of the larger cities of the United States. He is a member of the various professional societies, including the New Mexico State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is surgeon to the Holy Cross Sanatorium of Deming, and is a member of the surgical staff of the Deming local hospital.

He was a member of the City Council of Deming, having held a place in that body for six years. The council while he was a member purchased the City Water Works plant and made an efficient system out of it, the earnings of the plant being sufficient to pay the interest and the sinking funds on the bonds. During the World war he was a member of the Reserve Medical Corps, acted as examining physician for the Local Draft Board, and was also health officer of Deming.

Doctor Vickers married at Canajoharie, New York, Miss Catherine Gates, a native of Otsego County, New York, and daughter of Benjamin and Mary Gates, farmers in that county. She died in 1905. Her son, Gates S. Vickers, a native of Canajoharie, is a graduate of the New Mexico State Agricultural College at Mesilla Park, and was employed in the poultry department of the college. During the World war he was trained for an artillery officer and after the war, resumed his work at the State College, subsequently did post-graduate work in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and is now head of the poultry extension work for the State of Ohio.

In 1914 Doctor Vickers married at Deming, Mrs. Crelle Leach, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of A. J. Barracks, a farmer who lived in Indiana and is now a resident of Deming. Mrs. Vickers' first husband was Amos Wilbert Leach, and by that marriage has two sons, Richard and Wilbert, the former with the maintenance work of the big Roosevelt Dam, while Wilbert is attending high school at Deming.

LESLIE BLACKBURN, editor and owner of the Magdalena News and the Catron County Stockman, published at Magdalena, was a newspaper man by inheritance, representing four or five generations of printers on his mother's side. His mother is one of the most famous newspaper women in the country, Mrs. Alice Blackburn, editor of the Elk City News-Democrat in Oklahoma.

Her maiden name was Alice Wightman, and she was born in London, England. Her grandfather had a printing plant in London, an establishment later managed and owned by her father, assisted by her mother. When she was a year old her parents came to America, purchasing a paper in Iowa, and subsequently conducted a paper in Harrison County, Missouri. Miss Alice Wightman grew up at Bethany, Missouri, where her father published the Bethany Republican. She attended school there, and at the age of ten began work in her father's office, folding papers, inking the rollers and writing the mailing list. At the age of

eighteen she was married to William L. Blackburn, and for a time they lived on a farm. They then returned to Bethany, and she wrote a home column and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union column for local papers.

William L. Blackburn was born at Bethany, Missouri, September 9, 1862. His father, Dr. Charles J. Blackburn, was a native of Staunton, Virginia, was a California forty-niner, crossing the plains, and en route was left in camp by his companions to die of a contagious fever. A freighter picked him up and restored him to health. After his return to the East he studied medicine, served as a surgeon in the Union army during the Civil war, and spent many years as a physician at Bethany, Missouri, where he died when past eighty years of age. He was a democrat in politics. His children were: William L., Claude, Mrs. Clara Dunn, Mrs. Grace Derry, Mrs. Joe Prentiss, and Mrs. J. B. Taylor.

In 1901 Mr. and Mrs. William L. Blackburn moved to Oklahoma, taking up a claim. Mrs. Alice Blackburn kept up her literary interest while on the claim, becoming state editor for the W. C. T. U. and also writing the "Homemaker" page for a paper at Stillwater. She had conducted the "Sunshine" department in the Bethany Clipper, where she gained the name of "Sunshine Alice." Mrs. Blackburn was appointed the only representative in Oklahoma on the executive board of the International Congress of Farm Women, which met at Colorado Springs. She wrote an article which was published by the Western Trail, the Rock Island Railroad publication, winning her a \$25 price in mileage. On leaving their farm Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn moved to Sayre, where Mrs. Blackburn continued newspaper work for the Sayre Standard. In 1913 they moved to Elk City, and for two years she was reporter for the Elk City News-Democrat. In 1915 her husband and son purchased this paper, and she and W. L. Blackburn jointly share the duties and honors of editor.

The children of William L. Blackburn and wife are: Charles J., of Elk City, Oklahoma; W. W., of Elk City; Miss Grace, who died in 1912; Mrs. Howard Straight, of Oklahoma City; W. Leslie, of Magdalena; Mrs. Jean Adams, of Oklahoma City; Mrs. Clara Hastings, of Dallas, Texas; and Miss Helen.

Leslie Blackburn was born at Bethany, Missouri, September 1, 1895. He was about five years old when his parents moved to Roger Mills County, Oklahoma, and settled on their homestead near Grimes. In 1911 the family residence was changed to Sayre, Oklahoma, and in 1913 to Elk City. Mr. Blackburn continued his school work in these localities, and his first experience in practical newspaper work was gained with the Beckham County News of Elk City, and later with the News and the Elk City Record and the Prompt Printing Company, institutions merged in the Elk City News-Democrat, of which his father and mother are publishers. On leaving Elk City, Mr. Blackburn attended the linotype school in New Orleans, and it was as a linotype operator that he earned his first wages in New Mexico.

He located at Magdalena in 1915, and became a typesetting machine operator in the Magdalena News office for its owner, A. H. Carter. He resigned this position to become manager of the Kelly Store Company at Kelly, New Mexico, and for fourteen months managed the Luna Mercantile Company at Luna Valley.

Returning to Magdalena, for one year he was a clerk in the employ of the Becker McTavish Company, and then resumed newspaper work. In August, 1921, he bought the Magdalena News from Mr. Carter.

The Magdalena News was established in 1909. Its second owner was a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. Hodges, who sold the paper to A. H. Carter. The plant publishes the two papers, the News and the Stockman, each independent in politics. There is a thoroughly well equipped job printing office, equipped with linotype machine, two-revolution cylinder press, two job presses, stitcher and perforator.

Mr. Blackburn was a volunteer at the time of the World war, being an automobile mechanic, and was trained at Austin, Texas, then at College Station, Texas, and finally at Kelly Field, where he was in the mimeograph department of the post headquarters as a typist. He received his honorable discharge in June, 1919. He has membership in the Magdalena Post of the American Legion. He was secretary in 1922 of the Magdalena Lodge of Masons and is patron of the Eastern Star Chapter. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At Magdalena, September 23, 1920, Mr. Blackburn married Miss Christina McTavish. Her father, J. S. McTavish, was one of the early settlers and business men of Magdalena, and was born at Inverness, Scotland. Mrs. Blackburn was born at Magdalena, June 30, 1900, was educated there and in the Westlake School for Girls at Los Angeles, California, one of the exclusive finishing schools in that city. She also had musical instruction of superior order, and she teaches music in Magdalena. She is a very fine performer on the piano, and has been the leading factor in the musical life of the town.

IVAN GRUNSFELD. The development of the modern city and metropolis of New Mexico, Albuquerque, owes no small degree of success to the commercial enterprise, foresight, and integrity of the late Albert Grunsfeld, and his three sons, Alfred, Ivan and James, who developed a great business institution, the largest in the state, and one that bore the name and reflected the individual management of the Grunsfeld Brothers for thirty years, having been founded by their father at the beginning of the modern city of Albuquerque as distinguished from the old Mexican town.

Ivan Grunsfeld of these brothers, was born at Erfurt, Germany, October 12, 1872, and the following year his parents, Albert and Hildegard (David) Grunsfeld, brought their family to America and settled at Santa Fe, New Mexico, having made the trip overland after leaving the railway at Las Animas, Colorado, by stage coach to Santa Fe. Albert Grunsfeld at Santa Fe, engaged in the general mercantile business with the old firm of Spiegelberg Brothers.

In 1880 the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad being under construction from Albuquerque to the coast, Albert Grunsfeld recognized the opportunity for the creation of an important city at Albuquerque and accordingly having purchased the entire business of Spiegelberg Brothers moved his family to what was then a small Mexican community. Under his guidance the business grew to be the largest single commercial emporium in the southwest.

Ivan Grunsfeld in the meantime was growing up, was attending public school and after the public school attended the Notre Dame University in Indiana. He also attended Toensfeldt's institute at St. Louis, Missouri. On his return home he was employed as a clerk in the Albuquerque National Bank.

Following the death of Albert Grunsfeld, Ivan and his two older brothers succeeded to the mercantile business in 1893, under the firm name of Grunsfeld Brothers, and that business was continued with growing importance and prosperity for fully thirty years until the firm was dissolved and liquidated in 1923. The excellent business judgment of the partners, and their great popularity over the wide section of the country they served, were perhaps the primary factors in the remarkable success of the firm. Investments made outside the business were fortunate and as a result Mr. Ivan Grunsfeld was enabled to retire soon after reaching his fiftieth birthday and has since spent much of his time in world travel with his family. To his family he has always shown a marked devotion.

Mr. Ivan Grunsfeld in 1912 was elected city alderman, and served with great ability, applying to the city finances and public works his excellent business training. He was elected as a republican, and has been associated with that party in securing good public servants. He is given credit for devising ways and means to build a city hall, which was the first public building designed on lines of extreme efficiency architecturally in Albuquerque.

At all times Mr. Ivan Grunsfeld has taken his share of responsibility in public and charitable organizations. For years he was chairman of the Jewish activities for New Mexico and a member of the American Jewish Committee for New Mexico District also head of any Jewish charitable organization, particularly in Jewish war relief work and he raised and contributed large sums of money to these objects. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the B'nai B'rith, and is treasurer of Temple Albert, a church named after his father.

Mr. Grunsfeld married at Chicago in 1897, Hannah Nusbaum. Mr. and Mrs. Grunsfeld have three daughters: Florence, wife of Walter E. Heller, a resident of Chicago, and Miss Marion and Miss Helen, both now abroad with their parents.

HARRISON L. BREHMER, M. D. Specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Doctor Brehmer has been a resident of Albuquerque since January, 1917, coming here with high credentials in his profession, and has rendered an important service and gained a high place for himself.

He was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, June 25, 1888. His grandparents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Scholl) Brehmer. Jacob Brehmer was a native of Germany, and after coming to America and locating at Chillicothe he followed the trade of cooper, and later was a farmer. Louis Brehmer, father of Doctor Brehmer, is now a retired business man of Chillicothe, and was born there December 22, 1861. For a number of years he was in the wholesale and retail queensware business at Chillicothe, and recently became vice president and treasurer of a local telephone company. He has served as president of the City Council, is a republican, and a Presbyterian. Louis Brehmer married Miss Clara Phillips, a

native of Chillicothe. Her father, George Washington Phillips, went to Ohio from the eastern shore of Maryland and was a contractor and builder. His wife was Miss Ellen Lowrie.

Doctor Harrison L. Brehmer, only child of his parents, was reared in Chillicothe, attended high school there, and prepared for his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated in 1910, and for one year was an interne in the Mercy Hospital of Baltimore. For three years he engaged in general practice at Washington, Pennsylvania, and while there was a member of the staff of the City Hospital. He then pursued post-graduate work in the Wills Eye Hospital and Polyclinic Hospital at Philadelphia, and after completing his course in 1915 returned to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he practiced his specialty for about two years. Finding that he was threatened with tubercular trouble he removed to New Mexico, where the disease has been completely arrested and where he has found congenial and successful work. In addition to his practice as a specialist he is a member of the staff of the Women's and Children's Hospital of Albuquerque, and St. Joseph's Hospital. He is a stockholder in the Albuquerque National Bank and the New Mexico Loan and Mortgage Company.

Doctor Brehmer votes nationally as a republican. He is a Rotarian, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He has taken all the degrees in York and Scottish Rite Massonry, and he is also an Elk. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in July, 1911, he married Miss Carolyn Snavelly, daughter of Henry and Mary Snavelly, her father a retired business man. Mrs. Brehmer was born at Lancaster, and finished her education at Linden Hall Seminary. Doctor and Mrs. Brehmer have one son, Harrison L., Jr.

CECIL CLAIR DAVIS, M. D. A resident of New Mexico for over twenty years, Doctor Davis, of Albuquerque, was reared and educated at Albuquerque, served as a medical officer in the navy during the World war, and in his private practice has made a special reputation as a tuberculosis expert.

He was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, July 22, 1891. His grandfather, Perry Davis, was a Wisconsin pioneer, acquiring land when it cost little or nothing, and his industry as a farmer and stock man made him one of the prosperous citizens of his community. He served as a federal soldier in the Civil war, and died at Waldwick, Wisconsin. He married a Miss Noble, and their two sons were Charles and Edward, and their four daughters were Janey, Susie, Clara and Allie.

Charles N. Davis, father of Doctor Davis, was born at Waldwick, Wisconsin, in 1855. He had a high school education, learned the trade of carpenter as a young man, but as long as he lived in Wisconsin engaged in farming. On removing to New Mexico in 1903 he engaged in contract and building work at Albuquerque, and is still carrying on that business. He is a democrat in politics. Charles N. Davis married Miss Essie J. Zollinger, of Holland-Dutch ancestry. She was born at Waldwick, Wisconsin, daughter of N. G. B. and Emma (Martin) Zollinger. Her father entered the Union army at the age of seventeen, and while under General Sherman, participated in the march to the sea. He was a private



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and was in the war until the end, after which he engaged in farming. He died while en route to New Mexico, at Trinidad, Colorado, and is buried at Albuquerque, where his widow subsequently passed away. The Zollinger children were: George, of Battle Creek, Michigan; Mrs. Davis, of Albuquerque; Dr. Etta M. Riley, of Battle Creek, Michigan; Edna, who died in young womanhood; Thaddeus, of Burlington, Colorado; James, of Burlington, and Ethel, wife of Milo Bolton, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The only child of Charles N. and Essie J. (Zollinger) Davis, Cecil Clair Davis, received his first school advantages in Wisconsin, and after the age of twelve attended public schools in Albuquerque. He completed the high school work and had two years in the University of New Mexico.

In the fall of 1914 Doctor Davis entered the George Washington Medical College at Washington, D. C., and remained there until graduating in 1918. During his senior year he was an interne in the University Hospital at Washington.

Immediately after his graduation he took the six weeks special course in the United States Navy Medical School at Washington, and was then transferred to the Navy Hospital in that city. On December 27, 1918, he was transferred to the sea aboard the U. S. S. *Zelondia*, then became senior medical officer of the U. S. S. *Arcadia*, and in September, 1919, was transferred to the U. S. S. *Arizona*. He was commissioned lieutenant, senior grade, U. S. N. Resigning from the navy in December, 1919, his resignation was accepted by Secretary Daniels in March, 1920, and soon afterward he returned to his home in Albuquerque.

Doctor Davis for two years was associated with Doctor Shortle at the Albuquerque Sanatorium. Since then he has enjoyed a large private practice. He makes a specialty of the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, and is a member of the American Tuberculosis Society. He also belongs to the County and State Medical societies and to the American Medical Associations, the Southwestern Medical and Surgical Society, and is a member of the medical staff of St. Joseph Sanatorium. He belongs to the college fraternity Phi Chi and Phi Kappa Alpha.

On July 14, 1915, at Englewood, New Jersey, Doctor Davis married Miss Margaret Marie Quinlan. She was born at Elmira, New York, February 12, 1894, daughter of Daniel Quinlan. She is a Bachelor of Arts graduate of Elmira College, and after her marriage spent two and one-half years as a student in the George Washington Medical School. Doctor and Mrs. Davis have three children, Dorothy, Charles and Robert.

SIDNEY M. WEIL. In the tremendous industrial development undertaken and going on in New Mexico within the last decade there has been perhaps no more conspicuous figure in initiating and bringing to the attention of outside capital the wonderful resources of the state than Sidney M. Weil of Albuquerque. Mr. Weil received his early training in newspaper work in Chicago, later became interested in mining engineering, and in New Mexico has been the forceful instrument in opening mines, building railroads and other industries for Eastern capital to the amount of millions of dollars.

Sidney Marcus Weil was born at Keokuk, Iowa, October 3, 1881.

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He is of a Jewish family. His grandfather, Moses Weil, was a native of Prague, Bohemia, and on coming to the United States in the late forties located at Ann Arbor, where he engaged in the tanning business. With five brothers he extended his operations under the name J. Weil and Brothers, operating tanneries in Newark, New Jersey, Chicago and other centers. This was a large and flourishing business until 1894. Moses Weil died in Chicago. His children were: Michael, Emanuel, Simon, Joseph, Mrs. Rose Eisendrath, Mrs. Sarah Wallach and Mrs. Fanny Teller.

Michael Weil, father of Sidney M., was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 24, 1853, and is a resident of Chicago. He became associated with his father in the tanning business, and later took one of the branch establishments of the firm at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was in the hide, wool and leather business. He married Emma Klein, daughter of Samuel Klein, of Keokuk, Iowa. She was born at Pontiac, Illinois, and died in 1902. Of the two children of their marriage, a son and a daughter, the only survivor is Sidney M. Weil.

Sidney M. Weil spent the first eleven years of his life at Keokuk, after which his parents established their home in Chicago. He is a graduate of the North Division High School at Chicago, and received a scholarship in the University of Chicago. About that time his father suffered business reverses, and the son went to work, becoming a reporter for the City Press Association. Subsequently, at Milwaukee, he was a feature writer on the Milwaukee Sentinel. In the fall of 1901 the Associated Press gave him an assignment to assist in covering the details of the plot for the assassination of President McKinley. The noted anarchist, Emma Goldman, was needed to clear up some important points in the plot, and Mr. Weil traced her and located her and caused her arrest in Chicago. Subsequently he was in the advertising business in Chicago, specializing in the training of sales crews exploiting nation wide advertised products. During this time he took a two-years' course on hydro-metallurgy of copper, and in order to have a large field to satisfy his ambitions as a mining expert he came to New Mexico.

In 1916 he came to Albuquerque from New York City to investigate the copper deposits in Sandstone. He was at that time especially interested in the process of electrolytic deposition of copper of this type. The deposits in Sandoval County were his particular field, and he developed properties at Senorito and later acquired by purchase the San Miguel Mine in the same county. The first essential was transportation from the San Miguel property. Mr. Weil set about investigations for the development of freight in large tonnage for a railroad from the town of Bernalillo, on the main line of the Santa Fe, to serve all the region to the northwest of that place, including the copper development. In three and one-half years a sufficient tonnage of timber and coal, copper both as a finished product and as ore, was accumulated. In these operations upwards of \$4,000,000 were brought to New Mexico from the East as an initial investment in railroad and timber operations. At this time it is estimated that \$5,000,000 additional will be expended in Sandoval County on the various enterprises contiguous to the Santa Fe and Northwestern Railway and the Cuba Extension Railway, both of which lines are to be completed by 1924.

Mr. Weil has opened seven coal mines on some 25,000 acres of coal bearing lands in the LaVentana District. He has conducted research work in connection with the growing of sugar beets in the Rio Puerco Valley contiguous to Cuba, New Mexico. Through him has been affected the settlement of twenty-one townships around Cuba. A large number of experienced farmers have been brought there and are conducting agriculture on a modern scale. His reports have instituted the development of water supply for the irrigation of nearly 60,000 acres.

On the theory that the cure for a high freight rate on incoming products is a quantity production of outgoing freight and an increase of population engaged in industrial pursuits, Mr. Weil started the financing and development of iron and its reduction by blast furnaces in the Oscura Mountains in Socorro County. This development plans the opening of what his engineers and geologists report of a deposit of 10,000,000 tons of iron ore, with an iron content of from 60 to 62 per cent, together with the development of coking coal and the necessary furnace fluxes.

In order to open up the Forest Reserve lying back of the Canyon De San Diego he interested G. A. Porter and associates of Charleston, West Virginia, in the organization of the White Pine Lumber Company. This company bought the timbered "grant lands," securing more than \$2,000,000,000 feet of white pine. The concern built at Bernalillo the largest lumber mill in the Southwest, with a capacity of 350,000 board feet per day. The mill was opened for business in the fall of 1924. The timber and coal operations in Sandoval County, together with the settlement of the farming lands, will add 10,000 people to the population of the county. These developments are the more interesting because they are remaking the town of Bernalillo, a place centuries old, and at one time one of the important centers of New Mexico. Its history began with the Coronado expedition, and one of the first industries in the Southwest was located there, a powder factory, gun powder being made from materials obtained from the Jemez Mountains. Through Mr. Weil's enterprise the old town has been modernized with electric lights, water supply, modern sewerage disposal and drainage.

Mr. Weil is a partner in the firm of Weil and Hunter of New York City, investment bankers; is president of the Cuba Extension Railway; vice president of the Santa Fe and Northwestern Railway; vice president of the San Miguel Copper Company; president of the Pioneer Construction Company of Albuquerque.

Since his arrival in New Mexico his home has been in Albuquerque, and some of his time has been given to civic affairs. Without any remuneration for his services he financed the Franciscan Hotel, by far the handsomest structure in New Mexico, and one of the most beautiful of its kind anywhere in the world. The hotel represents a modern application to the Pueblo type of architecture. By personal donations Mr. Weil established on a firm financial basis and provided a permanent home for the Albuquerque Day Nursery Association. In recognition of these and other public acts the Kiwanis Club of Albuquerque made him a life member. In 1922 he was elected city commissioner of Albuquerque, and for a brief time served as acting mayor. Believing that the Spanish speaking people of the state required a publica-

tion on a high political and literary plane, he financed and became president of the company publishing *La Gaceta*, which has a state wide circulation, and is a weekly newspaper printed in the Spanish language. For a short time, in order to avert a newspaper fight in the community, he owned and published the *Morning Journal* of Albuquerque. Mr. Weil has been a director of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, which he reorganized in 1921, securing 1,121 members for it. In 1923, to follow out ideas on the industrial development of the state, he published and distributed a quarter of a million copies of a voluminously illustrated book on "Industrial New Mexico." He cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, and has been continuously active in the republican party. He was publisher of a "History of the Republican Party and National Republican Convention" of 1908, written by Jesse W. Weik, one of the co-authors of *Herndon and Weik's Life of Lincoln*.

Mr. Weil has been active in New Mexico in good roads development and the move for the drainage of the Upper Rio Grande Valley. Governor Merritt C. Mechem appointed him to represent the state at the Riverside, California, conference for the division of the waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries. Governor J. F. Hinkle appointed him representative of New Mexico to the Sixteenth Annual Conference on taxation held at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, in September, 1923.

Mr. Weil is a Master Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the B'nai B'rith, and is a member of the Albuquerque Country Club. At Albuquerque, June 6, 1920, he married Miss Marion Watlington. She was born at St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Charles and May (Andrews) Watlington. Her father came to New Mexico from Tennessee, and is a conductor of the Santa Fe Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Weil have one daughter, Geraldine Rose.

VICTOR SAIS. This name represents one of the ancient families of New Mexico, of Spanish origin, a name prominently identified with the ranching and live stock interests of the territory and state for several generations. Victor Sais, whose home is in Albuquerque, has contributed a great deal of his individual efforts to making New Mexico a great state for the production of cattle and sheep. His ranching interests are largely in Socorro County, but until he removed to Albuquerque he maintained his home and some of his business interests at Casa Colorada, in Valencia County.

He was born at Casa Colorada, November 12, 1862, while the Civil war was in progress. His father, Jose J. Sais, was born at Belen, New Mexico, and he married a native of the same locality, Maria Chavez, of the old Spanish Chavez family which has been conspicuous in the industrial, commercial and political history of New Mexico. Jose J. Sais devoted his life to farming and stock raising, and was particularly successful with sheep. At the time of his death the family owned a flock of 15,000 sheep and 1,000 head of cattle. Jose J. Sais died in 1907, surviving his wife a year. Their children were: Edwarda, deceased, who was the wife of Victoriano Padilla; Pillar, who died in Albuquerque; Casimiol, who spent his active life as a stock man at old Albuquerque;

Annastasia, who married Juan Montoya, and died in Albuquerque; Dionicio, a stock man and farmer, who died at Casa Colorada; Arcadio, who operates the old homestead at Casa Colorada; and Victor.

Victor Sais lived with his parents to their declining years. For six years he was a student in St. Michael's College, that giving him the liberal training in preparation for the serious business of life. His vigorous enterprise was the factor that greatly increased the live stock interests of the family during the latter years of his father's life, and under his oversight and supervision the herds multiplied rapidly. His home remained at Casa Colorada, until 1908, when he removed to Albuquerque, to give his children the benefit of superior school facilities. However, he has continued his active supervision of his live stock interests, and while his flocks and herds do not range so large in acreage and perhaps not so numerous as in former years, he has done much to increase the quality and standard. His cattle are now almost altogether of grade and pure bred white face, and his sheep are the Rambouillet.

The public service has attracted him only as his friends have urged his qualifications. For two terms he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and for many years a trustee of his home school district. He is a republican, has been a member of various local conventions of the state, and cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Taft in 1912, the year that New Mexico was qualified as a state. He is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, and he and his family are Catholic.

At Socorro, New Mexico, he married Miss Petra Abeyta, daughter of Antonio Abeyta. Her mother was a Pino of Belen, of an old family of farmers and stock men. Mrs. Sais was born at Socorro, and was twenty years of age when she married. She died at Albuquerque in 1910. Of the fourteen children born to their union they reared eight, and two are now living: Emma Sais, a professional nurse in St. Joseph's Hospital at Santa Fe; and Ursula, at home. One son, Victor N., was in training as a soldier during the World war, and died shortly after its close.

At San Antonio, New Mexico, Mr. Sais married Miss Angelina Montoya, daughter of Desidelio and Rosaura (Lune) Montoya. She was born in San Antonio and was liberally educated in Loretto Academy in Santa Fe. Mr. and Mrs. Sais have three young children, Cecilia, Ramon and Desidelio.

EARL N. BOULE is one of Albuquerque's finest citizens and business men. During the fifteen years he has been in New Mexico he has been identified as manager and in other capacities with some of the large mercantile organizations. At Albuquerque he has charge of the store of the Gross-Kelly & Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Boule is a comparatively young man, and with an unusual richness and variety of experience. He was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 13, 1884. His grandfather was a Frenchman and founded his family in the Province of Quebec, Canada. He was a farmer. Later he brought his family to Illinois and settled at St. Anne, just south of Kankakee, where he lived the rest of his years. His son, Frank X. Boule, was born in Quebec, and at St. Anne, Illinois, he married Matilda St. John, whose people

came from Canada to Illinois at the same time as the Boules. Frank Xavier Boule was a woodsman in the forests of Michigan as a young man, but later assigned to Illinois, bought a farm and while cutting wood on the place for some local improvements he cut his foot, and the injury so physically handicapped him that he sold the farm and engaged in the bakery business. Prior to that he had been road master of a small railroad built in his locality. As a baker he followed the business at St. Anne, Kankakee, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, at Chebanse, and finally moved his family to Chicago. There his children grew up and left home, several of them remaining in Chicago. Frank X. Boule and wife returned to St. Anne, Illinois, where he died July 8, 1923, at the age of seventy-two, and his wife passed away April 20, 1913, aged sixty-three. Their children were: Charles, a baker at Valparaiso, Indiana; Walter, in business in Chicago; Gertrude, widow of Jacob Rabisho, of Kankakee; Mrs. L. E. Fenouille, of Kankakee; Frank M., a hotel man of Chicago; Arthur C., in the insurance business at Chicago; Earl Nelson; Lillian, wife of Hans Christensen, of Maquoketa, Iowa; and LeRoy in the insurance business in Chicago.

Earl N. Boule was only an infant when his parents returned to Illinois, and he attended school at Kankakee and later in Chicago. In Chicago his first employment was as a "bellhop" in the Palace Hotel, and following that he was in the claim department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway in the general offices at Chicago. He was also an office employe of the Chicago Telephone Company. On leaving Chicago he wandered about over the United States, getting a varied experience in many occupations. He shoveled coal, worked as a section hand and in harvest fields, washed dishes in a restaurant and secured some lessons of value in all these experiences. He was associated with all classes of men, but kept himself uncontaminated. At Denver, Colorado, he became a salesman for the Hurlbut Grocery Company, and on leaving there went to Raton, New Mexico, in January, 1909. He remained there four and a half years an employe of the Remsberg Mercantile Company. In August 1913, he opened a branch store of the Gross-Kelly & Company, Incorporated, at Santa Fe, becoming its manager. In the fall of 1917 he was transferred to Albuquerque, to assume the management of the local house, which had been established some years before. The Gross-Kelly & Company, Incorporated, is one of the most important organizations doing mercantile business in New Mexico. There are five stores, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Pecos and Rowe. The executive heads of the business are: H. W. Kelly, of Las Vegas, president; C. C. Robbins, of Los Angeles, vice president; Donald Stewart, of Las Vegas, secretary; and Clarence Iden, of Las Vegas, treasurer.

Both at Raton and at Santa Fe Mr. Boule identified himself with local business organizations, and at Albuquerque has been a live member of the Chamber of Commerce. He has been one of the directors for two years and is now second vice president of the Chamber. He is president of the Kiwanis Club of Albuquerque. He is a thorough business man and also a very popular and genial good fellow, and has frequently acted as presiding officer or toast-master at public gatherings at Albuquerque. During the World war he had charge of the department of investigation for the State Food Administration. He votes the republican ticket in national

affairs. He was active in the Liberty Loan and other campaigns at Albuquerque, and has especially supported church and moral movements. He helped raise the funds for the local Y. M. C. A., aided in giving Albuquerque its modern hotel, the Franciscan, and is chairman of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army, and is secretary of the Albuquerque Board of Charities. He is a member of the Official Board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and was active in the centenary movement to raise funds for general church and educational purposes. Mr. Boule is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

At Denver, Colorado, January 20, 1905, he married Miss Lucille Smitham, a native of Denver, and daughter of J. W. Smitham. Her parents were both born in England. Mrs. Boule died at Santa Fe in 1917, leaving a daughter, Jeanette, now a student in the East Denver High School. Mr. Boule on May 25, 1921, at Santa Fe, married Miss Bertha Stewart, who was born in McKinley County, New Mexico, daughter of Peter Stewart, who was born in Scotland, and whose wife was a native of England. Mrs. Boule grew up at Albuquerque and was educated in high school there. Before her marriage she was cashier of the Albuquerque Gas and Electric Company. Mr. and Mrs. Boule have two sons, Earl Albin and Robert Charles.

ARTHUR PRAGER is one of the prominent younger men of Albuquerque, well known in business circles, and especially in the public utilities of this state and the Southwest. He is general manager of the Albuquerque Gas and Electric Company.

He was born at Trinidad, Colorado, September 13, 1890. His father was Philip Prager, who became identified with Albuquerque about the time the Santa Fe Railway was being built. Philip Prager was of Holland-Dutch ancestry, his grandfather having been a native of Holland. His father lived in Pittsburgh, and was identified with the glass industry there. Philip Prager came to New Mexico from Pittsburgh in 1880, and for a time followed trading in the territory. In 1888 he removed to Trinidad, and as a commercial traveler represented a number of Eastern houses. He was finally forced by ill health to retire, and he died at Trinidad in 1907, when fifty-three years of age.

In New York City Philip Prager married Miss Fannie Michael, whose father was of German ancestry and was in the meat business in New York. Mrs. Philip Prager still resides at Trinidad. Her three sons are: George, connected with the First National Bank of Trinidad; Walter, treasurer of the Tri-State Telegraph and Telephone Company of El Paso, Texas; and Arthur.

Arthur Prager acquired his primary education in the public schools of Trinidad. He was seventeen when his father died. Leaving the junior class of high school, he went to work in the electrical industry with the Colorado Railway Light and Power Company, and from his apprenticeship there has risen to a number of executive responsibilities among public utility concerns in the Southwest. He served the Colorado Company at different points over the United States, rising from office boy to assistant treasurer of the Federal Light & Traction Company, with headquarters at Deming and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Springfield, Missouri.

He resigned his work at Springfield to enlist under the draft for service in the World war. He was trained at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, was promoted to top sergeant, and remained there until after the armistice, when he was granted an honorable discharge. He then resumed his duties with the Federal Light & Traction Company, and on January 1, 1919, came to Albuquerque as general manager of the corporation's business here.

Mr. Prager was honored with election as president of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce for 1923. In 1921-22 he served as president of the Albuquerque Country Club. His favorite recreation is golf, and he was president of the New Mexico Golf Association in 1923. He is a past president of the New Mexico Electrical Association, and is vice president of the Rocky Mountain Division of the National Electric Light Association, comprising the states of Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. He was made a Mason in Springfield, Missouri, has obtained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and is an officer of Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past exalted ruler of Albuquerque Lodge No. 461, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Rotary Club of Albuquerque, an honorary member of the Lions Club, and is a member of Temple Albert of the Jewish Church.

On December 27, 1923, Mr. Prager was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Conway, a daughter of P. J. Conway, of Sioux City, Iowa.

LEO BERTRAM COHENOUR, M. D. A Western man by birth and early environment, Doctor Cohenour came to New Mexico in the course of his duties in the United States public health service, and is now engaged in private practice at Albuquerque.

He was born at Fairbury, Nebraska, August 22, 1891, son of Elmer L. and Martha L. (Lauderback) Cohenour. His father was born near Jacksonville, Illinois, and was an infant when his parents died, so that his ancestral record was lost. Elmer L. Cohenour was one of several brothers and sisters, and was reared near Jacksonville, graduating from Illinois College there, and as a young man went West and settled at Fairbury, Nebraska. He became an implement dealer, but as a result of the panic of 1893 he lost nearly all his capital. He removed to Denver, Colorado, where he still lives. He was born in 1869, and in Nebraska he married Martha L. Lauderback. She was born near Pontiac, Illinois, and her ancestry goes back to the family of Cecil Calvert, "Lord Baltimore." Her father, Mills Lauderback, married a lady from Virginia, who died in Nebraska when her youngest daughter, Martha, was a child. There were two other children: Mills Lauderback, of Fairbury; and Sarah, wife of W. S. Rounds, who operates the federal system of bakeries at Colorado Springs and Manitou. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer L. Cohenour have four children: Doctor Leo B.; Marguerite, who has charge of the credit department for the Rocky Mountain District of the United States Tire Company; Mills and Wilbur, both residents of Denver.

Leo B. Cohenour was seven years of age when his parents moved to Denver, and he grew up there, attending the Elmwood public school and is a graduate of the West Denver High School. After the public schools his education was advanced through means sup-



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plied by his individual labor, and he resorted to many expedients to reach the object of his ambition. He became a student in the University of Colorado, completing first the literary and then the medical course. For seven summers he was employed by the Colorado Ice and Cold Storage Company, carrying and delivering ice to patrons. The winter of his freshman year in the University he waited on a table, and in subsequent years did all manner of work. During his first year in medical school he had to leave after the first session for lack of funds, and then resumed employment with the ice company. In the fall of that year he returned to the University as half time laboratory assistant to Doctor James C. Todd, professor of clinical pathology. While at Boulder he did laboratory work after school hours for his meals and board. He received his A.B. degree in 1916 and finished the medical course and took his degree in June, 1918. Before graduating he was an undergraduate interne at Mercy Hospital in Denver.

On June 17, 1918, Doctor Cohenour reported for duty for the navy and was attached to the United States Navy Hospital at Fort Lyon, Colorado. On September 16, 1919, he was discharged from active duty, and on October 6, 1919, entered the United States public health service as examiner and on the out-patient service. On June 2, 1920, he was sent to Albuquerque as supervisor for the State of New Mexico, in the medical service for the war veterans. From this office he resigned in October, 1921, and is now engaged in private practice, associated with Dr. J. A. Reidy. Doctor Cohenour has been honored with the office of secretary-treasurer of the Bernalillo County Medical Society and is a member of the State and American Medical Associations. He is also a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, and is an active Mason, being a member of Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the medical fraternity Omega Upsilon Phi.

At Denver, August 2, 1917, Doctor Cohenour married Miss Ethel Warner, who was born at Boulder, Colorado, and finished her education in the University of Colorado. Her mother was Mrs. Anna Warner, and she has a brother, Fred Warner, of Longmont, Colorado. Doctor and Mrs. Cohenour have two children, Leo Bertram and William Edward.

DAVID HOCH. A progressive and growing city like Albuquerque has the power to attract to itself men of substantial enterprise from many other localities. One of these, a citizen highly esteemed for his work and integrity, is David Hoch, proprietor of the 48th Star Mill, a flour and feed mill and one of the active industries of the city.

Mr. Hoch, who came to New Mexico from Kansas, where he had lived for more than a quarter of a century, was born at the old University City of Freiburg, Baden, Germany, November 3, 1860. His father, John Hoch, spent his entire life in the same locality, and his active career was spent in the milling business. He died when his son David was fourteen years old. John Hoch married Rosina Hoeflin. David was the oldest of their three sons and three daughters. Another son, Herman, came to the United States, and died at Albuquerque, while his three children now live in California. The daughters, all living in Germany, are:

Rosina, wife of Urban Schurhamer, Mrs. Frieda Schmidt and Mrs. Lila Grafmiller.

David Hoch was reared in his native village, attending the common schools and also a commercial school. His education was finished when he was sixteen. In the meantime he had been reared in the atmosphere of his father's mill, and was little more than nine years of age when he began performing some of its routine duties. He had a practical knowledge of milling before he left Germany.

Mr. Hoch came to America partly with a view to avoiding the army service required of German youth. He sailed from Havre to Liverpool, thence to Queenstown and from there to New York, arriving in this country a stranger. His first employment was in New York City, where he became burr dresser for Jule Jones & Company, millers, grinding with the old-fashioned burr. For a time he was also with the Hecker Milling Company of the same city. Going West, he was naturally attracted to the great flour center of Minneapolis, and for six months worked as a miller in the great Washburn Mills. His next location was Lake City, Illinois, where he was the only German in the town and for a few months operated the mill. At Lansing, Michigan, he worked in the Capitol Mill, owned by Palmer and Palmer, and while at Lansing he married and settled down in a home of his own. Subsequently he accepted a commission to open a new mill at Ness City, Kansas, and after a brief time removed to Olathe, Kansas, which was his home for over a quarter of a century. For a time he worked in a mill, then rented a mill and finally joined a company that built the Olathe Mill & Elevator Company, which is now the Hadley Mill & Elevator Company. For a number of years he gave the best of his energies and abilities to the success of this enterprise, and when he retired from the active management he spent a year on the road as a salesman of mill machinery, both selling and installing machinery for different firms. Mr. Hoch applied for his first papers as a citizen at Lansing, and he completed his citizenship test at Olathe, Kansas. He was a resident of that Kansas town twenty-six years, and twice served as a member of the City Council. During the World war as a miller he had some active connection with the food administration in New Mexico. Mr. Hoch is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World.

At Lansing, Michigan, May 13, 1885, he married Miss Anna Barbara Henneforth, who was born in Wurttemberg, Germany. Her father was George Henneforth. Mrs. Hoch came to the United States when a young woman, and at Lansing, Michigan, she joined her sister, Mrs. Mary Schraft, who still lives in that city.

Lucien H. Hoch, only child of Mr. and Mrs. David Hoch, was born in Olathe, Kansas, April 18, 1895, attended public schools there, is a graduate of the Albuquerque High School, and was a student in New Mexico University until he joined the colors at the time of the World war. He was in training at Camp Sam Houston, Texas, then in a camp in Florida, and went to France from New York. He was in the Quartermaster's Department at the general army headquarters. He arrived home about the first of August, 1919, and is now in charge of the Las Vegas Flouring Mill. He is affiliated with the Masons and Elks.

At Las Vegas Lucien H. Hoch married Miss Novella Sawtelle. They have two children, David Hoch and Marion Novella Hoch.

JOHN ROBERT VAN ATTA, M. D. In his professional career at Albuquerque, covering a period of ten years, Doctor Van Atta has been known as a specialist, and through his laboratory equipment he has developed an important service for the medical and surgical profession in X-Ray, radium and similar branches.

Doctor Van Atta was born at Cawker City, Kansas, March 23, 1884. His grandfather, Thomas Van Atta, was of Holland ancestry, and became a country doctor in the Ohio Valley country of Western Virginia. He rode about the country on horseback with medicines in saddle bags. He died in the East. His widow in 1854 started for the West from Wheeling, West Virginia, moving to Washington, Iowa. She was the mother of three sons and two daughters. The daughters died at the same time as their father. The sons were: Rev. Fitch Van Atta, who became a Presbyterian minister, and was shot and killed on a steamboat on the Mississippi River during the Civil war, while serving as a chaplain in the Federal army; William and John A., both of whom served in the same regiment of the Union army and both were wounded during the siege of Fort Donelson, William having his right temple furrowed by a bullet finger deep. He never married, and died in Kansas in 1913.

John A. Van Atta, father of the Albuquerque physician, was fourteen years of age when his widowed mother took him to Iowa. He grew up there, and early in the war joined the Seventh Iowa Infantry. He was in General Grant's army. Following the war he became a farmer in Iowa, and, later removed to Beloit, Kansas. He farmed there and subsequently, having studied law before he came West, took up the practice of law and rather late in life was elected probate judge of Mitchell County and held that office ten years. Two years later he was stricken with apoplexy, and was practically an invalid until his death on January 30, 1920. He was then nearly eighty years of age, his birth having occurred February 17, 1840. He was a staunch republican all these years, and from early life until death an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

John A. Van Atta married Rebecca Jane Beatty, who was born near McKeesport, Pennsylvania, daughter of William E. Beatty, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry and of a family with connections with the English royal house. Mrs. John A. Van Atta, now living at the age of seventy-eight, was one of the early teachers in her county in Iowa. Her children were: Frank F., who died at Chapman, Kansas, October 22, 1922; Mary Eleanor, a teacher in the schools of Albuquerque; Fred B., who died at Albuquerque, April 3, 1921; Doctor John Robert; Ralph, who died at Beloit, Kansas, at the age of five; Merle G., wife of W. S. Gates, of Goff, Kansas; and Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of Harry B. Allen, of Goff, Kansas.

John Robert Van Atta spent his early years in the country, and was about sixteen years of age when his parents moved to Beloit, Kansas, where he finished his high school course in 1904. After a year of experience at merchandising he entered Kansas University at Lawrence, graduating A.B. in 1909. He then held a teaching fellowship in the University, and was an instructor in bacteriology and pathology while taking his regular medical course.

He graduated M.D. in 1911, and for about a year served as an interne in the City Hospital of Kansas City, Missouri. After a civil service examination he was made city pathologist of Kansas City, Missouri, and also became pathologist to the Kansas City General Hospital. He did this work for about four years. He also took special work in radium, X-ray and clinical pathology at Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco, and this training prepared him for the special service he has rendered since establishing his office and laboratory at Albuquerque. He came here in November, 1914, and professionally he is known all over this section of the state. During the World war he was a member of the District Medical Advisory Board. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a director of the Albuquerque Rotary Club and the Country Club.

On February 14, 1913, at Kansas City, Missouri, he married Miss Florence Margaret Daily, who was born at Beloit, Kansas, where her father, Dr. Francis M. Daily, practiced medicine for many years. Her mother's maiden name was Cora Lutz. Her father died at Beloit in 1912, at the age of fifty-six. Mrs. Van Atta's brothers and sisters, Alice, John, Frances, Ruth and Paul, all live at Beloit.

HENRY G. COORS, JR., a native son of New Mexico, is senior member of the Albuquerque law firm of Coors & Gatling, and is a former assistant United States district attorney. He was born at Las Vegas, February 20, 1885. His father and grandfather bore the name Henry G. Coors. Henry G. Coors was a furniture maker, and established his family at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he died in 1861, about the beginning of the Civil war and when comparatively young. His wife was Mary Stuve, and her ancestors, like those of the Coors, came from Holland. Henry G. Coors, Sr., father of the Albuquerque attorney, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 12, 1851, and grew up in Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas. He was one of the first students to enter the University of Arkansas when it was opened. He came to New Mexico and engaged in business as a lumberman at Las Vegas before the advent of the railroad in 1879. He became a prominent factor in the lumber interests of the state, owning mills and doing both a wholesale and retail business. He was head of the Coors Lumber Company, was president of the Las Cruces Lumber Company, and president of the Coors-Moore Lumber Company at Santa Rosa. He held the office of mayor of Las Vegas, and at the same time was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. He had an active part as a member of the Official Board of the Presbyterian Church, and was a Mason from early manhood until his death. At Las Vegas, October 11, 1882, he married Miss Louise A. Seewald, who was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, one of the several children of William H. Seewald and wife. Henry G. Coors, Sr., and wife had the following children: Henry G.; Mary, wife of Robert T. Banks, of Spokane, Washington; Alice, who married C. W. Carson, of Spearman, Texas; Mrs. F. M. Legler, of Chicago; Florence C., of Ray, Arizona; and Miss Dorothy, of Las Vegas.

Henry G. Coors, Jr., the attorney, was reared at Las Vegas, attended the public schools and the Normal University there, and

finished his literary education in the Kentucky Military Institute, where he was graduated in 1903, with the A.B. degree. Mr. Coors studied law in the University of Michigan, graduating LL.B. in 1907. He then returned to Las Vegas, and for a brief time practiced law there, and then established his office in Clovis. He was an attorney at Clovis four years, leaving there to come to Albuquerque. While at Clovis he served as president of the Clovis National Bank, and he was exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks and was made a Mason in Clovis.

In September, 1913, Mr. Coors moved to Albuquerque. Early in the Wilson administration he was appointed by Attorney General McReynolds as assistant United States attorney, and he served in that capacity until the close of Wilson's second term, March 3, 1921. He handled a large volume of important federal cases in the Southwest, and among others he assisted his chief, Mr. Burkhart, in the condemnation proceedings of the Elephant Butte project. While in this office he was associated with Mr. Burkhart as a law partner in the firm of Burkhart & Coors. On leaving office he engaged in general practice alone. On August 1, 1923, he formed a partnership with Henry G. Gatling, under the firm name of Coors & Gatling.

During the financial campaign for the erection of the Franciscan Hotel at Albuquerque he served as secretary and director of the Albuquerque Hotel Company. He is president of the Agency Company of New Mexico, and has a number of other business interests. He is a past president of the Kiwanis Club, is president of the Albuquerque Country Club, and is democratic county chairman of Bernalillo County. While chairman of the party during the campaign of 1922 he brought out a vote so that Bernalillo contributed one-eighth of the entire democratic vote of the state. He cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Wilson in 1912. Mr. Coors was a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A., when the Albuquerque Y. M. C. A. Building was erected. He is a Presbyterian.

At Amarillo, Texas, September 8, 1910, he married Miss Corinne Noel, who was born in Tennessee, and was educated in Chicago and in France. Her parents were Ewel and Miriam (Hicks) Noel, the former of Bells, Tennessee, and the latter of Bristol, that state. Mrs. Coors is the youngest of three children, the other two being Mrs. Stanley Richards, and Thomas Noel, of Chicago. Mrs. Coors took an active part in war work at Albuquerque, and earned honors for her assistance in the local canteen.

ORVILLE A. MATSON became identified with Albuquerque when it was still a young town, and commercially he has been an individual factor in the development of the metropolis of the state. He came to Albuquerque in June, 1895, and for over a quarter of a century has been in the book, stationery and sporting goods business under the name O. A. Matson.

He represents old New England ancestry, and was born in the hill region of Western Massachusetts, at North Adams, October 15, 1871. His grandfather Matson was a Connecticut farmer, and is buried at Botsford, Connecticut. He married Mercy G. Phelps. One of their three sons was Wilfred H. Matson, who was born at Canaan, Connecticut. He had only a limited education, and as a

young man engaged in the lumber business in Vermont, and also in the railway service in Connecticut. He became a Union soldier in the Twenty-eighth Connecticut Infantry, serving under General Butler on the Gulf, and under General Banks in the Red River expedition, and took part in the siege of Port Hudson. He became regimental quartermaster and was injured by a fall from a horse. Owing to the expiration of his enlistment he was discharged in 1864. After the war he engaged in lumbering and cotton manufacturing in Vermont, and finally, owing to ill health, he and his wife came to New Mexico, and he spent his last ten years in Albuquerque. Both parents lie in the cemetery there.

Wilfred H. Matson married Miss Mary F. Hosford, who was born at Canaan, Connecticut, daughter of Julius C. and Esther (Wickham) Hosford. The Hosfords were a pioneer American family, settling on their arrival from England at Canaan, Connecticut, about 1631. The old Hosford home, built in 1740, is still standing, one of the land marks of the Canaan locality. Julius Hosford's grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and from him as a direct ancestor O. A. Matson of Albuquerque was eligible to become a charter member of the New Mexico society of the Sons of American Revolution. He has served as state treasurer of this society ever since its organization. Julius Hosford was a captain of the Connecticut State Militia and was drill master for the training of soldiers for the War of 1812. Two of his sons were Union soldiers in the Civil war. Wilfred H. Matson and his wife had four sons and one daughter: Wilfred H., of San Francisco; Minnie F., who died as the wife of Henry F. Safford, at North Pownal, Vermont; James E., of Troy, New York; one that died in childhood; and Orville Arthur.

Orville A. Matson had only the advantages of the public schools, since financial reverses overtook his father and made it necessary for the boy to go to work and become self supporting when about fourteen years old. His first regular employment was as a telegrapher on the old Fitchbury Railway. After three years at that he became bookkeeper for the Dibble Lumber Company at North Adams, and remained with the firm six years. This accounts for the period of his life until he came into the territory of New Mexico, in June, 1895.

At Albuquerque he joined the accounting department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. On January 1, 1898, he resigned, and with a modest capital engaged in business for himself. On the twelfth of January of that year he opened the business of which he is proprietor today and which he has conducted without interruption for over a quarter of a century. He started with a stock valued at about \$2,500.00, in a large store building, and since then has moved twice, but his present store is not eighty feet from his original location. He has kept his business growing steadily, and he now has one of the most complete book, stationery and sporting goods stores in the Southwest. Ever since he opened business his store has been the book store for the State University.

While a successful merchant, Mr. Matson has been prominently identified with public affairs in his home city and territory and state. In 1910 he was elected city treasurer of Albuquerque, to succeed Simon Stern, holding that office for years. He was then

elected county treasurer, as successor to Mike Mandell, serving from January, 1917, to January, 1921. In May, 1922, Governor Mechem appointed him state treasurer as successor to C. U. Strong, and he held that office until May, 1923, when he resigned. While he was state treasurer the new addition to the State House was erected. Politically Mr. Matson has always been a republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison while a citizen of Massachusetts. In 1912 he supported the progressive candidate, Colonel Roosevelt. He has been official delegate to the state conventions.

Mr. Matson has been a member of the Albuquerque Commercial Club, later the Chamber of Commerce, since 1895. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club. He is a past exalted ruler of the Albuquerque Lodge of Elks, and is a member of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Elks. He is affiliated with the lodge and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry and Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Thirty years an Odd Fellow, he is a past noble grand of Albuquerque Lodge and has sat in the Grand Lodge. In his younger years he was also identified with the National Guard, serving from 1895 to 1899. Before he left the service he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company B of the First Regiment, and was with the National Guard during the Spanish-American war period.

At Albuquerque, October 25, 1900, he married Miss Lora Fox, who was born at Emporia, Kansas, one of the family of four daughters and one son born to Herbert E. and Mary Fox. She came to New Mexico in 1893 and finished her education in Albuquerque. Her father was a New York state man, and is now a resident of San Fernando, California. Mrs. Matson's three sisters, all residents of Albuquerque, are Mrs. A. B. McGaffey, Mrs. Frank H. Strong and Mrs. L. C. Bennett. The only brother, Herbert E. Fox, Jr., is a resident of San Fernando, California. The two children comprising the family of Mr. and Mrs. Matson are Mildred Marcella and Orville A., Jr.

FRANK W. VELLACOTT has been a resident of New Mexico since 1907, and is prominently connected with the legal profession. His home until recently was at Silver City, and he is now practicing law in association with former Governor Mechem at Albuquerque.

Mr. Vellacott was born at Buffalo, New York, July 17, 1883. His father, William John T. Vellacott, was born in Devonshire, England, of a family of English farmers. He was born in 1854, and when thirteen years of age his parents brought him to the United States and located on a farm adjoining the city of Buffalo, New York. W. J. T. Vellacott was the only son and youngest child of his parents, and devoted his active career to farming. He died in February, 1915. His wife was Delia Roach, a native of Cork, Ireland. She was a child when her father, Michael Roach, brought his family to the United States. Michael Roach was a cooper by trade, and he died in 1917, when almost a hundred years old. The wife of William J. T. Vellacott resides at Corfu, New York. Her children are three in number: Frank William; Roy Turner, a banker at Warsaw, New York; and Aleetha Ann, who died in 1917, wife of Claude Wittman, of Corfu, New York.

Frank W. Vellacott was reared on his father's farm near Buffalo,

and graduated from a high school at that city. He began training for his chosen profession as a law student with Randall, Hurley and Porter, and later with H. B. Van Peyna, these representing two of the leading law firms at Buffalo at that time. He also attended night classes in the University of Buffalo. In 1904 Mr. Vellacott came to the Southwest, and at Bisbee, Arizona, worked around the mines for almost a year, and at Globe, Arizona, was admitted to practice law in the fall of 1905. He remained there until the spring of 1907, and on April 3, 1907, located at Silver City, New Mexico. He remained there over fifteen years, building up a law practice and a reputation as an attorney over that part of the state. On August 7, 1923, he established his home at Albuquerque, and became junior member of the firm of Mechem & Vellacott. While in Silver City he served three terms as president of the Chamber of Commerce and was active in local republican politics, being a member of the County Republican Executive Committee. His first presidential vote was cast for Colonel Roosevelt in 1912. During the World war he was active in the war camp community service, and he and his wife took a number of responsibilities with the local Red Cross. Under the second draft act Mr. Vellacott applied for entrance to the Officers Training Camp, and was ordered to report to Camp McArthur, Texas, November 7, 1918. He was there just six days, being honored with discharge November 13, after the armistice.

At Chicago, October 5, 1906, Mr. Vellacott married Miss Olive Fern Fuhrman, a native of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and daughter of John and Mary (Anderson) Fuhrman.

GEORGE S. VALLIANT is treasurer of the Valliant Printing Company of Albuquerque, one of the most complete general printing and publishing houses in the State of New Mexico. Mr. Valliant has been in the newspaper and printing business most of his life, and his active associates both at Albuquerque, where he has had his home since 1914, and at Texarkana, Arkansas, is his honored father, George E. Valliant.

His father, George Enos Valliant, was born in Talbot County, Maryland, August 14, 1842. He was reared there, and as a young man volunteered his services for the Confederate cause in the Civil war. He became a private in the first Maryland Regiment, and after two years was sent back to Maryland as a recruiting officer. While thus engaged he was captured and made a prisoner in Fort McHenry, remaining there until the end of the war. In active service he was in the army under General Lee and under General Jackson, and was in the famous Shenandoah Valley Campaign. He escaped wounds. After being released from prison he left Maryland and followed two of his brothers to Tennessee, settling at Clarksville. He was engaged in the drug business there and also at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and later joined his son in the newspaper business at Texarkana.

George E. Valliant married Miss Kate Rayburn Stacker. Her father, George Stacker, was connected with rolling mills and iron works and was a native of Tennessee. Mrs. George E. Valliant died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Her children were: Miss Martha, of Albuquerque; and Rigby D., who graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1902, served with the New York troops in

the World war, participating in the Argonne campaign, and is now a major in the regular army, stationed at Nagasaka, Japan.

George S. Valliant was only an infant when his parents left Tennessee and located at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He was reared there, getting his public school education and gained his first training in the newspaper and printing business at Pine Bluff. He was a reporter on first one and then another of the city papers. In 1902 he and his father acquired the Daily Texarkanian, one of the old papers of that section, and they owned and published it for twelve years. On coming to New Mexico in 1914 Mr. Valliant and his father and A. A. Allen, who had also been associated with the Texarkanian, bought the evening Herald of Albuquerque. They published it four years, until April, 1919, when the paper was sold to the Central Printing Company. Mr. Valliant remained with the Herald under new ownership for a year or so, and then again became associated with his father and Mr. Allen in the purchase of the printing plant of Albright and Anderson, Incorporated. This printing business was established by Col. D. B. K. Sellers, and under its new ownership as the Valliant Printing Company it has greatly improved its service and facilities. It is a general printing and binding plant, and employs a force of from twenty-five to forty persons.

Mr. Valliant is a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club. He was reared in the Episcopal Church, and both he and his wife are identified with that denomination. He married at Winslow, Arkansas, June 24, 1914, Miss Elizabeth Page. She was born at Winslow, Arkansas, daughter of Dr. J. R. Page, and was educated in the Arkansas State University at Fayetteville. She has a brother, J. R. Page, in the drug business at Honey Grove, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Valliant have two children, George Page and Elizabeth Lee Valliant.

ANGUS A. GRANT was one of the noted figures in the development of the Southwest, and his enterprise did more for the early development of the modern city of Albuquerque than that of any individual.

He was of Highland Scotch ancestry, and was born in Ontario, Canada, October 4, 1843. He began his career as a bridge builder in 1866 on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and later was engaged in mining in Nevada, and built bridges for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. From 1870 and 1878 he was interested in mining and railroad construction in California. In 1870 he did his first work for the Santa Fe System, and it was as a bridge contractor for the Santa Fe Railway he first came to Albuquerque in 1880. He was then senior member of the firm Grant & Hampson, contractors, and Albuquerque was the headquarters for the firm until 1886. In that year Mr. Grant's brothers, Louis A. and John R., who had come to New Mexico with him in 1880, joined him in the firm of Grant Brothers, and subsequently the business was continued as the Grant Brothers Construction Company. This company built many miles of railway for the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Systems. A. A. Grant with associates acquired in 1882 the franchise for a water works system at Albuquerque, and developed the plant to meet the requirements of the growing town. In the same year he began the construction of an electric light plant, and

in 1895 he acquired the property of the Albuquerque Gas Company. He erected the first theatre in town, the Grand Opera House, in 1882, and it was destroyed in 1898. He was also a banker, and his extensive business interests constituted him one of the most important constructive factors in the development of this section of the state. His home for many years was in California, and he died in Los Angeles in 1901. The active manager of his business interests at Albuquerque for several years was his nephew, Daniel A. Macpherson, who remains one of the solid business men and citizen of the state.

ROSENWALD BROTHERS. One of the oldest mercantile houses under one name in the Rio Grande Valley is Rosenwald Brothers at Albuquerque. The present members of the firm, David S. and Sidney U. Rosenwald, came into the business more than twenty years after the firm was established by their father and uncle, Aron and Edward Rosenwald, who first established themselves at old Albuquerque before the railroad had built through this region.

Aron Rosenwald was born at Dietenhofen, Bavaria, August 23, 1840, and his brother Edward was born in the same place in May, 1845. They were reared and educated in their native land, and acquired a thorough training in the mercantile business under their father, who was a merchant. Aron Rosenwald was twenty-seven and his brother twenty-two when they came to the United States in 1867 and located at Trinidad, Colorado, which was then a frontier town. They engaged in merchandising, and also became exclusive dealers in real estate and wool. At Trinidad the Rosenwald Brothers organized the original gas company, and were also interested in a local bank. They returned to Trinidad after coming to New Mexico, and descendants still have property in that Colorado city.

It was in 1878 that Rosenwald Brothers moved to old Albuquerque and set up a store on the Plaza. They were among the first to leave there and move to the new town in 1880, locating their store on the corner of Third and Central Streets. Their first business house here was a one-story adobe building, and they constructed and used this until it was torn down to make way for the First National Bank of Albuquerque. The Rosenwald Brothers were private members of this bank. However, the original store remained the business home of the Rosenwald Brothers until they retired and until their sons and nephews took over the business. Aron and Edward Rosenwald were members of the first Jewish Congregation in Albuquerque, and Aron served as one of the trustees of the old Mission Schools. They were good business men, reserved and quiet, and had their home filled with good books and retained much of the literary culture of the older generation of Jews. Aron Rosenwald was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Aron Rosenwald, who died September 13, 1908, married in New York City, in 1875, Miss Elise Uhlfelder. She was born at Regensburg, Bavaria, where her father, Seligman Uhlfelder, was a banker. She came alone to the United States, and subsequently met Aron Rosenwald in New York. She survives her husband and resides in San Francisco. Her children are: Mrs. Berthold

Flesher, of Denver, Colorado; David S. and Sidney U.; and Mrs. Samuel Whitehead, of San Francisco.

Edward Rosenwald, the younger member of the original firm of Rosenwald Brothers, married in November, 1885, Helen Rosenwald, who was born in Ansbach, Bavaria. She now resides at Los Angeles, California. Edward Rosenwald died in November, 1903. His children were: Mrs. Charles Hildesheim, of Los Angeles; Reina Rosenwald, of Los Angeles; and David M. The only son, David M., entered the World war service, in the commissary department, and was on duty at Camp Cody, where he died of the influenza just after the signing of the armistice and his body now rests in the cemetery of Albuquerque.

David S. and Sidney U. Rosenwald are therefore the only male representatives of the second generation of the Rosenwald family. David S. Rosenwald was born at Trinidad, Colorado, in February, 1878, and his brother Sidney, was born two years later, also at Trinidad. They grew up at Albuquerque, graduated from the Albuquerque High School, later attended Packard's Business College in New York City for a year, for two years had the advantage of foreign training in a gymnasium or college preparatory institution at Duerkheim in the country along the River Rhine. After returning to America they entered their father's business house, and in 1900 they took over the business, continuing the name of Rosenwald Brothers.

In 1907 the present firm purchased the retail business of B. Ilfeld & Company at the southwest corner of Third and Central Streets, and moved their store to that location. Soon afterward they started the erection of the Rosenwald Block, the first concrete, fireproof building in New Mexico. This stands at the southeast corner of Fourth Street in Central Avenue, and is a three-story block with a frontage of seventy-five feet. When built thirteen years ago it was said to stand "out in the country," but the enterprise of the Rosenwald Brothers was responsible for attracting business westward along Central Avenue so that the Rosenwald Block now stands in the midst of the growing metropolis. The brothers are now doing an exclusive retail business, and have the only typical and complete department store in the State of New Mexico.

Both the brothers are Scottish Rite Masons and members of Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine and are life members of the Brotherhood Protective Order Elks and belong to the B'nai B'rith. David S. Rosenwald is a prominent and influential member of the Chamber of Commerce and for many years served as one of its directors. He is a past president of the Rotary Club, and his brother Sidney is a member of the Kiwanis Club and for a time was president of the local Red Cross Chapter. David S. Rosenwald took an active part in the organization of the Albuquerque Hotel Company, and was largely responsible for the erection of the "Franciscan" built by this company on its site on Central and Sixth streets. He was a director and vice-president of the company, and the Rosenwald firm is one of the largest stockholders. The brothers are republican voters, but neither has shown ambition for political office.

In October, 1906, at El Paso, Texas, David S. Rosenwald married Miss Irma Schutz, a native of New York City, but reared and

educated in El Paso, and for a time was a student in the University of New Mexico. Her father, Samuel Schutz, was a native of Germany, and a pioneer business man of El Paso. Mrs. Rosenwald is one of twelve children. The two sons of David S. Rosenwald and wife are Arnold S. and Stanley D.

Sidney U. Rosenwald married, in 1911, Miss Viola Floersheim, of Springer, New Mexico. Her father, Solomon Floersheim, was an early settler and merchant at Springer. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rosenwald have two children, Edna and Alan Rosenwald.

ANTON R. HEBENSTREIT is an engineer by profession, and was called to New Mexico to act as city manager of Albuquerque. Since resigning that office he has remained there engaged in business, having organized and become vice president of the New Mexico Construction Company, a firm that specializes in city paving and road building throughout the state.

He was born at Shullsburg, Wisconsin, October 24, 1888. His grandfather, Victor E. Hebenstreit, came from Germany and founded the family in Wisconsin. He was a mining prospector, and lived out his life at Shullsburg. One of his children was Andrew Hebenstreit, who was born at Shullsburg and is now retired after an active career of sixty years. He has been identified with various business and industrial interests. He married Miss McCartin, whose father came from Ireland. They have three sons: Anton Raymond; Frank A., of Falls City, Nebraska; and Dr. Austin J., of Juneau, Wisconsin.

Anton R. Hebenstreit was reared at Shullsburg, a rural community in LaFayette County, Wisconsin, attended a school there, including high school, and prepared for his profession in Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. He graduated in the civil engineering course in the spring of 1911. As a graduate engineer he did work for various railroads in construction and maintenance, at first with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, then with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and finally with the Great Northern Railway. He gave up this work to become county engineer of Tama County, Iowa, and resigned that office to become a resident of Albuquerque, August 6, 1918. He had been called here on account of his qualifications for general and municipal engineering. For two years he held the office of city manager. During his administration the municipal government was put on a sound financial footing. He introduced the budget system, brought about retrenchment in expenditures, and greatly reduced the city debt. His work of city manager was done in association with the city commission, comprising Charles Wade, Walter Connell and J. M. Reynolds. Mr. Wade died in office and was succeeded by J. T. McLaughlin. This city commission laid a sound foundation for the development of Albuquerque as a modern municipality.

Mr. Hebenstreit resigned as city manager to organize the New Mexico Construction Company. This corporation started in April, 1920. Its officers are: W. J. Rand, president; Mr. Hebenstreit, vice president; Miss N. M. Switzer, secretary; and Hart Wood, treasurer. The company is capitalized for \$200,000. Its objects and equipments are for general municipal construction work. Practically all its contracts so far have been paving and highway construction. It has handled paving contracts in the cities of

Albuquerque, Clovis, Roswell, Raton, Las Vegas, Gallup and a number of miles of country highway construction.

Since coming to Albuquerque, Mr. Hebenstreit has used his personal influence to promote a plan for a system of mountain parks similar to those at Denver, Colorado. The plan has enlisted the enthusiastic support of all the Albuquerque Clubs, and its achievement is only a matter of a few years. Mr. Hebenstreit is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club.

At Marion, Iowa, June 21, 1915, Mr. Hebenstreit married Goldie Nichol, who was born and educated in Marion, attending high school there. Her father, T. B. Nichol, was for many years in the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Mrs. Hebenstreit is the oldest of three surviving children. Her sister Fern is the wife of Calvin Boyd, of Albuquerque. Mr. and Mrs. Hebenstreit have a son, Bruce Andrew Hebenstreit, now attending kindergarten at Albuquerque.

PERCY GILLETTE CORNISH, JR., M. D. Through father and son the name Percy Gillette Cornish has been conspicuous in the medical and surgical profession at Albuquerque for over a quarter of a century. Before returning to Albuquerque to join his father in the firm of Cornish and Cornish, physicians and surgeons, Doctor Cornish, Jr., spent eight or ten years in the East, at Yale University, in medical school and in hospital practice, and is one of the best educated men in his profession in New Mexico.

His father, Dr. Percy Gillette Cornish, Sr., was born at Demopolis, Alabama, February 13, 1857, son of Timothy G. Cornish. Timothy G. Cornish was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, and after getting his education left there at the age of seventeen and went to Alabama. He located in that state about 1837, and engaged in merchandising. He was there when the Civil war came on, and he espoused the cause of the South and fought for it in the Confederate army, leaving his large family to take up the life of a soldier. After the war he resumed merchandising, and at one time he was mayor of Demopolis. He was a democrat, a Methodist and a Mason. Timothy G. Cornish married at old Spring Hill, near Demopolis, the place where he had first engaged in business, Miss Louisa J. Torbert, daughter of James A. and Ann (Cunningham) Torbert, an English family. Timothy G. Cornish died in 1889 and his wife in 1896. Of their eight children six grew up and three sons are still living: Doctor Cornish; Alexander T., of Phoenix, Arizona; and Edward S., of Demopolis, Alabama.

Percy Gillette Cornish Sr., was reared in Demopolis, and was about four years old when his father went into the army. His education was acquired in the schools that were maintained during and after the war, and for most of his education he had to depend upon his own efforts. When he was twenty-four years old he began reading medicine under Doctors Ruffin and Bailey at Demopolis, later studied at Louisville, Kentucky, and from there entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, one of the oldest and best medical schools in the country. He was graduated in 1885, and after a brief experience in practice in his home town in Alabama he came to the great Southwest and located at Flagstaff, Arizona. He remained there a period of twelve years, engaged in general practice. Then, in 1897, he located at Albuquerque, and

is now one of the survivors of a team of about ten physicians and surgeons who handled the medical practice of the city of ten thousand. Much of his reputation has been based on his skill as a surgeon. For a time he was chief surgeon of the Santa Fe Pacific Railway Company, now part of the Santa Fe Coast Lines. He has also done much hospital practice in Albuquerque. He is a member of the Rotary Club, charter member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, and at Albuquerque he took his initial degrees in Masonry. He is a past eminent commander of the Knights Templar and a member of the Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

At Prescott, Arizona, December 18, 1890, Doctor Cornish, Sr., married Miss Clara Louise Coffin. Her father, George B. Coffin, was a farmer, a native of Indiana, spent many years in Kansas, and he died and is buried at Redlands, California. Mrs. Cornish was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1869.

Percy Gillette Cornish, Jr., only son of his parents, was born at Flagstaff, Arizona, January 19, 1892, and was about five years of age when his parents located at Albuquerque. He attended the grade schools here, also the preparatory department of the University of New Mexico, then went East to complete his education. He took the classical course in Yale University, graduating A. B. in 1914 when he was twenty-two years of age. He then entered the medical department of Columbia University at New York, and was graduated M. D. in 1918. During the World war he was in training for duty with the Medical Corps. After graduating he remained in New York doing surgical work in St. Luke's Hospital for two years, and for a short time was in the general hospital at Buffalo. With this thorough training and experience he returned to Albuquerque and is member of the firm Cornish & Cornish. They have an extensive practice in surgery, and among other clients they handle the surgical work for the Cerillio Coal Company. Doctor Cornish, Jr., is a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity.

On January 31, 1920, he married Miss Dora Mildred Thomas, a native of Nova Scotia and daughter of Adelbert and Ann (Duke-shire) Thomas. Her parents represent old and prominent families of Nova Scotia. Her father has spent his life in the lumber business. Doctor and Mrs. Cornish have two children, Thomas Gillette Cornish and Charlotte.

THOMAS HUGHES. No name in Albuquerque has been more prominently identified with the newspaper and publishing business than that of Thomas Hughes, borne by father and son of the same name consecutively there for over forty years.

The late Thomas Hughes, Sr., came to Albuquerque in the spring of 1881, when the new town was just beginning. He was a native of Pike County, Missouri, and acquired his education largely in printing offices in Fort Scott, Kansas, and St. Joseph, Missouri. One of his early friendships was with the noted poet, Eugene Fields. At the age of nineteen he established his first newspaper at Marysville, Kansas, the Marysville News. It was from Marysville that he came to Albuquerque, and in the fall of 1881 purchased the Albuquerque Morning Journal and conducted it for a year or

two. In the fall of 1886 he bought the Albuquerque Evening Citizen, and was one of its proprietors for nearly twenty years, selling his interest in April, 1905, on account of illness. He died a few weeks later, on June 30, 1905, when in his fifty-ninth year. Thomas Hughes, Sr., was regarded as one of the best editorial writers in the Southwest, and was called the shrewdest leader in republican politics in his county and city. He served four years as postmaster of Albuquerque, and served four terms in the council of the Territorial Legislature. He was a member of the Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias and Elks, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married at Iola, Kansas, Mary Elizabeth Ewing, who was born in Keokuk, Iowa. She died at Albuquerque in March, 1917, at the age of seventy-three. Their children were: Mrs. C. O. Cushman, of Albuquerque; Miss Lou Hughes, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. O. C. Watson, of Denver; Mrs. C. E. French, of Palo Alto, California; Garfield, John and Thomas, all of Albuquerque. There were ten children altogether, Thomas, Jr., being the youngest.

Thomas Hughes, Jr., was born on South Second Street in Albuquerque, January 23, 1885. He acquired a public school education, but left school in his first year in high school to attend for a few months the preparatory department of New Mexico University. He then became an apprentice in the bookbinding department of his father's paper, the Albuquerque Daily Citizen. In that office he learned the book-binding and printing trade, and then worked on all the newspapers in the city as a printer, and did journeyman work as a printer on the Examiner, Herald and Express in Los Angeles and the San Francisco Call. Just a short time before the great fire and earthquake of 1906 he left San Francisco and, returning to Albuquerque, went to work on the Tribune, which had succeeded the old Citizen, and still later became president of the Herald. Leaving the newspaper offices, Mr. Hughes became a linotype operator with Albright and Anderson, Incorporated, serving that firm four years.

On April 20, 1914, he was elected city clerk, and two years later was reelected, but before his second term expired he was appointed by Governor Washington E. Lindsey as warden of the New Mexico penitentiary. He performed the duties of that office two years, resigning on February 1, 1919. Returning to his native city he took an active part in the management of the Central Printing Company, in which he held stock, and was made president of the company. This company at that time published the Albuquerque Herald and the New Mexico Ruralist, and also had a large commercial printery in addition. On July 1, 1922, Mr. Hughes disposed of his interests to the newspapers and acquired the job printing and book-binding department of the company, and gave his time and energy to the management of this well equipped business, located at 608 West Central Avenue.

His public service had continued through his later years of business activity. He was appointed a member of the Penitentiary Commissioners and Pardon Board by Governor Merritt C. Mechem, and reappointed to a four-years' term on the same commission by Governor James J. Hinkle. In October, 1919, he was elected city commissioner, one of the board of five, and served until October, 1923, when he declined to become a candidate for another term.

His fellow commissioners for the first two years were Walter M. Connell, J. M. Raynolds, J. T. McLaughlin and E. B. Swope, and subsequent members were Sidney M. Weil and Clyde Tingley and W. R. Walton. With this commission Mr. Hughes was an intelligent worker in the program for securing such important public improvements as street paving and parks. He has been identified with all lines of civic enterprise in Albuquerque for ten years. He was a member of the old Commercial Club and its successor, the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to all the local Masonic bodies, also to the Elks Lodge and the College fraternity Phi Kappa Alpha. He is a member of the Congregational Church. During the World war he rendered an important service as a member of the State Council of Defense. At that time he was warden of the penitentiary, and he and Mrs. Hughes organized a Red Cross Chapter among the prisoners and secured their cooperation in contributions of labor to the cause.

At Albuquerque, April 16, 1906; Mr. Hughes married the daughter of George W. Huntzinger, who formerly lived in Albuquerque, and is now living at Globe, Arizona. Mrs. Hughes is one of the eight children of her parents and was born at Humboldt, Kansas. The five children comprising the family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are Robert C., Thomas Edward, Guy Mahlon, Rosemary and Elizabeth Estelle.

FRANK BUTT, a resident of New Mexico since 1906, is founder and active head of the drug business known as Butt's, Incorporated, operating stores at Albuquerque. Mr. Butt has made a success of business, and has also proved a valuable public spirited citizen in the different localities where he has made his home. He is now a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo County.

He was born at Eufaula, Alabama, October 23, 1879, son of Dr. Frank and Josephine (McLendon) Butt, his father a native of Florida and his mother of Alabama. The grandfather was a commission merchant, and for a number of years maintained his home at Apalachicola, Florida. Dr. Frank Butt was born in 1846, and as a youth entered the Confederate army and was in the command of General Hodd. He participated in the battles and the siege of Atlanta, where he surrendered and was not returned to active duty after that event. He graduated in medicine from Tulane University, New Orleans, and has had a long service to his credit as a competent physician. He practiced in Alabama, in Indian Territory, and finally followed his son to Albuquerque, where he and his wife now make their home. Their children are: Jennie, wife of B. A. Green, of Guaymas, Mexico; Frank, Jr.; Robert W., also a member of Butt's Incorporated; Lenore, wife of G. G. Liser, of Fort Worth, Texas; and Paul D., a member of Butt's Incorporated.

Mr. Butt was three years old when in 1882 his parents moved from Alabama to Ardmore, Indian Territory. He grew up in the Indian nation, was educated in the tuition schools, and when sixteen years of age went to work in a drug store at Gainesville, Texas, owned by the firm of Walker and Phillips. He finished his professional training under this firm, and was granted his first license as a pharmacist by the Texas Board of Examiners. Returning to Ardmore, he was a drug clerk there, and in 1906 came to



- E. L. Grosz.

New Mexico, spending several years in the drug business at Clayton and then at Santa Fe. While at Clayton he had no connection with matters outside of his business. At Santa Fe he was elected a member of the council, and resigned from that body when he came to Albuquerque. He also resigned from the Capitol Custodian Commission, to which he was appointed by Governor McDonald.

Removing to Albuquerque in 1913 Mr. Butt bought the business of the O'Reilly Drug Company. This store then occupied the present site of the Bee Theatre. Subsequently it was moved to the corner of Central Avenue and First Street, where Mr. Butt has had his older store since 1917. Another store of Butt's, Incorporated was established at the corner of Fourth Street and Central Avenue in June, 1923.

For nearly two years Mr. Butt was absent from business duties during the period of the World war. He was appointed assistant executive clerk in the United States Senate in 1917, and resigned that position to become a first lieutenant in the Medical Supply Department. He was sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, to Washington, D. C., and was medical supply officer of the Fourteenth Division at Battle Creek, Michigan, when the armistice was signed. He was then transferred to Philadelphia, and from there back to Washington, where he received his honorable discharge March 11, 1919. A few days after leaving the army he returned to Albuquerque, and resumed the management of his business.

In November, 1922, he was elected on the democratic ticket a member of the Board of County Commissioners. His colleagues are David Armijo and James Bezemek, and the chief aim of the Board is concentrating its attention upon getting the county on a business basis so as to pay the outstanding debts and meet current obligations promptly. Mr. Butt is a member of the Masonic bodies at Albuquerque, including the Mystic Shrine.

He married at Sedalia, Missouri, June 3, 1914, Mrs. Gertrude (Maltby) Glass, daughter of W. J. Maltby. She was born at Sedalia, Missouri. By her first marriage she has a son, William Maltby Glass.

EDWIN L. GROSE, now agency supervisor for the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Albuquerque for New Mexico and Arizona, has been in the Southwest country for a quarter of a century, and was in the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company until he took up the insurance business in 1910.

Mr. Grose was born at New Castle, Indiana, August 2, 1877, and represents a family of distinction in Indiana. His grandfather, General William Grose, was one of Indiana's ablest officers in the Union army. He went out in 1861 as colonel of the Thirty-six Indiana Infantry, but at the battle of Shiloh became acting brigade commander, and in July, 1864, was commissioned a brigadier-general and in January, 1865, was commissioned a major general. General Grose was born in Ohio, December 12, 1812, and died in 1901. His grandfather, Jacob Grose, was killed while serving as an American soldier in the War of the Revolution. General William Grose was a son of William Grose who was a soldier under General Harrison in the War of 1812. General William Grose became a member of the bar of Henry County, Indiana, in 1843,

and earned many distinctions in his profession. He was one of the men who organized the republican party at Pittsburgh in 1856. When he went into the army he resigned his office as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and after the war he served as revenue collector of the Fifth Indiana District and subsequently as district judge and judge of the Federal Court and a member of the State Senate. From Lincoln until the death of General Grose every president of the United States had been entertained at his home. His old home is now the historical library of Henry County, Indiana. General Grose married Rebecca Needham, who died in 1879. They were the parents of five children: Sarah M., who married John M. Moore; Ella, who became the wife of General Clements; Madison, Adolphus and James L.

Madison Grose, father of the Albuquerque citizen, was born at New Castle, Indiana, in 1839. He was educated in college, studied law, and had began practice before the Civil war. He was a volunteer soldier of the Thirty-Sixth Indiana Infantry under his father, and rendered a gallant service throughout the war period. At the end of the war he was among the Union troops sent to Mexico to drive Maximilian from that country. After the war Madison Grose entered the saw mill and timber business at New Castle, Indiana, subsequently moved to Indianapolis, and was a merchant in that city a number of years. He retired, and he and his wife finally came West. He died at Williams, Arizona, in 1902. His widow is now living at Albuquerque at the age of seventy-five. Their children were: George W., of Glendale, California; Jessie, wife of Charles W. Finney, of Tucson, Arizona; Ella, wife of W. P. Finney, of Portland, Oregon; Edwin Linden; Madison F., a professor in the Nazarene College of Illinois, and Franklin, who died in old Mexico and is buried at LaBarr, near Tampico, leaving a family of two children.

Edwin L. Grose was a small child when his parents moved from New Castle to Indianapolis, where he was reared. He graduated from the Shortridge High School of Indianapolis, and subsequently by correspondence work and special instruction from individual teachers perfected his education in salesmanship and the technique of business. After leaving high school he went to work for the well known Indianapolis publishing house of Bowen-Merrill Company, now the Bobbs-Merrill Company. One of his teachers in Sunday School was Mr. Bobbs of this firm, and it was in that way that he became a clerk in the publishing house. As errand boy he earned \$2.50 a week, but was soon put on the sales force, and when he left the company at the age of nineteen his salary was \$100 a month.

On coming West Mr. Grose took the first job that was offered him offered him in Arizona, a place in the service of the Santa Fe Railway. Though without former experience and knowledge he was given work in the engineering department, and worked up to level man. Later he was assigned other duties in the transportation department, and when, after ten years, he left the company he was agent at Needles, California. For two years he was in old Mexico on construction work of the company's Monterey branch.

Coming to New Mexico in 1910, Mr. Grose became an agent in the general insurance business, and soon established a general agency and built up a profitable business in that line. In time he

concentrated all his attention on life insurance, and on January 1, 1922, was appointed state manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and on March 1, 1924, was promoted to agency supervisor for New Mexico and Arizona. This is one of the oldest life insurance companies in America, and has been doing business in New Mexico for a long period of years. A great many of its policies are held by representative business men of the state, and the business in force at the present time is largely represented by additions to policies, and new policies secured from the influence of older policy holders. The company has built up its record on its service. The first year Mr. Grose was state manager the business of the company doubled that of the previous year.

In Albuquerque Mr. Grose has identified himself with those organizations representing the vital civic spirit of the community. He was one of the directors of the old Commercial Club, and has been active in the present Chamber of Commerce. He has worked zealously for the cause of good roads in the Southwest, and was the first secretary of the New Mexico Good Roads Association. He was secretary of the County Road Board under the State Highway Commission. For the New Mexico State Fair Association he was responsible for one of the districts in raising of funds for use by the association. During the World war he was registered and he acted as business manager for the Students Army Training Corps at Albuquerque.

In Masonry Mr. Grose is an active member of the lodge, and has held all the chairs in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. A republican, he carried some burdens of party responsibilities in former years, and his first Presidential vote was cast for William McKinley in California in 1900.

At Albuquerque, October 12, 1904, Mr. Grose married Miss Maude Hill, daughter of John W. and Fannie (McClellan) Hill. Her mother was a niece of Gen. George B. McClellan. Her father was a mining man, and was killed while at his work in the mountains. The widow reared her children in Albuquerque. Mr. and Mrs. Grose have two children: Dorothea, who graduated from the Albuquerque High School in 1923 and is now a student in New Mexico University, and Edwin L., Jr., a student in high school.

JOSEPH EDWARDS JACKSON HARRIS, M. D. A specialist in medicine whose work for a number of years connected him with tuberculosis institutions, Doctor Harris has an extensive private practice in Albuquerque, and has been a resident of this city for seven years.

He was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, and both his grandfathers were doctors, and he has two brothers of the same profession. His paternal grandfather, Doctor A. W. Harris, was a native of Virginia, a graduate of medical college, and served as a Confederate soldier. Of his two children the only one to grow up was Benjamin Harris, who was born in Virginia, and who devoted his life to teaching. He died at Knoxville, Tennessee. Benjamin Harris married in Tennessee Annie Graham Jackson, daughter of Doctor Jesse Jackson. Doctor Jesse Jackson was a Tennessee physician, and served as a Confederate soldier under General N. Bedford Forrest. Benjamin Harris and wife had four sons and one daugh-

ter, all living: Abraham W., of New Haven, Connecticut; Dr. J. E. J., of Albuquerque; Doctor Jesse S. and Doctor Benedict R., both of New Haven, Connecticut; and Mrs. Rose Harris Gilbert, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Joseph Edwards Jackson Harris spent the first thirteen years of his life in his native city of Knoxville, Tennessee. He attended the public schools there, and then went East to Connecticut. He finished his literary education in Yale University, and in 1911 graduated from the medical department of Yale. His training was supplemented by clinical work abroad at Heidelberg, Germany, and after his return to the United States he was given charge of the hospital department of the Connecticut State Prison. He had charge of this department for a year, and then became associated as a physician with tuberculosis hospitals in Connecticut, New York and Ohio.

Doctor Harris left Ohio and came to Albuquerque in October, 1917. His purpose in coming to New Mexico was to act as an associate of the late Doctor A. G. Shortle of the Albuquerque Sanatorium. He finally retired from his official connection with that institution, and has since engaged in private practice as a specialist. Doctor Harris served as a member of the Volunteer Medical Corps in the World war. He is a man of notable attainments in his profession, and through his profession has satisfied his ambitions for public service.

Doctor Harris, who is unmarried, is a Knights Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Elks, and belongs to the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the local medical society and the State and National Medical Associations.

EVELYN F. FRISBIE, M. D., is not only one of the thoroughly representative physicians and surgeons in the city of Albuquerque, where she has gained marked success and prestige in the general work of her profession and the founder of a well ordered maternity hospital, recently opened, but she is also a representative of a pioneer family of the State of Iowa, and has an ancestral history of illustrious order in many of its phases.

Dr. Evelyn F. (Fisher) Frisbie, who has been engaged in the practice of her profession at Albuquerque since June, 1911, was born at Grinnell, Iowa, and is a daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Payne) Fisher, the former of whom was born at Blue Hill, Maine, and the latter was born at Zanesville, Ohio, a daughter of Rev. Henry Payne, who was born in Vermont, who was graduated from Yale University and who became a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Josiah Fisher is a son of Willard Fisher, the maiden name of whose wife was Norton, the children of this union having been eight in number. Willard Fisher, who died in 1891, in the old homestead built by his father at Blue Hill, Maine, was a son of Rev. Jonathan Fisher, who attained marked distinction as a clergyman, author and inventor, his father, Captain Fisher, who had previously served in the English Army, having become a patriot soldier and officer of the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution and having died in a military camp while the great struggle for independence was still waging, his home having been at Dedham, Massachusetts. Owing to the death of his father, Rev. Jona-

than Fisher was left almost penniless in his early youth, but he was ambitious for liberal education, and was encouraged in this by a devoted mother of fine mind and character, so that, after having learned the trade of tinsmith, he finally found ways and means to advance his education. To enter college he walked a distance of fully 100 miles, and on this journey he carried his shoes on his back, to save wearing the soles. He was graduated from Harvard College with high honors, and later completed a theological course at Andover. In the Congregational Church at Blue Hill, Maine, he was ordained a clergyman of that religious denomination about the year 1797, and there he continued his ministerial services about forty-six years, with utmost zeal and devotion. Among his remarkable achievements was the preparing of the first Hebrew lexicon, but this was never published, and the invention of a system of shorthand, years before any other person had evolved such a system, he having used this in the writing of his sermons. He was the first on record to keep vital statistics in his community; he manufactured a clock, the wooden wheels of which he whittled out with a knife, this clock having kept time for many years thereafter; and he wrote a classical poem entitled "The Millenium," figuring as a virtual sequel to Milton's great work, "Paradise Lost." The manuscript of this remarkable work, written about a century ago and depicting events supposed to exist a thousand years later, is still extant, with other papers and effects of this distinguished scholar and clergyman. He married Dolly Battelle, and of their eight children Willard was born in the year 1803. Rev. Jonathan died at Blue Hill, Maine, in 1846.

Josiah Fisher was reared in the old Pine Tree State and received in his youth good educational advantages, he having been graduated from an academy founded at Blue Hill by his grandfather. He has made a record of successful achievement as a business man, continuing his residence in Maine until the late '50s, when he became a pioneer merchant at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He continued his alliance with mercantile enterprise in the Hawkeye State until 1890, and thereafter was prominently identified with banking enterprise there until his final retirement. Of the two children two attained to maturity, Doctor Frisbie, of this review, is the younger, the other being Mabel F., who is the wife of Dr. Frank Holgate, a successful physician engaged in practice in the State of Oregon.

The public schools of Iowa afforded Doctor Frisbie her early education, but her high-school course was taken in the city of Chicago, where she was graduated at the age of nineteen years. She then returned to her native town and there entered Grinnell College, in which she continued her studies until she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. She forthwith entered the medical department of the University of Illinois, and in this institution she was graduated as a member of the class of 1902. After thus receiving her degree of Doctor of Medicine she held for a time the position of interne in the Chicago Maternity Hospital, and on the 2d of December, 1902, at Reasoner, Iowa, was solemnized her marriage to Charles B. Frisbie, no children having been born of this union. After her marriage Doctor Frisbie engaged in the practice of her profession in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, where she won success and prominence. There she was for some time in charge of the maternity out-clinic of the medical depart-

ment of Drake University, and there she was a leading member of the Medical Women's Club, besides which she held membership in the Iowa State Society of Women Physicians and in the State Medical Society.

In June, 1911, Doctor Frisbie established her residence at Albuquerque, and in the metropolis of New Mexico she has since won high place in the work of her profession, in which she specializes in gynecology, obstetrics and the diseases of children. In July, 1923, Doctor Frisbie opened in this city a well equipped maternity hospital, at 715 East Cole avenue, and the institution constitutes a most valuable and important addition to medical and surgical service in Albuquerque. She is a member of the Alpha Epsilon medical sorority, and is actively identified with the New Mexico State Medical Society. The Doctor was instant in patriotic service in the World war period, especially in teaching Red Cross work and in liberal subscriptions to the government war loans.

PETER F. MCCANNA, whose death occurred at his home in Albuquerque on the 10th of January, 1922, gained a full share of pioneer prestige in this city, where he established his residence in the year 1889, and with the passing years here he kept pace with the march of civic and material development and became one of the influential business men and citizens of the New Mexico metropolis, the while he ever commanded inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem.

Peter Frederick McCanna, a man of sterling character and worthy achievement, was born in the city of Oswego, New York, on the 15th of April, 1865, and was a son of Patrick and Mary (Garland) McCanna, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter at Oswego, New York, where she passed her entire life, her death having there occurred in the later '70s and her husband having there passed away in the '80s. Rose and John, the two older children, likewise are deceased, and the only survivor, youngest of the four, is Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frederick P. Hanley, of Oswego, New York.

The subject of this memoir gained his early education in the Catholic parochial schools of his native city, and advanced his education by attending night school and also a business college in Oswego. It was in the capacity of chief clerk in the Albuquerque office of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, now a part of the Santa Fe system, that he came to New Mexico in the year 1889. He here continued in railroad service until 1900, when he purchased the well established real-estate and insurance business of J. F. Armijo. He amplified the scope of this enterprise by adding and developing a substantial building and loan business, through the medium of which he contributed largely to the advancement of his home city. He continued his active association with these important lines of business enterprise until the close of his life, and in this, as in all other relations, his career was marked by distinct integrity and by a fine sense of personal stewardship. Mr. McCanna was instant in patriotic service of local order in the period of American participation in the World war, and served as assistant inspector of the government Bureau of Mines for the state of New Mexico during the climacteric war interval.

Mr. McCanna never wavered in his allegiance to the democratic

party, and was influential in its councils and campaign activities in New Mexico, though he had no ambition for political preferment or public office of any kind. At the time of his death he was a past grand knight of the local council of the Knights of Columbus, and a past exalted ruler of Albuquerque Lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He gave a number of years of specially effective service as secretary of the Albuquerque Commercial Club, and for a term of years also he was the leader in handling the affairs of the New Mexico territorial fairs, prior to the admission of the state to the Union. Mr. McCanna was a zealous communicant of the local Catholic parish of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, as is also his widow, and it was in this church that, on the 10th of August, 1892, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Ellen Moran, who was born at Oswego, New York, September 22, 1863, and who was there reared and educated, she being one of the fine family of seventeen children born to James and Mary Moran, both of whom were born in Ireland and both of whom passed the closing years of their lives at Oswego, New York, where the father died at the age of seventy-eight and the mother at the age of sixty-one. The honored subject of this memoir is survived by three children, concerning whom brief record is given in the concluding paragraph of this tribute:

Joseph Edward McCanna, eldest of the children, was born in Albuquerque on the 29th of September, 1895, and here he received his preliminary education. In 1917 he was graduated from the University of New Mexico, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and it was not long afterward that, in connection with World war activities, he entered service in the United States Naval Reserve Corps at Mare Island, San Francisco, his service having continued until the war closed and he received his honorable discharge. He and his brother continues the real-estate, loan, insurance and building business of their father, the same being conducted under the title of P. F. McCanna, Incorporated. He is president of this corporation and his brother, Raymond J., is vice president. September 8, 1921, recorded the marriage of Joseph E. McCanna and Miss Laurene Asselin, and they have two children, Peter Frederick and Margaret Ellen. Raymond James McCanna was born March 22, 1897, and was graduated from the University of New Mexico in the same class and with the same degree as his brother, besides which he thereafter took a two-years' course in business administration at historic old Harvard University. In the World war period he served in the United States Naval Reserves at Bumpkin Island. On the 8th of November, 1922, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Grace Stortz. Miss Rose Margaret McCanna, who remains with her widowed mother in the family homestead in Albuquerque, was born January 18, 1900, and her higher academic education was received in a college at New Rochelle, New York.

JOAQUIN LOPEZ GARDUNO, M. D. A prominent physician and surgeon now practicing medicine at Albuquerque, Doctor Joaquin Lopez Garduno is a native of old Mexico, and has had an extensive experience as a physician and surgeon both in his native country and in the United States.

He was born in the City of Mexico, May 27, 1890, and represents an old Mexican family of business men. His father, Manuel

Lopez, was born in Mexico City, in March, 1855, was educated thoroughly, attending business college, and since early manhood has been in business as a commission man or merchandise broker. He married Anna Garduno, daughter of Jesus Garduno. They are the parents of the following children: Demetrio, who graduated in medicine at the National University of New Mexico in 1903, and is now the medical director of the Pasteur Institute of Mexico City; Manuel, a merchandise broker at Mexico City and representative of merchandise concerns of the United States; Dr. Joaquin Lopez; Miss Rafaela; Anna Lopez, wife of Alberto Guzman, of Mexico City; and Miss Refugio.

Joaquin Lopez Garduno was reared in his native city, attended schools and acquired a liberal education. In 1913 he graduated in medicine from the National University, and for several years had experience as physician and surgeon for an industrial concern in Mexico. In 1916 he came to the United States, and spent one year in San Francisco as an interne in Mount Zion Hospital. Leaving San Francisco, he removed to New Mexico, and was in practice at Magdalena until 1919. For the past five years he has had a busy practice in Albuquerque. He is a member of the New Mexico State, and the County Medical Societies, the Medical and Surgical Association of the Southwest and the American Medical Association.

At San Francisco, California, July 28, 1917, Doctor Garduno married Miss Sadie Ferguson, who was born in San Francisco in May, 1899, and was educated in high school and business college. Her father, John D. Ferguson, is of Scotch ancestry and a retired ship captain. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Cleofas Vico, was born in old Mexico and is now deceased. Mrs. Garduno was the only child of her parents. The two children of Doctor and Mrs. Garduno are Lucile and Gerald. The Gardunos have been of the Catholic faith for many generations. Doctor Garduno is a member of the Y. M. C. A. at Albuquerque, and of the Chamber of Commerce.

KARL ANDREW SNYDER had graduated from Oberlin College and had been admitted to the bar and had tried one or two cases in the East when he came to New Mexico more than forty years ago. He became prominent in the New Mexico bar of territorial days, and after an absence of some years has again resumed the work of his old profession as a citizen of Albuquerque.

He was born in Mercer, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1857. His father, Maj. Abraham H. Snyder, was also a native of Pennsylvania, was a lawyer and newspaper man, and during the fifties he went out to Kansas and bought land. He served as major of the One Hundred Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry during the Civil war, and while acting colonel in command of the regiment was killed in the first day's fighting at the Wilderness. His wife was Margaret Stewart, of a family prominent in the Carlisle section of Pennsylvania. Her father was Robert Stewart, and her grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary army. Her brother, William Stewart, was a prominent attorney in Pennsylvania and served in Congress. The children of Major Snyder and wife were: Mrs. William E. Hazeltine, of San Jose, California; Karl Andrew, and Miss Jane, a retired teacher of a state institution in Pennsylvania.

Karl A. Snyder when a small boy went with his mother to Oberlin, Ohio, where he attended the public schools and graduated from Oberlin College in 1878, when he was just twenty-one years of age. Soon after graduating he returned to his native town of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and took up the study of law under Samuel Griffith, a former member of Congress. On December 20, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and he tried his first lawsuit in Mercer. It was a case of damages against a man for alienating the affections of the wife of a gambler, and was a case that attracted a great deal of attention.

In 1881 Mr. Snyder arrived in New Mexico, and located at the new town of Albuquerque, soon after the Santa Fe Railroad was completed. He had been here about six weeks when he was appointed clerk of the Territorial District Court and the Federal District Court. The vacancy to this office had occurred suddenly. In a murder trial the defendant had been acquitted by a jury improperly drawn. A vigilance committee was formed and threatened vengeance upon the district attorney. Soon afterwards the judge and also the clerk of the court left New Mexico, but before leaving, the judge appointed Mr. Snyder clerk of the court. Mr. Snyder, though only recently arrived in Albuquerque, succeeded in securing the two large bonds required for his office, and he served until June, 1882, when he resigned.

At that date he and Judge W. C. Hazeltine organized the law department of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, Mr. Snyder being made assistant attorney. He was fifteen years in that service. When the road went into the hands of a receiver and moved its law department to Los Angeles, Mr. Snyder declined to leave New Mexico, and then for seven years was engaged in the general practice of law at Roswell. At the end of that time he did go to Los Angeles, where he carried on a law practice and was also paymaster for the Southern California Gas Company. In 1907 he returned to New Mexico, and for nine years gave his undivided attention to the practice of law at Deming. In September, 1921, Mr. Snyder returned to Albuquerque, resuming his residence just forty years after he had first made acquaintance with the pioneer town. He is now head of the law firm of Snyder and Stroup. His partner, Andrew B. Stroup, was formerly principal of the Albuquerque schools and is now divisional chief of the prohibition enforcement office for the New England States.

During his long residence in the Southwest Mr. Snyder has been associated with a number of enterprises and movements for development and for the advancement of civic objects. He was one of the organizers of the Utah Mining and Development Company, which included among its stockholders railway officials and others prominent in public affairs. The company was organized to prospect a section of the San Juan River for placer mining. Mr. Snyder was recorder of the mining district and led several expeditions into the region. The testing of the sands of the stream revealed only flour gold, which could not be profitably saved, and the company disbanded without a dollar's worth of profit. However, the enterprise attracted much attention to the region and subsequently a company was formed to search for gold on the bluffs above the river. Gold in paying quantities was found. The Utah Company also spent much time in building roads down into the canyons of

the river. Those participating in the preparations found reward in the shape of experience and adventure.

During the World war Mr. Snyder served as secretary of the Legal Advisory Board of Luna County. He laid out a program for the lawyers of the county bar, each of them being assigned duty one day in the week. Mr. Snyder and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was chairman of the building committee which erected the Congregational Church before the Presbyterian Church was organized in Albuquerque. He teaches a class of Indiana boys, Navajos and Zunis. He is an elder of the local church and clerk of the session, and in 1902 was a delegate to the General Assembly in New York City.

At Glenwood, Iowa, December 25, 1882, Mr. Snyder married Miss Evelyn Buckingham Lewis. Her father, James E. Lewis, of Welsh parentage, was at one time postmaster at Newark, Ohio, where Mrs. Snyder was born. Her mother was Emma W. Buckingham, who taught the class in Sabbath School numbering among its pupils Ida Saxton, who became the wife of President McKinley. Miss Buckingham's brother was the pastor who married Mr. McKinley and Miss Saxton.

The oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder is Helen D., who for a time was a missionary teacher on the island of Porto Rico, and is now teacher of Spanish in the high school at Los Angeles. Herman L., the oldest son, graduated from the high school of Roswell, New Mexico, is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Albuquerque, and by his marriage to Vivian E. Doughty, of Los Angeles, has four children, named Karl Doughty, Willard Mitchell, Albert Lewis, and John Stewart. Evelyn Lewis Snyder is a graduate of the California State Normal School at Los Angeles, and was a special student in the University of California in 1923. She formerly taught school in Los Angeles, and later handled the educational work for a mining company in old Mexico. The fourth child of the family is Robert Stewart Snyder, an honor graduate of Park College, near Kansas City, Missouri, and now attending the University of California. Louise Buckingham, the youngest, is a graduate of the Albuquerque High School, and is now a student at Park College.

DANIEL A. MACPHERSON has been a prominent citizen and business man of Albuquerque since 1899 when he became the personal representative of the large public utility and other interests in New Mexico owned and controlled by his uncle, the late Angus A. Grant, who was one of the founders of the modern city of Albuquerque.

Daniel A. Macpherson was born near Lancaster, on the St. Lawrence River in Ontario, Canada, May 10, 1869. His great-grandfather, Murdock Macpherson, came from Scotland and founded the family at Greenbush, New York, about 1770. The family subsequently moved to Ontario, Canada, where Murdock Macpherson acquired a large tract of public land. His son, John Macpherson, was born in Ontario, and married Ann MacDonald. The MacDonalds came from Scotland at the same time as the Macphersons, and also settled on the old Van Rennsalaer estate at Greenbush, New York. John Macpherson and wife had four sons,



D.A. Macpherson

Daniel, John, James and Alexander, and two daughters, Mrs. Angus Tobin and Mrs. John MacDonald.

Alexander Macpherson, father of the Albuquerque business man, was born in Ontario, and spent his life there as a farmer. He married Catherine Grant, daughter of Archibald Grant, and a sister of the late A. A. Grant. Alexander Macpherson died in 1906, having survived his wife about four years. Their children were: Archibald, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Annabelle, of Ontario, Canada; Theresa, wife of J. Sullivan, of Ontario; Daniel A., and Lillian, wife of Tupper MacDonald, of Ontario.

Daniel Angus Macpherson was reared on his father's farm in Ontario, attended the public schools, and in 1887 came to the United States and went to California as head bookkeeper for the Grant Brothers Construction Company of that city. He remained with that firm until 1899, when A. A. Grant sent him to Albuquerque as his personal representative, and he was at once elected secretary and treasurer of the Water Works Company and also of the Electric Light Company and the Gas Company, and managed these public utilities for his uncle until the latter's death in 1901. He was one of the three executors of Mr. Grant's will, and had more or less active connections with the Grant business interests in New Mexico for several years.

In 1903 he took the active management of the Albuquerque Morning Journal, having been president of the Publishing Company since 1901. The Morning Journal was started soon after the beginning of the new town of Albuquerque, and the plant was brought from Santa Fe by Col. J. G. Albright. Mr. Macpherson was actively identified with the Journal until 1922, when he disposed of his interests and left newspaper work. Since then he has been in the real estate business as a broker. He put on the Apache Trail addition to Albuquerque, and was associated with A. L. Martin in the development and sale of the Martin-Macpherson addition. Recently Mr. Macpherson chartered a corporation to establish a "Morris Plan" bank, the first institution of its kind in New Mexico, but one very familiar among the banking interests of the larger cities throughout the country. Mr. Macpherson was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank of Albuquerque and also of the State National Bank, of which he was vice president and a director until January, 1906.

Under the administration of Governor Hagerman, during the territorial days, Mr. Macpherson was a member of the Immigration Bureau of New Mexico. During the World war he acted as state director of the Federal Employment Service. He is a democrat in politics, but cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley in 1896, while a resident of California. He is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and formerly was a director of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

In April, 1901, at Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Macpherson married Miss Emma M. Steinbeck, daughter of Andrew and Ida (Zoest) Steinbeck. Her mother was a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, of Swiss-French ancestry. Mrs. Macpherson was born in Chicago, and her father settled in that city prior to the Civil war, and lived on a farm nearby. Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson have three children, Daniel A., Jr., Robert and Patsey.

CHARLES H. LEMBKE, a veteran of the World war and one of the New Mexican officers who were wounded while on the battle lines, is a native of Albuquerque, and is an engineer by profession and for a number of years has been associated with his father as a building contractor.

Mr. Lembke's grandfather, Christian Lembke, came to the United States from Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1854. He settled at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he devoted the rest of his life to building contracting. After naturalizing as a citizen he voted the republican ticket, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was Charlotte Nipneau, and they were the parents of five sons and three daughters: Christian, Henry, Edward E., Charles F., William, Caroline, who married Miles McNeice, Mrs. Henry Burkhart and Mrs. Minnie Kaney. The mother of these children died in 1921, when about eighty years of age.

Edward E. Lembke, the father of Charles H., has been a New Mexico business man for forty years. He was born at Valparaiso, Indiana, February 7, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of that locality. He learned his trade as mason under his father, and in 1884 came west to New Mexico. For a year and a half he was in Santa Fe employed as a mechanic during the erection of the state capitol. In August, 1886, he arrived in Albuquerque, and after a year of journeyman work took up contracting, and his business in that line has steadily grown in volume and has brought him a high prestige in building circles. As a brick contractor he has erected some of Albuquerque's most pretentious structures, including four ward school houses, the Y. M. C. A., the Commercial Club, the Elks Building, the Catholic School, the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South, and Congregational Churches. In business he has fulfilled his ambition for public service, and has never sought any political office. He was made a Mason in Valparaiso, is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, Knights Templar Commandery and the Mystic Shrine.

In Albuquerque in November, 1888, Edward E. Lembke married Ellen Elizabeth Breen. She was born at Atchison, Kansas, daughter of Patrick Breen, and she came to New Mexico in May, 1886. Their only son is Charles H. Lembke. They have one daughter, Miss Charlotte.

Charles H. Lembke was born at Albuquerque, July 6, 1889, and was reared and educated in his native city, attending the public schools, graduated in 1908 from the preparatory department of the University, and in 1912 graduated from New Mexico University with the degree Bachelor of Science in civil engineering. As an engineer Mr. Lembke spent a year with the irrigation division of the United States Indian Bureau, and for one year was connected with the Texas Paving Company at Albuquerque. In 1914 he became associated with his father in building contracting, and except for the time he was in the army has given all his resources to the growing business of the firm.

On May 16, 1917, he enlisted in the New Mexico National Guard. He was sent to the First Officers Training School at San Francisco, was commissioned a second lieutenant August 15, and was assigned to duty with the Ninety-first Division at Camp Lewis, Washington. With that division he went overseas, sailing from Hoboken on the Olympic, landing at Southampton, England, and thence to LeHavre,

France, and by rail to the training area near Chaumont. They were there four weeks, and then joined the troops for the St. Mihiel drive. Mr. Lembke was on the reserve line during that drive. His division then went into the front line in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, and were at the front from September 26 until October 8, 1918. This division was then sent around to the Belgium front, and on October 30, it attacked along the Scheldt River near Aude-nards. It was during this fight, while reconnoitering on the front line, that Mr. Lembke was wounded, November 3, 1918, being hit by fragments of an air bomb dropped by an enemy plane. He was struck in the left jaw, and for thirteen months or more was in hospital. As an invalid he arrived in New York January 1, 1919, and was then transferred to the Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, and later to Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco. He received his honorable discharge from the hospital at San Francisco December 15, 1919, more than two-and-one-half years after his enlistment. Restored to active life, he at once took up his business as a building contractor. He is a member of the American Legion and was made post commander of Hugh A. Carlisle Post shortly after he returned home. He represented this post as a delegate to the State Convention in 1920 and subsequently was chosen state delegate to the National Convention at San Francisco.

Mr. Lembke for two years was a director of the Rotary Club at Albuquerque, is a director of the Albuquerque Country Club, and in March, 1923, was appointed by Governor Hinkle a regent of New Mexico University. He is the youngest member this board has ever had, and is the only graduate of the college department of the University to hold membership as a regent. Mr. Lembke is a Knights Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Elks, and his firm is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

At Albuquerque, October 19, 1923, he married Miss Ruth A. Tompkins, a native of Kansas. She came to Albuquerque in 1908 with her parents, and is a graduate of high school and New Mexico University.

MRS. ROSE K. HUDSON, widow of the late Clarence A. Hudson, is a prominent business woman of Albuquerque, proprietor of the Hudson Poster Company.

Her maiden name was Rose K. Renner. Her father, Berthold Renner, came to the United States from Gamshurst, Baden, Germany, in 1871, shortly after the close of the Franco-Prussian war. He was a millwright, and followed that trade at many places in the United States. At Albuquerque he was employed in the Huning Mill. Later he returned to Europe, and died at Bozen, Austria. Berthold Renner married Ernestine Gloeckler, who was born at Muehlacker, Wurttemberg, Germany. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. Hudson, at Albuquerque, and is eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Hudson was the oldest child. Her sister Bertha married Simon Davis, and died at Cerillos, New Mexico. Edith is the wife of B. F. Fillmore, of El Paso, Texas. For several years the active assistant of Mrs. Hudson in handling the business affairs conducted by her has been her nephew, Harry Davis.

Mrs. Hudson was born at Muehlacker in Wurttemberg,

Germany. She acquired her education in schools in various towns in the United States, and experience has made her proficient in matters of business. On September 9, 1894, at Cerillos, New Mexico, she was married to Clarence A. Hudson. Clarence Hudson was a son of Alexander and Jane (Fry) Hudson, who were married June 1, 1857. Alexander Hudson was born in England, August 26, 1830, and his wife was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry and was born December 10, 1833. Alexander Hudson was a pioneer contractor in the building of public works. He was engaged in railway construction over many parts of the country, and came to Albuquerque as one of the contractors in the grading of the Santa Fe Railroad while the original line was being constructed to the Southwest. He finally moved to El Paso, Texas, where he died and is buried. His widow died in Albuquerque.

Clarence A. Hudson was born July 7, 1864, at Fort Donelson, Tennessee. His mother was then following her husband, who was a member of the pioneer corps in the Union army on duty at different places in the South. Fort Donelson, Tennessee, had been the scene of one of the great campaigns of the war, but at the time Clarence A. Hudson was born it was peacefully in the possession of the Union Forces, and the Hudsons were living in an old blacksmith shop at the Fort. Clarence A. Hudson spent his boyhood in many localities, and finally ran away from his family and did work as he could to earn a living, and when a young man of about sixteen arrived in New Mexico. At Albuquerque he made the acquaintance of one of its old citizens and mechanics, and under him learned the painter's trade. When his employer and friend moved out to California he made the young man a present of his shop and business. Mr. Hudson thus became a permanent factor in the business affairs of Albuquerque, and in addition to the general routine of a painter he originated the poster advertising business in 1885. Since his death, which occurred January 7, 1920, Mrs. Hudson has carried this on under the corporate name of the Hudson Poster Company. Mr. Hudson was very successful in his business affairs, and improved some valuable real estate in Albuquerque, including the corner at Copper and Fourth Street, the apartment flat on Silver Avenue and his home at 817 West Gold Street, where the business of the Poster Company is transacted.

The late Clarence Hudson was naturally and essentially a business man. He acquired his education by experience in contact with men, and he was naturally genial and sociable and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Eagles. He was a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Hudson continues membership in that organization.

Mrs. Hudson takes the place of her husband in matters of voting and is a republican in national affairs but locally independent. During the World war he assisted the Red Cross, and she and her mother did work at home for the cause.

Her nephew, Harry E. Davis, was a soldier in the World war, going overseas as a member of the Twenty-first Engineers. He was No. 175644, and enlisted September 18, 1917, serving as a private. He was discharged at Camp Bowie, Texas, June 26, 1919.

He was at the front in France, and was three times gassed, an injury that has permanently affected his health.

EDWARD J. STRONG. A resident of New Mexico less than a decade, attracted here to test the influence of the climate upon his health, a test that proved favorable, Mr. Strong has made his business and citizenship a notable contribution to Albuquerque's modern development.

He was born in the State of West Virginia, October 29, 1863. His grandfather, Horace Strong, was a farmer for a number of years in the vicinity of Marion Ohio, and from there moved to Indiana, locating at Rennselaer, and picking up and developing new land in that section of Northwest Indiana. He lived there until his death in 1891.

Daniel Strong, oldest son of Horace Strong, was born at Marion, Ohio. He was well educated, was interested in matters of culture, and by trade became a carpenter. Early in life he moved to West Virginia, and when the Civil war came on he joined a regiment of Confederate soldiers. For a number of years he was a local preacher of the Methodist Church. He died at his home at Clarks Gap, West Virginia, in 1891. Daniel Strong married Mary Elizabeth Bailey, who was born in Mercer County, West Virginia, and died in 1872, at the age of thirty years. Her father, Anos W. Bailey, owned a fine country home and farm known as "The Rock" in Mercer County, West Virginia, and he and his brother also owned a mill site on the Blue Stone River. The children of Daniel Strong and wife were: Sarah Catherine, who died in West Virginia, her first husband being Lee Bailey and her second husband, James Bailey; Abbie Cornelia, who is the wife of James Mack Lusk, of Princeton, West Virginia; Edward J.; Horace, who is teacher of manual training in the Manual Training School of Albuquerque; and Bailey, a resident of Long Beach, California.

Edward J. Strong was reared in the locality of Union in Monroe County, West Virginia, attending country schools there. When he was about seventeen years of age he left home and went to Ohio, and for about a year did farm work and attended school at Uniopolis. From there he went to Indianapolis. Mr. Strong for many years has been interested more or less actively in the book and publishing business. His first experience in that line was acquired at Indianapolis, where he became a salesman of the Union Publishing Company for the sale of Bibles. He canvassed Hendricks County, Indiana, and after a few months went to Onarga, Illinois, and entered a business college. During the summer he worked as a farm hand and then enrolled in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, where for two years he continued his studies, but working and paying his expenses all the time. He was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1890.

One of his experiences as a youth in West Virginia had been teaching school. After leaving the college at Valparaiso he taught a year at Onarga Illinois, and spent the following year in a normal school at Chillicothe, Missouri, teaching mathematics and some science.

Mr. Strong gave up educational work to join an old boyhood friend in selling books at auction. It was a business that gave him a great deal of experience for two years, but otherwise resulted

in little profit. As a book auctioneer he covered the country from Canada to the Gulf. Out of this association came the opportunity to join the branch office of a book publishing concern at Philadelphia. He also represented a Chicago house with which his old friend was a partner. Mr. Strong was a resident of Philadelphia for about seven years, until threatening lung trouble caused him to make a hurried disposition of his business affairs and seek the benefits of the climate of the Southwest.

In 1916 he came to New Mexico, and had been here not more than two weeks when he recognized a direct improvement of his health. In a few years he was completely restored to normal health, but in the meantime has made congenial business connections that bind him to the state as a permanent resident. Soon after reaching Albuquerque bought a bankrupt stock of books and stationery, and through his push and enterprise and thorough knowledge of everything connected with the book business he has developed a store that rivals any of the kind in New Mexico. The old business had never amounted to more than ten thousand dollars a year probably, but by the middle of 1923 Mr. Strong's sales had reached a gratifying volume of seventy-five thousand dollars a year.

Almost as soon as he came to the Rio Grande Valley Mr. Strong interested himself in farm development and farming. He owned what is now the Bailey ranch for a short time. Later he purchased a tract off the old Zeiger ranch. This he has named Stronghurst, and during six years he has developed it as a wonderful fruit and alfalfa farm. It is located just north of the city of Albuquerque. Since Mr. Strong took this property he has installed a centrifugal pumping plant, with a capacity of 750 gallons a minute, providing irrigation for practically all the land in cultivation. Some of the water is found only twenty feet underground. A half mile or more of ten inch pipe has been laid to carry the water to all parts of the land. His pipe system is equipped with a Kellar & Thompson system of gates and valves.

It is Mr. Strong's achievement as a fruit grower that have made him perhaps best known throughout the valley. Six years ago he bought from the Stark Brothers Nursery some of the famous Hale peaches, and under his cultivation and with the wonderful climate and other conditions just right, these Hale peaches have come into bearing with a productiveness and quality perhaps unsurpassed by that famous variety in any other section of the country where it has been grown. Stronghurst is also noted for its wonderful apples and plums and pears. The old wild goose plum, a common fruit tree of nature found in most parts of the United States, has developed a quality of fruit that has attracted admiration wherever it has been exhibited.

The land contained in Stronghurst is capable of growing anything that can be grown in the Southwest. The soil is alluvial, and its fertility has been built up through the process of centuries, much of the silt loam having come from the surrounding mesas and mountains. Recently Mr. Strong has subdivided Stronghurst into suburban residential lots, each constituting a small farm 100 by 220 feet. Doubtless in the course of a few years it will be a high class residential district rather than a fruit and alfalfa farm.

In politics Mr. Strong has taken no interest beyond casting his

vote. During the World war he was identified with the Food Administration in Bernalillo County, having charge of the conservation of stock feed. On coming to Albuquerque he became a member of the old Commercial Club, and a member of the Retail Merchants Association, of which he has been local president and subsequently state president. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, an organization without selfishness and without political or religious partisanship, working solely in the interests of the public good.

At Philadelphia, September 7, 1904, Mr. Strong married Miss Clara F. Birkenhauer, who was born in Philadelphia, daughter of Charles and Lisette (Wentz) Birkenhauer. Her parents were natives of Germany. Mrs. Strong had a public school education, and she met her husband while she was corresponding and office manager of the P. W. Ziegler Company, a firm of Philadelphia publishers. Mr. and Mrs. Strong have two children: John Edward, born in 1908; and Hazel Ruth, born in 1911.

JACOB P. JACOBSON. In the quarter of a century since he has been a resident of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, Jacob P. Jacobson has been responsible for activities and has directed his business affairs in a way to make him an important member of the business and civic community. His chief business interests are dairying and farming.

Mr. Jacobson has seen a great deal of the world from the standpoint of working experience. He was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, December 2, 1869. The Jacobsons as a family are of pure Danish stock and have lived in the same locality for many generations. His father, Niels Jacobson, was a poor but industrious worker in that community, served as a soldier in the Danish war with Germany in 1864, but his chief interest was in his family and the welfare of his home. Niels Jacobson who was born in 1839, married Anne Peterson, daughter of a farmer, and two years his elder. They had three children, Jacob P. being the only son. The two daughters are: Metta J. C., wife of Neils Larson, and Anna, wife of Peter Peterson, all residents of Copenhagen.

Jacob P. Jacobson had the advantages of the common schools of his native community, but when eight years old his school attendance was limited to half a day. The rest of his time he spent as a choir boy singing before the altar. At that time in Denmark the age at which a child could begin work in the factories was ten, and on reaching that age he became an employe in a cotton mill for half the day. That was his employment for two years, and from twelve to fourteen he did odd jobs of work. During this period his father died, and after being confirmed at the age of fourteen he started to learn the machinist's trade. The first year he was assigned to the blacksmith shop, which part of his apprenticeship taught him to take care of his tools. Then began his regular apprenticeship as a machinist, which was completed at the age of nineteen. Upon examination he stood the test required and was presented a diploma written in Danish, German and French and also in English. This diploma bears the date of 1889. To become a graduate journeyman an apprentice had to prepare drawings and execute an article that would demonstrate his skill. Mr. Jacobson designed and made a combination lock for a money safe,

and was awarded a prize for this piece of workmanship. As a journeyman he put in one year of work at Copenhagen. Part of the time he was in the shipbuilding plant of Bour Meister and Veinn, and the remainder of the year was employed in a private shop.

On May 20, 1890, Mr. Jacobson left Copenhagen on the ship Norge-Norway, landing at Castle Garden, and then started overland along the northern line between the United States and Canada, arriving at Seattle June 27, 1890, being twenty-seven days on the way. After a few months he went to work as a steamfitter's helper. A friend machinist had come with him to the United States, but his companionship eventually became too expensive to Mr. Jacobson and they parted company. There was no opening for him in his regular trade, and Mr. Jacobson for a time worked with a construction gang, tamping ties and doing other common labor. He was in a lumber camp at a salary of a dollar a day and board and lodging. In the meantime the panic of 1893 had overtaken the country and paralyzed industry both East and West. After a time he became a machinist's helper in the coal mines near Seattle, and for eight months worked as machinist near Calgary, Alberta. After his return to Seattle he went on to San Francisco, and for three years was an oiler for the San Francisco Light & Power Company. Another year he spent as a machinist with the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. He left California and took his first wife, then ill, back East, and she died at Waterford, Ontario, where she was brought up. Following this came a brief employment with the Erie Railway Company at Buffalo as a machinist, then with the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company at Oil City, and in the plant of the Union Carbide Company at Niagara Falls.

It was in 1899 that Mr. Jacobson after this varied round of experience and work came to New Mexico. His first employment was as a night machinist in the shops of the Santa Fe Railway Company. When the strike was ordered he went out with the others, and later he went with the Albuquerque Foundry and Machine Company, and his last employment as a machinist was with what is now the Albuquerque Electric Company, dismantling its electric plant and erecting a new plant on another location.

Soon after his arrival Mr. Jacobson became a land owner in the Rio Grande Valley. An old farm neglected as to improvements and almost so as to cultivation was acquired by him when he decided to become a farmer and dairyman. The improvements consisted of an old machine shed and an old adobe house that is not less than a hundred years old. On this farm he started dairying with two Jersey cows. His wife was an expert butter maker, and for fourteen years they made a specialty of butter production, and the quality of their product was such that it was sold before it was made. Their butter commanded a premium of five cents a pound above the store price. The by-products of their dairy was fed to hogs and cows.

Year by year becoming an increasing factor in the dairy industry around Albuquerque, Mr. Jacobson conceived the idea out of which the cooperative dairy was founded in June, 1921. Its stockholders lived in the same community as Mr. Jacobson. The first president of the company was J. L. Phillips, while Mr. Jacobson

is now president and has been one of the directors since the organization. This cooperative movement has effected a great saving of time and money to the membership, and has also assured a market for the products. An authorized milk driver gathers the milk from the dairies every day and twice a day in summer, this service costing the producer only two cents a gallon. The stock sold by the company at first totalled only \$17,000. The Board of Directors guaranteed personally a bank loan that enabled the company to put up a plant worth three times the amount of stock subscriptions, but the debt of the company has been gradually reduced until it now amounts to about \$23,000.

As a farmer Mr. Jacobson has pursued the efficient principle of returning to his soil all or more than is taken from it, and the result is that he has one of the most productive farms in this section of the Rio Grande Valley. As rapidly as possible he has displaced his low grade stock and for several years has had registered sires so as to improve the quality of his dairy herd. The "El Rancho Jacobson" is located four miles north of Oldtown and five miles from the modern city. One feature of the ranch is the mill for the grinding of feed and also flour, and it does a considerable custom business for the entire community. Mr. Jacobson has been one of the active movers for the drainage of the low lands along the Rio Grande River, and while the plans for this movement have been made their carrying out await a more auspicious time. Mr. Jacobson is a stockholder in the New Mexico Loan and Mortgage Company and one of its directors, this being an important financial institution at Albuquerque. Mr. Jacobson made his first application for citizenship papers in Seattle, and graduated in the citizenship at San Francisco. During the World war he and his wife helped raise funds for the successful prosecution of the war, and he was a member of various committees doing war work at home. He was a member of the Food Administration, in charge of the threshing end of the grain supply. Like his wife, he was reared a Lutheran and his interest in local matters led him to accept a place on the county school board for one term.

At Albuquerque, January 26, 1906, Mr. Jacobson married Mrs. Clara (King) Banghart, daughter of Phillip and Mary (Cromwell) King. She was born in Ohio in 1866, was reared on a farm there and when a young woman moved with her parents to Iowa, where she married Henry Banghart. By her first marriage she had three children: Georgie, wife of Fred Mann; Bertha, who died in girlhood; and Charles A., of Rincon, New Mexico.

DAVID A. PORTERFIELD has been a resident of Albuquerque twenty years. He came here after a successful business career in his home town in Iowa. At Albuquerque he conducted one of the leading real estate service organizations for a number of years, and is now a director of the Albuquerque National Bank.

Mr. Porterfield represents a sturdy Scotch ancestry, and his people were pioneers both in Canada and in Iowa. He was born at Plympton, Ontario, Canada, March 11, 1855, and was five years of age when his parents came to the United States and settled at Morris, Illinois. A few years later, in 1865, they moved on to Iowa, settling in Benton County, near Vinton, and later moving

to Tama County, at Traer. Tama County was the home of the famous secretary of agriculture James Wilson.

The father of David A. Porterfield was William Porterfield, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He was a child when his parents took him to Canada, and he was reared at the lake port of Sault Ste Marie. He was liberally educated, and, entering the missionary organization of the Presbyterian Church, he did much work among the Indians until poor health compelled him to abandon that vocation. After coming to the United States he preached occasionally. In Iowa he became a farmer, and he was about seventy-two years of age when he died at Traer in November, 1893. William Porterfield married Isabel Stuart, a native of Canada and of Scotch ancestry. She died at the age of sixty-seven, in 1887. They were the parents of five sons: William S., John O., Samuel M., David A. and George. All are living except William S.

David A. Porterfield from the age of ten years was reared in western Iowa. It was in 1873 that his parents moved to Traer, and there he came to manhood. He attended Tilford Academy at Vinton, Iowa, and after leaving school he and his brother John established the Northern Nursery Company, and for several years were engaged in the propagation and sale of nursery stock. At the same time Porterfield Brothers were engaged in the general merchandise business, and as a firm they continued in business for thirty-one years. David A. Porterfield laid the foundation of his success as a merchant in Tama County, Iowa. He became a man of prominence there, and for a quarter of a century served as superintendent of the Sunday School of the Methodist Church, and was a member of the school board, but did not interest himself in active politics.

Leaving Traer in 1904, Mr. Porterfield brought his family to New Mexico, and established his home at Albuquerque in November of that year. Under the name of Porterfield Company, Incorporated, he carried on his real estate business for a period of fifteen years. This firm built and sold under contract many homes in the fast growing city, and the company was instrumental in the movement to promote the Edith Street Car Line, which was subsequently built.

Mr. Porterfield has continued his interest in good citizenship and religious and moral movements at Albuquerque. He served a number of years as superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School, was one of the representatives of the church in conferences, is now secretary and treasurer of the Harwood School for Spanish boys and is treasurer of the Bureau of Charities. He and Mrs. Porterfield attended as delegates the International Sunday School Convention at Kansas City in 1922. Mr. Porterfield is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Methodist Deaconess Hospital, of which Mrs. Porterfield is president. This hospital was opened in 1912.

At Traer, Iowa, April 8, 1879, Mr. Porterfield married Miss Addie E. Taylor, member of a very prominent family of that section of Iowa. Her parents were Giles and Mary (Levering) Taylor, her mother being a daughter of Henry and Dinah (Cook) Levering. Giles Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, was a pioneer in Iowa, settling there in 1852. He was a farmer, and was also prominent in the community of Traer, serving as the first mayor



S. L. Burton, M.D.

of the town. He died October 20, 1889, at the age of eighty-two, and his widow passed away in November, 1895. They were the parents of four children: Zoe A., living at Albuquerque, widow of A. J. Kynett; M. Tipton, of Traer; Mrs. Porterfield, who was born at Traer, April 17, 1856; and Elmer E., of Traer.

Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield have two children, Mrs. Blanche Matson, now of Santa Ana, California, and Earl C., both of whom finished their education in the University of New Mexico.

Earl C. Porterfield as a young man answered the call to the colors at the time of the World war. He was trained at Fort Hamilton, New York, and spent ten months in France, part of the time in intensive training and the last four months he was at the front as a motor cycle dispatch bearer. He was in the thick of the service when the armistice was signed. He escaped wounds and gas, and returned to the United States in February, 1919. He is now identified with the Albuquerque National Bank. Earl Porterfield is a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Shrine band. He married Miss Eva L. Boyd, of White City, Kansas.

SOLOMON L. BURTON, M. D. While he has had a busy practice since coming to Albuquerque, Doctor Burton is doubtless best known for the constructive work he has done as an investor and promoter of enterprises that have directly rebounded to the general welfare of the community.

Doctor Burton was born on a farm in Monroe County, Missouri, February 15, 1870. His people were Kentuckians. His grandfather was Elijah Burton. His father was also Elijah Burton, a native of Kentucky, and brought to Monroe County, Missouri, when a school boy. On reaching manhood he took a relinquished land claim and devoted the rest of his life to agriculture. He was never ambitious for public office, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1879 when only forty-four years of age. His wife was Eleanor Halstead, daughter of James K. Halstead, who came from North Carolina to Missouri and was a farmer and tobacco broker. Eleanor Halstead, like her husband, was one of a family of twelve children. She died in 1915, at the age of sixty-four. Her three sons were James E., of Holiday, Missouri; Andrew Lloyd, of Los Angeles, California, and Doctor Solomon L.

Doctor Burton spent the first eighteen years of his life attending school and working the farm. In 1889 he entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and the following year, 1890-91, attended the Missouri State Normal School at Warrensburg. For three years he was a teacher in the rural districts of Macon and Shelby counties. These experiences preceded his entrance to medical college. At the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville he was graduated, M. D., June 21, 1894. During the next twelve years Doctor Burton remained in his native state, engaged in practice at College Mound in Macon County until 1906.

On August 6, 1906, Doctor Burton came to Albuquerque. At that time the only public buildings in town were the St. Joseph and Santa Fe Hospitals, the Courthouse and the Public Library. Continuously for eighteen years he has had his office in the same building, and he has attended an increasing general practice, chiefly medical, but with some surgery. In 1911-12 he was city

physician of Albuquerque. He is author of the city ordinance which regulates the milk supply and requires the dairymen of Bernalillo County to build sanitary dairies, giving to Albuquerque one of the most sanitary milk supplies of any city in the Southwest. Many requests have come from other cities for a copy of this ordinance.

For twelve years he has been the state medical director for the Modern Woodmen of America. Since coming to Albuquerque he has become affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was reared a Baptist, and on coming to Albuquerque joined the First Baptist Church, serving as deacon thirteen years and for twelve years was a member of the State Mission Board of the Baptist Convention. He was elected vice president of the convention in 1919. He was chairman of the Finance Committee of the church which added to and remodeled the church edifice at a cost of nearly \$8,000.

Doctor Burton was the unanimous choice of a class of 400 to represent the Kentucky School of Medicine and Hospital at the Second International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions held at Detroit, Michigan, February 28 to March 4, 1894.

Doctor Burton is a stockholder in the National Bank of Albuquerque. In the investment of his capital he has worked many benefits for the community. He donated to the city ten acres of land for the use and construction of a new reservoir and for the improvement of an amusement park. Recently he laid off Burton Park addition to the city, comprising 145 acres, platted into six hundred lots. This addition was placed on the market in 1924.

Prior to the city election of 1915 Doctor Burton organized the Nonpartisan Water Users League. Its purpose was to effect municipal ownership of the city water supply of Albuquerque. Doctor Burton was elected president of the league, and conducted the campaign for a bond election. At the election the issue of \$400,000 in bonds was approved by a two-thirds majority and the water plant was purchased. For the year 1922 the profits of the City Water Company amounted to \$60,000.

Doctor Burton is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and during his service as park commissioner of Albuquerque he secured a block of land for Highland Park, the city paying half the cost of it and the Park Commission raising the balance by public subscription. While he was on the Park Board the retaining walls were built and trees planted for making this one of the beauty spots of the city. Doctor Burton served several years on the City and County Democratic Central Committees since coming to Albuquerque.

At Salisbury, Missouri, February 15, 1900, his birthday anniversary, Doctor Burton married Miss Nannie Tinsley Kasey. She was born at Kaseyville, Missouri, only child of James T. and Martha (Gross) Kasey. She finished her education in a Catholic seminary in Kentucky. Doctor and Mrs. Burton have two talented daughters: Lorena K., the older, graduated, A. B., from New Mexico University and is now a student in Simmons College at Boston, Massachusetts. Eleanor Tinsley, the younger daughter, is in the Sophomore Class of the University of New Mexico.

REUBEN PERRY, the vigorous and popular superintendent of the United States Indian Training School in the city of Albuquerque, is in line of succession the eighteenth incumbent of this office, the duties of which he assumed February 18, 1908, and in every sense has he here proved to be the right man in the right place, for his administration has been marked by splendid advancement in the work of all departments of the institution and by a faithful stewardship that has shown forth his professional enthusiasm, his versatility and his executive ability.

When Mr. Perry became the executive head of this institution it had facilities for the accommodation of only 300 pupils and had under cultivation about five acres of land. At the present time, in the autumn of 1924, the enrollment of students totals 800, and the school under his regime has provided most excellent facilities and service for vocational training, including carpentry, blacksmithing, dairying and engineering for the boys, and a full course in home economics for the girl pupils. The school land now under effective cultivation comprises about 100 acres, all incidental work being done by employes and students of the school, and the field crops and garden products being directly utilized by the institution itself. The congressional appropriation for the school in 1908 was \$56,000, and that for the year 1923 was \$165,000, these funds being carefully expended in the normal channels of subsistence, employment of competent instructors, and repairing and otherwise improving the physical property of the school. Within the sixteen years' administration of the present superintendent there have been added to the equipment of the institution the shops for the affording of technical instruction and practical work in carpentry, blacksmithing, shoe and harness making, tailoring, engineering, painting and automobile mechanics. A new dormitory has been constructed and additions made to two others; a domestic-science building has been provided and thoroughly equipped, besides which an auditorium, gymnasium, barns and several buildings for the housing of employes likewise have been added. Another improvement made under the administration of Mr. Perry is that of a modern pumping plant, with conjoined water and sewer system, besides which forestation has been carried forward on the campus, together with the planting and development of grass.

The scholastic curriculum of the institution provides for instruction from the fourth to the tenth grades, both inclusive, and with the industrial training is considered equal to a full high-school course. The diplomas awarded to graduates show distinctly what each graduate has accomplished while attending the school. The percentage of males enrolled is 55 per cent and of females 45 per cent. The male graduates follow the vocations for which they have fitted themselves, and many remain in the government Indian service, while many of the girl graduates likewise aid in the service, as class-room teachers, domestic-science teachers, matrons, etc. It is gratifying to note that this school gave sixty boys to the nation's military service in the World war, and while a number of these saw active overseas service and made creditable records on the field of conflict, all lived to return home.

Aside from his fine constructive service in connection with this important institution, Mr. Perry has been influential in progressive civic movements in Albuquerque. Here he was chairman of the

building committee of the Y. M. C. A., and otherwise aided greatly in this laudable movement. In the period of American participation in the World war he was a "four minute man" for the Indian service, and assisted in the various local drives in support of the government war loans, Red Cross service, etc. He is a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce and is a director of the local Rotary Club. He is affiliated with both York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, he having been raised to the degree of Master Mason in the lodge at Eagle River, Wisconsin. His York Rite and Shrine affiliations are now at Albuquerque, and in the Scottish Rite he is identified with the Consistory at Santa Fe. He was a delegate to the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at Seattle in 1914, and in the ancient-craft body of the time-honored fraternity he is district deputy grand master of the New Mexico Grand Lodge, as representative of the Sixth District. He is also a past grand high priest of the New Mexico Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and at the time of this writing (1923) is grand generalissimo of the New Mexico Grand Commandery of Knights Templars.

Reuben Perry was born on the family homestead farm in Hamilton County, Illinois, April 15, 1868, and is a representative of one of the early pioneer families of that commonwealth. His paternal grandfather, Lee Perry, was a native of North Carolina and settled in Illinois about the year 1825. There he reclaimed and developed a productive farm, and he represented that state as a Union soldier in the Civil war, as did also two or more of his sons. He and other soldiers lost their lives in the sinking of the Mississippi River vessel on which they were returning home from the war. Milton C. Perry, father of the subject of this review, was born in Southern Illinois, and in that state he passed his active life as a farmer, his death having there occurred, at Macedonia, in the year 1906, when he was sixty-eight years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Parizzie Darnell, and she likewise was born in Southern Illinois. Of their ten children eight are living, Reuben being the only one of the number in New Mexico.

After receiving the discipline of the public schools Reuben Perry continued his studies in turn in the Illinois State Normal School at Carbondale and Ewing College at Ewing, that state. His first work as a teacher was in a rural school in Grant County, Arkansas, and thereafter he taught in the schools of Hamilton and Franklin counties, Illinois. He entered the Indian service of the government February 4, 1894, at Fort Shaw, Montana, and thereafter he continued in the service at Fort Totten, North Dakota; Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin; Fort Peck, Montana; Fort Defiance, Arizona, where he was in charge of the Navajo agency; and finally in his present post at Albuquerque, prior to assuming which position he gave one and a half years of service as a traveling supervisor in the Indian service.

At Rhinelander, Wisconsin, October 11, 1895, Mr. Perry was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Carpenter, who was born in Johnson County, Kansas, a daughter of William H. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he held the rank of lieutenant, and under the administrations of Presidents Garfield and Arthur he held a position in the war department at Washington. He died at Louisburg, Kan-

sas, in the year 1907, and his widow passed away in 1921. They were the parents of one son and six daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry have two children: Harold C. was graduated in both the literary and law departments of Leland Stanford University, California, and is now engaged in the practice of law at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He enlisted for service in the World war, but impaired health soon led to his receiving an honorable discharge. Evangeline, who remains at the parental home, was graduated in the University of Kansas in 1920, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and there became a member of the Phi Beta Phi sorority, with other members of which she made an extended European tour in 1923.

R. FRED PETTIT, D. D. S., has been established in the practice of his profession at Albuquerque, the New Mexico metropolis, since the autumn of 1906, and aside from the voucher for his technical skill and personal popularity that is afforded in the scope and representative character of his professional business, his prominence in his chosen vocation is further evidenced in his being at the time of this writing (1923) an influential member of the New Mexico State Dental Society, of which he has served as president.

Doctor Pettit was born in the city of Battle Creek, Calhoun County, Michigan, September 20, 1883. He was a mere child at the time of his mother's death, and but ten years of age when he was doubly orphaned by the death of his father. The Doctor is a son of John H. and Paulina Jane (Rooke) Woolgar Pettit, the former of whom was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1853, and the latter was born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, a daughter of Robert Rooke, who was born at Leeds, England, as was also his wife, both having been residents of Michigan at the time of their death. Mrs. Pettit died in 1891, at Middleville, Michigan, and her husband died about two years later. By her first marriage Mrs. Pettit became the mother of four children, three of whom are living, namely: E. M. Woolgar, D. D. S., who was graduated in Battle Creek College and the dental school of the University of Cincinnati, after which he was engaged in practice for twenty years at Washington, D. C., where among his appreciative clients was the late President Harding. Doctor Woolgar is now a resident of Santa Monica, California. C. H. Woolgar, M. D., D. D. S., the next younger son, was graduated from Battle Creek College, the University of Ohio, the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, besides having previously attended Detroit College in the Michigan metropolis. He is now engaged in the practice of dentistry at Berien Springs, Michigan. Bertha Woolgar became the wife of Bamlet Kent, of Detroit, Michigan, and since the death of her husband she has continued her residence in that city. She was graduated from the high school at Battle Creek, that state, and also in Battle Creek College. Of the two children of the second marriage Dr. R. Fred Pettit, of this review, is the younger, his sister, Clara, being the wife of James Lewis, and both having been members of the faculty of a college at Nashville, Tennessee.

After the death of his father Dr. R. Fred Pettit was taken in charge by his elder half-brother, Dr. E. M. Woolgar, at Battle Creek, and in his native city he continued to attend the public

schools until his graduation from high school. He was graduated from Battle Creek College when but sixteen years of age, and after leaving this preparatory institution he entered the dental department of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Though he was not yet nineteen years of age at the time, he engaged in the practice of dentistry at Salem, Ohio, where he remained four years. There also he passed the chairs in the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and there he became a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Upon leaving Ohio Dr. Pettit came to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In September, 1923, he removed his office from the N. T. Armijo Building to the fine new building of the First National Bank, where he now has attractively appointed and admirably equipped quarters. In addition to membership in the New Mexico State Dental Society he maintains affiliation with the Southwestern Dental Society and the National Dental Association. In his profession he has made clinical demonstrations at various places in New Mexico and also at El Paso, Texas. In the period of our national participation in the World war, the Doctor was New Mexico state director for the Preparedness League of American Dentists, besides being active in other lines of patriotic service. He is a member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, the local Kiwanis Club and Country Club, and of Albuquerque Lodge, B. P. O. E. In politics he proclaims himself an independent republican, his first presidential vote having been cast for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Doctor Pettit has been specially active and enthusiastic in work for the preservation of wild game in the state of his adoption, and is a past president and a present director of the New Mexico Game Protective Association, wherein for ten years he has exerted every possible influence to bring about the establishing of a non-partisan commission to have full control over the game and fish of the state, besides which it has advocated and supported every consistent game law and established a number of refuges for wild game in the mountains and other districts of the state. The Doctor himself is an enthusiastic and successful Nimrod. He has made two trips in the hunting of big game in the wilds of northwestern Canada, incidentally visiting regions never before explored by white men, according to the dictum of his Algonquin Indian guide. The Doctor has made interesting contributions to periodicals devoted to wild life, especially the magazine entitled *Outdoor Life*.

May 20, 1905, recorded the marriage of Doctor Pettit and Miss Edith Clark, who was born at Chatham, Ohio, and who received in her native state excellent educational advantages. Prior to her marriage she had given effective service as a lecturer in advancing the work of Presbyterian Sunday Schools in Ohio. After coming to Albuquerque she was an influential factor in the work of the local Presbyterian Church, as well as a popular figure in the social life of the community. She was a daughter of Jesse C. and Emma (Chamberlain) Clark, her father having followed mercantile pursuits many years and her maternal grandfather having been a pioneer banker in Dakota Territory. Mrs. Pettit passed to the life eternal on the 7th of July, 1923, and is survived by three chil-

dren, Lenore Elizabeth, R. Fred, Jr., and Clark Merton, all of whom are (1923) attending the public schools of Albuquerque.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON has been for nearly twenty years one of the most influential figures in the marketing of New Mexico live stock, and incidentally has done much to advance industry in this line. He still continues actively engaged in the buying and shipping of cattle and sheep, and has been specially prominent in the handling of sheep. He maintains his residence and business headquarters in the city of Albuquerque.

Mr. Robertson was born on a farm near the fair old city of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, August 15, 1874, and the boyhood experience which he there gained in connection with agriculture and the raising of live stock has proved of great value to him in later years. His public-school discipline included a partial course in the school near Hamilton, and after attaining to his legal majority he managed the home farm for his widowed mother until he came over into the United States, as will be more definitely noted in a later paragraph.

Mr. Robertson is a son of John and Ann (Brown) Robertson, the former of whom was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, and the latter was born in Canada, of Scotch parentage, she having been a daughter of William and Jessie (McLockie) Brown. John Robertson came to Canada as a youth of eighteen years, and there completed his education. He visited British Columbia long before that great region was traversed by any railroad, and finally he engaged in farm enterprise near Hamilton, Ontario, where he continued to reside until his death in 1886, when he was fifty-three years of age. His widow was a resident of Hamilton at the time of her death, in 1909, when sixty-five years of age. Of the six children all but one are living: Mrs. Jessie Mitchell resides in Alberta, Canada; Dr. William is a leading physician and surgeon at Empress, that province; John B., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Dr. H. A. is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Hamilton, Ontario; Peter L. is identified with manufacturing industry in Ontario, Canada, and Manchester, England; and the deceased daughter was the wife of H. E. Emerson, with whom the subject of this sketch became associated in Colorado, as later data will reveal.

John B. Robertson was twenty-eight years of age when he came to the West and became associated with his brother-in-law, H. E. Emerson, in live-stock enterprise in Colorado. The following year, 1903, in the employ of T. D. Burns, of Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, he had charge of the driving of a band of 8,000 sheep into Kansas and Nebraska. He continued in charge of the sheep which he took into Nebraska until they had been fattened and sold, and in the following year he established headquarters in Denver, Colorado, where he continued operations as a speculator in sheep and cattle until 1908, since which year he has maintained his headquarters at Albuquerque. Since the year 1904 Mr. Robertson has been prominently concerned in the marketing of New Mexico sheep and cattle, which he has shipped to the Chicago market and other points. He has likewise purchased sheep in Colorado and Wyoming and shipped the same in small bunches to Iowa and Illinois farmers. He has thus been much of

a leader in the sheep industry of the West and Southwest. He continued to give his undivided attention to the live-stock business until 1920, and then, owing to its great subsidence, as a result of depressed values during that period, he accepted the position of secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Board of New Mexico, which plays an important part in subduing sheep scab and other diseases wont to afflict the sheep in the state. He gave effective service in this office. For many years he was a principal in the firm of Robertson & Farr Brothers, this alliance having been dissolved in 1921. Mr. Robertson became a naturalized citizen of the United States after establishing his residence in Albuquerque, and here he cast his first presidential ballot in 1912, for President Taft. He was registered under the final draft in the World war period, and while he was not called into active military service he found ample avenues for patriotic home service. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on Christmas day of the year 1915, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Robertson and Miss Carolyn Clark, a daughter of Thomas H. and Emily (Heyn) Clark. Both parents are deceased. Mr. Clark was engaged in the mercantile business in Seymour, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have three children, Genevieve Ann, John Clark and Mary Carolyn.

GEORGE K. ANGLE, M. A., M. D. A physician and surgeon who has been continuously in the work of his profession for nearly a third of a century, Doctor George K. Angle came to New Mexico in 1907, and since 1917 has had his office and home at Albuquerque. He is a specialist on the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Doctor Angle comes of an old American family. His great-grandfather, John Angle, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The New Jersey archives contain the records of his service and command. He married a Miss Bellis. Their son, Jacob J. Angle, also a native of Sussex County, New Jersey, devoted his life to business. Several generations of the Angle family were tanners and leather merchants. Jacob J. Angle also married a Miss Bellis, and among their children were: John, Samuel and Charles. The second wife of Jacob J. Angle was Mary Carkhoff, who became the mother of Jay and Charlotte, the latter of whom married Charles J. Quig, of Philadelphia.

J. J. Angle, father of Doctor Angle of Albuquerque, was born at Hainesburg, New Jersey, and became a tanner. He was also a surveyor, and a man of thorough scholarship and literary taste. He was a personal friend of Jay Gould, the railroad builder and financier. J. J. Angle was superintendent of Gould's tannery at Gouldsboro Pennsylvania, for several years. When he left there he returned to his old home in New Jersey and was active head of a tannery at Hainesburg. He was independent in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church. J. J. Angle died when about seventy years of age, surviving his wife a short time. They are buried at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

The wife of Jay J. Angle was Elizabeth Fulmer Keyser. She was born at Oxford, New Jersey, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Keyser. George Keyser was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and was a tanner and a man of wealth. For many years his home was at Oxford, New Jersey, where his

tanning business was carried on. He is buried there. His father was Michael Keyser, also a tanner of Bucks County, who moved into Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Michael Keyser married Catherine Fulmer, daughter of John Fulmer, a man of wealth and large landed possessions. The Fulmers were of German, while the Keyzers were of Holland-Dutch ancestry. The children of Jay J. Angle and wife were: Mary, who died at Easton, Pennsylvania, wife of Seldon J. Coffin; Elizabeth, who married Judge Cyrus Hoffa, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; Emma Frances, who became the second wife of Seldon J. Coffin, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Edith, deceased wife of Thomas McK. Armstrong, of Philadelphia; George Keyser; and Jay Warren, a banker at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

George Keyser Angle, of Albuquerque, was born at Hainesburg, New Jersey, in 1865. His early education was acquired in public schools, but after the age of twelve he was a student in private schools. He is an alumnus of Lafayette College of Easton, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1885. For one year he taught Latin and Greek in Glenwood Institute at Matawan New Jersey, and later spent some time in the West, in Texas and Colorado. On returning East, he attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, was graduated M. D. in 1891, and for sixteen years had a busy practice as a physician and surgeon at Richmond, Indiana.

Coming to New Mexico in 1907, Doctor Angle established his home at Silver City, where he soon became a leader in his profession. He held the office of county physician, became a member of the State Medical Society, and while there was elected president of the State Medical Association. He was also president of the Southwest Railroad Surgeons Association, and as a delegate from New Mexico served on the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association.

Early in 1917 he moved to Albuquerque, where his professional practice is limited to the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the Council of National Defense, medical section for New Mexico. In 1917 he was commissioned a captain in the Army Medical Corps, and in May, 1918, was called to active duty at Des Moines, Iowa, in the Army General Hospital No. 26. Just before Christmas of 1918 he was transferred to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he helped combat the epidemic of influenza. On receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Albuquerque.

Doctor Angle's ancestors were slaveholders in the early half of the last century. He was reared in a democratic atmosphere, and has acted with that party in national affairs. He served as an alternate at the Baltimore Democratic Convention which nominated President Wilson in 1912, and has been one of the ardent supporters of President Wilson's policy both while president and since, and is convinced that the League of Nations is one of the corner stones in the salvation of the world. He was also a delegate to the New Mexico State Convention in 1912.

At Richmond, Indiana, in 1896 he married Miss Helen Goldthorpe Williams, who was born and reared in that city. Her father, C. Robinson Williams, was of Virginia ancestry, and for many years was in business at Richmond, Indiana. He married Mary Goldthorpe, of English ancestry. Mrs. Angle is a graduate

of Madame Grey's School of Elocution and Expression, and for a time was on the stage and subsequently became a teacher of expression and elocution. She has been heard in a number of public recitals. Doctor and Mrs. Angle had three children, the oldest, Elizabeth, dying in childhood. Katherine Goldthorpe is a graduate with the A. B. degree from the University of New Mexico, and is now a teacher in the high school at Albuquerque. The son, Richard Williams, is a senior in the University of Arizona, taking a course in civil engineering.

SATURNINO BACA has devoted nearly all his active years to the cause of education in New Mexico. He has done work in the rural district, and is now in his fourth term as county superintendent of schools for Valencia County.

He represents a family that has been in New Mexico since this was a province or colony of ancient Spain, then of the Republic of Mexico, and through all the years under the flag of the stars and stripes. Mr. Baca was born at Belen, November 29, 1869, and the house in which he was born is still standing and it was also the birthplace of his father, Nicholas Baca, and his grandfather, J. Patricio Baca. The great-grandfather was Juan Jose Baca, who was born in Castile, Spain, of pure Spanish stock. He was brought to America as a child, the family at that time locating in what is now New Mexico. J. Patricio Baca, grandfather of Saturnino, was a stock man and farmer. His brothers and sisters were Juan Cruz, Vicente, Josefa, who married a member of the Chavez family, and Bartola, who married Castile.

Nicholas Baca, father of the county superintendent of schools, was born in 1832 and continued the business of his father, that of farmer and stock raiser. He served as a private soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, fighting at the battle of Val Verde, one of the two engagements fought on New Mexico soil. He was never active in politics beyond voting for the man best qualified for office, and in religion was a Catholic. He died in 1918 and his wife in 1900. Her maiden name was Silveria Gutierrez, daughter of Gregorio Gutierrez, and she was a native of Valencia County. The family reared the following children: Saturnino; Flacida, wife of Bernardino Baca; Pedro J., a machinist who died at El Paso; Euplio, in the Santa Fe shops at Belen; Lugarda, who married A. B. Baca, of Albuquerque; Nepomucena, wife of Fred Baca, of Belen; and Emma, who married Louis Zamora, of Belen.

Saturnino Baca acquired his first educational advantages in the public schools at Belen, and then attended a private school conducted by B. M. Baca, and finally was a student in the Sisters School at Belen. At the age of twenty-two he became a teacher, his first school being in Belen. Every winter for fifteen years he taught in rural schools of the county, and during the rest of the season handled carpenter's tools. Locally he is known as a man possessing a genius in the planning and erection of buildings. After his last term of teaching a district school he engaged in newspaper work at Belen, where he established the *Hispano Americano*, and was its editor and publisher for three years. When he became an active candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools he won the nomination on the republican ticket, and was chosen by the normal vote of his party. He was first elected

in 1911, and was, therefore, the first county superintendent under statehood for Valencia County. He served two terms, seven years, and then for two years was in private life. Since then he has been twice re-elected. As county school superintendent some of the outstanding features of his administration include the erection of a number of model school houses in the county, including the Valencia County High School, which was completed in 1915. He drew the rough plans for this splendid structure. The school buildings in Valencia County outside the county high school are twenty-eight in number. All the eighth grade graduates of the county outside of Belen have completed their course under the Baca administration. For four years he supervised the work of the County High School. While required by law to make at least one visit to each school during the school year, Mr. Baca has not satisfied himself with the law, and instead has made several visits and in fact keeps in close touch at all times with the schools under his supervision. As a superintendent he is a member of the Superintendents Association of New Mexico and of the New Mexico State Teachers Association, also the County Association. For several years while teaching he was a trustee of the Belen public schools. He is a member of the Spanish-American Alliance and in 1909 was sergeant-at-arms of the Territorial House of Representatives. During the World war as head of the county schools he was the leader in patriotic work among the schools and made many speeches on war subjects.

He married in Socorro County, New Mexico, February 3, 1896, Miss Dora Chavez, daughter of Juan and Pablita (Baca) Chavez. She was born at Springerville, Arizona, in December, 1877, the oldest of four sons and three daughters. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Baca the oldest is Herman G., who for two years was in the United States Navy at the time of the World war, and is a former commander of the department of New Mexico in the American Legion. For three years he was adjutant-general of the state, and is now a salesman for the Buick Automobile Company. The second son, Elfigo W., like his older brother, is a graduate of the Valencia County High School and is publisher of the Belen News. Miss Mary, a graduate of the Valencia High School, is a teacher in the public schools of the county. Eddie A. is a student in the Valencia County High School and Dennis F. is attending high school at Albuquerque. Beulah is a student at Las Vegas, while the three younger children are Ernest, Lena and Gillie.

ADOLPH BECKER, a native of Belen, New Mexico, and member of a prominent pioneer family, has been identified with the mercantile business in the territory and state since early manhood, and is now proprietor of the general merchandise house known as the Golden Eagle Mercantile Company at Belen in Valencia County.

Mr. Becker was born at Belen, September 22, 1881. He is a son of Fred A. Becker, whose career as a New Mexico citizen is sketched elsewhere and who settled at Belen, New Mexico, in 1878. He was the first station agent of the Santa Fe Railway Company, and was in that service fourteen years, and subsequently has had a variety of interests and enterprises in the city.

Adolph Becker, oldest of seven children, was educated in public and private schools at Belen, and at the age of seventeen went to

work for his uncle, Gus Becker, at Springerville, Arizona. He had four years of experience and training in that locality, and then, returning to New Mexico, located in Lincoln County, where he managed the store for the El Paso and Northwestern Railway Company. On his return to Belen he entered the employ of his uncle, John Becker, with whom he spent thirteen years as a clerk.

After leaving his uncle's business he engaged in business for himself, and on April 1, 1919, bought the Belen branch store from Siegfried Kahn of Albuquerque. With H. Enderstein as partner he formed the firm of Becker and Enderstein, and on August 1, 1923, became sole proprietor, continuing the business as the Golden Eagle Mercantile Company. Mr. Becker comes of a family of merchants and business men, and has employed his talents and time and energies to exceedingly good results. He has been satisfied with the service he could render as a merchant, and while always maintaining a public spirited attitude for community affairs has never sought an office. He is a republican voter and a member of the Lutheran Church.

On March 23, 1904, he married at Capitan, New Mexico, Miss Belle Bowen, who was born at San Angelo, Texas, daughter of Virgil M. and Victoria (Williamson) Bowen. Her father is a prominent stock raiser of Tom Green County, Texas. Mrs. Becker is one of twelve children, all of whom are living. She has a sister in New Mexico, at Roswell, Mrs. Fannie Jennings. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Becker are Gertrude, Joseph, Claribel and V. A.

ALLEN E. BRUCE is manager of the New Mexico-Southwest Texas Agency of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, and has practically grown up in the New Mexico office of this great corporation. He is one of the live and active younger business men of Albuquerque.

Mr. Bruce was born in Kentucky, April 20, 1805, son of Thomas W. and Edda (Bush) Bruce. His mother was a daughter of Allen N. and Mary (Potts) Bush. Allen N. Bush spent his life as a lumberman in the timber regions of Kentucky, and died at Winchester, that state. Mr. Bruce's paternal grandparents were Eli and Elizabeth (Duckworth) Bruce, also Kentuckians. His grandfather was a farmer, and was a Southern sympathizer during the Civil war.

Thomas W. Bruce, whose home is in Albuquerque, was born in January, 1856, was reared on a farm and acquired a common school education. For two years his home was in Wayne County, Indiana, and he then started for New Mexico, traveling by railroad as far as Hereford, Texas. Thomas W. Bruce and his sons left there in a covered wagon on a preliminary trip and selected Roswell for a location. Thomas W. Bruce is now living retired at Albuquerque, though he gives some attention to the buying and selling of real estate. His children are: Allen Eli; Anna, wife of A. M. Dykstra, of Albuquerque; Richard C., with his brother Allen in the insurance business, and Robert L., attending public school.

Allen E. Bruce was fourteen years old when the family came to New Mexico in 1909, and had spent three years on a farm near Richmond, Indiana. While there he attended public schools, and at Roswell, New Mexico, he continued his high school education.



A. G. Kline

After finishing high school he returned to Kentucky and entered the State University, but before completing the course decided to enter the University of New Mexico. It was then in the fall of 1914 the family removed to Albuquerque, and Allen Bruce graduated with Bachelor of Arts degree at the university. While in the high school at Roswell he worked as an employe on the Rosewell Daily Record. At Albuquerque he became janitor for the office of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in September, 1914. Subsequently he was promoted and has held every position in the local headquarters. On January 1, 1922, he was made manager of the company. The business has grown in an important degree during the last two of three years, and the company's business in force in his agency in June 30, 1923, amounted to over ten million dollars. The founder of the business in New Mexico is Mr. Frank B. Schwentker, and on a division of the territory Mr. Schwentker took the Arizona section, leaving Mr. Bruce in charge of New Mexico. Through the agency of Mr. Schwentker and Mr. Bruce practically \$800,000 of money from the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company has been loaned on first mortgages within New Mexico.

Mr. Bruce is a member of the Albuquerque Country Club, president of the Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Lions Club, is a past president and an active member of the New Mexico Life Underwriters Association, and is a past president of the Alumni Association of the University of New Mexico. He is a Mason and an Elk, and is a charter member of the New Mexico Chapter of Sigma Chi and past president of the Sigma Chi Alumni Association.

At West Point, Mississippi, July 15, 1922, Mr. Bruce married Miss Annie Lee Duncan. Her mother was Mrs. Mary Lee (Smith) Duncan. Mrs. Bruce has two brothers and two sisters: Dr. Perry E., a physician and surgeon, and Julian Duncan, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Mrs. Lucie DeGaris, and Mrs. Georgia Gresham, of Indianola, Mississippi. Mrs. Bruce is one of the best educated women in New Mexico. She was born at West Point, Mississippi, graduated with her Bachelor's degree at the University of Mississippi, did graduate work in the University of New Mexico, and received a Master's degree in the University of Wisconsin. For one year she taught in Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have one daughter, Mary Duncan Bruce, born September 9, 1923.

WILLIAM F. ELLERMEYER. Concerning the inception and development of the substantial and important mercantile enterprise with which Mr. Ellermeyer is identified, as junior member of the firm of Feil & Ellermeyer of Belen, Valencia County, more definite record is given in the personal sketch of Paul J. Feil, senior member of the present firm, and in that of Fred Scholle, the pioneer founder of the business, so that a repetition of the information is not required in the present review.

Mr. Ellermeyer was born in Hassbergen, Hanover, Germany, January 3, 1891, and is a son of Henry and Sophie (Nordhoff) Ellermeyer, who passed their entire lives in that section of Hanover, where the father was a substantial farmer. He was fifty-nine years of age at the time of his death, November 10, 1909,

and his widow passed away in April, 1912. Both of the parents were earnest communicants of the Lutheran Church. Of the children the eldest is Hermann, a resident of Berlin-Zehlendorf, Germany; Henry still resides in the old home district of Hassbergen; Rudolph resides at Stolp, Pommern, Germany; Ernest is a resident of Bremen; Fritz resides in Hanover; Miss Marie is a resident of Uenzen, district of Bremen, she having been the second in order of birth of the children; John resides in Hassbergen; William Frederick is the immediate subject of this sketch and is the only representative of the immediate family in the United States; and Augusta is the wife of John Barkhause, of Boetenberg, Hanover.

In the schools of his native place William F. Ellermeyer continued his studies until he was fifteen years old, and thereafter he served a virtual apprenticeship in the mercantile establishment of I. H. Leydecker, at Eystrup, Hanover. He was nineteen years old when, at Bremer Haven, he embarked on the steamship "Frankfurt" and set forth for the United States, in the early summer of 1910. He disembarked in the port of Galveston, Texas, and thence came forthwith to Belen, New Mexico, where he arrived in June, 1910. He passed the first three years as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of the John Becker Company, and then entered into partnership with Paul J. Feil and engaged, in 1913, in the general mercantile business at Jarales, Valencia County. The firm of Feil & Ellermeyer there continued business until 1919, when the two partners purchased the well established mercantile business of Fred Scholle at Belen, where they having since continued successful activities as leading merchants of this thriving little city. Mr. Ellermeyer takes loyal interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home community, and is one of the progressive business men of Valencia County. He and his wife were reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, but at Belen they attend and support the Federated Church, an interdenominational community church.

In February, 1920, Mr. Ellermeyer married Miss Louise Feil, a sister of his partner, Paul J. Feil, and the two children of this union are William and Walter.

FRED SCHOLLE, a sterling and influential citizen of Belen, Valencia County, is a territorial pioneer of New Mexico and has been closely and prominently identified with civic and material development and progress in the fine little city in which he maintains his home and in which he became a pioneer merchant. He has been concerned also in industrial progress in this section of the state, and is today one of the substantial and highly esteemed citizens of Valencia County. He has been a resident of New Mexico since 1877, and his character, his standing and his worthy achievement all mark him as specially entitled to representation in this history of the state.

Mr. Scholle was born at Lammersbrink, Hanover, Germany, December 5, 1851, and in addition to the discipline which he received in the village schools of his native place he also attended there a select school in which he studied languages and other higher branches. After leaving school he served a three years' apprenticeship in connection with mercantile business, and after this experience, at the age of twenty years, he severed the ties that bound

him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States. In June, 1872, he sailed from the port of Bremen, Germany, on the steamship "Deutschland," and in due time he landed at famous Old Castle Garden, in the port of New York City. He forthwith continued his journey westward to St. Charles, Missouri, where he joined his maternal uncle, Cark Huning. There his first employment was in a photographic gallery, and in this connection he found opportunity to gain a working knowledge of the English language. He was thus engaged about three months, and thereafter he was employed about six months in the dry-goods store of Huning & Company of St. Charles, the members of this firm likewise being his kinsmen. He then went to the City of St. Louis and found employment in a mercantile establishment. During the greater part of his stay in that city he was employed in the wholesale dry-goods house of Dodd, Brown & Company. In 1877 Mr. Scholle left St. Louis and made his way by railroad as far as Kit Carson, Kansas, where he joined an overland freighting outfit of teams and wagons about to start for Albuquerque, New Mexico, he having acted as driver of one of the wagon-teams to pay for his passage to that city, which was then a mere frontier village. It was on this journey that Mr. Scholle gained his first experience with Indians, a band of the Indians rushing up to the freight outfit in the middle of the night and making their presence known by shouts and yells of disconcerting order, their intention having been to steal mules, but they having been thwarted in this respect. On the occasion of another Indian scare on the journey Mr. Scholle left his team of mules and ran back to the camp to avoid being captured. His mules refused to go forward when the Indians appeared and menaced the wagon train on this occasion, and as they became unmanageable he found it expedient to make speeding departure on foot.

From Albuquerque Mr. Scholle continued his overland journey to Belen, where he established a modest general store, his uncle, Franz Huning, having been the silent partner in the business the first five years, and the old building in which the first store of the firm was opened is still standing, though fallen greatly into decay. The building next occupied was eventually destroyed by fire, and the building which Mr. Scholle then erected for his store is still standing. In this building he continued his successful general merchandise business, with a minor wholesale department, until 1918, when he retired and was succeeded by the present firm of Feil & Ellermeyer, and for the accommodation of this firm and to provide a residence for himself he erected in 1900 the present two-story brick building, with a frontage of ninety feet and a depth of 115 feet.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century Mr. Scholle became actively identified also with the live-stock business, in the raising of cattle, horses and sheep, and he continued in this line of industrial enterprise twenty-five years. This interest has now been supplanted by his association with general farm enterprise, fruit growing, etc., in line with the trend of progress in this section of the state, but he still is interested in the raising of horses on a small scale. Mr. Scholle is also concerned in real estate operations and development, is the owner of several residence properties at Belen and also valuable realty of similar order in the City of Albu-

querque. He is the holder of stocks and bonds of assured value, and gives more or less attention also to the extending of financial loans on approved securities. When Mr. Scholle started his business career at Belen his financial resources were represented in the sum of \$2,000, and from this nucleus he has built up a modest fortune through his honorable and well ordered business activities in this part of the Rio Grande Valley. His uncle and original partner, Franz Huning, settled in this valley as a pioneer of 1861, he having come to the United States from Hanover, Germany, and having become one of the influential business men of the pioneer days in New Mexico Territory.

Mr. Scholle gives unqualified allegiance to the republican party in connection with national affairs, but he maintains an independent attitude in local politics. He has had no desire for public office, but has stood forth at all times as a loyal, appreciative and public-spirited citizen. He remains a bachelor, but he has never failed in civic or personal stewardship. With his financial resources he has been able to give and found satisfaction in giving timely and effective aid to kinsfolk in his native land, and he retains a normal affection for the Fatherland, though his loyalty to the land of his adoption is insistent and uncompromising. While he was not able to represent his adopted land in military service in the World war, he was liberal in his support of patriotic measures, and made substantial investments in government war bonds. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, in which he continues an active communicant.

Mr. Scholle is a son of Henry and Dorothea (Huning) Scholle, both of whom passed their entire lives in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, the father having been a farmer by vocation and both of the parents having passed the closing years of their lives at Lammersbrink, the birthplace of the subject of this sketch, who was the second in a family of three children. His sister, Augusta, married Ernest Huning and resides at Dielingdorf, Hanover, Germany, and his brother, William, youngest of the three, became a prominent figure in educational circles in Hanover and was a teacher of languages at Aberdeen, Scotland, at the time of his death.

JOHN BECKER, of Belen, Valencia County, is a substantial citizen and business man who has played a worthy part in civic and business advancement in the Rio Grande Valley, and his loyalty to and appreciation of New Mexico are based on a residence of more than half a century within its borders. When it is stated that he here established his home in the year 1871 it becomes evident that he is entitled to a full measure of pioneer prestige.

Mr. Becker was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on the 28th of May, 1850, the family home having been at Assel, on the west bank of the beautiful river Elbe, where the father held a government position. John Becker, Sr., father of the subject of this review, was born in the city of Stade, Hanover, and passed his entire life in his native land, but his wife, whose maiden name was Lucy Kroehnke, eventually came to the United States.

He whose name initiates this sketch was the second in order of birth in a family of seven children, and he not only gained in his native kingdom his early educational discipline but also his initial

experience in the mercantile business. He served first as an apprentice and later as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and he was largely influenced in leaving Hanover by the armed connection of this kingdom with the more powerful kingdoms of Prussia, and placed under the Prussian domination, notwithstanding that the citizens deplored this dispensation.

At Bremen Mr. Becker embarked on the steamship "Frankfurt," and from this vessel he disembarked in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he earned his first money in the land of his adoption as employe in a restaurant. He had not steady employment during an initial period of about two years, for he made his way northward working in the harvest fields at different places and finally arrived at Winona, Minnesota. At Winona Mr. Becker aided in loading hides and wheat on to Mississippi River steamboats, and he found employment also in harvesting grain in that section of Minnesota, binding into bundles wheat cut by the old style self-rake reapers. It was not necessary for him to assume these arduous tasks, as he could have had financial aid from well-to-do relatives living in different parts of the United States, but his independence and self-reliance were such that he preferred to depend upon his own resources. He finally made his way into Illinois, and visited the home of his uncle, a clergyman, who informed him that his cousin, E. D. Franz, in the mercantile business at Los Lunas, New Mexico, had been trying to locate him, wanting him to work for him. Mr. Becker decided to make his way to the Territory of New Mexico. He proceeded by the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Kansas City, thence continued his journey by the old Kansas Pacific Railroad to Kit Carson, from which place he traveled with a freighting caravan for 600 miles across the plains to his destination at Los Lunas, New Mexico, where he arrived in August, 1871. For two years he here clerked in the general store of L. & H. Huning, successors of his cousin, E. D. Kranz, who established his residence in St. Louis, Missouri, where he became one of the founders of the great industry of manufacturing the Burroughs Adding Machine, and where he passed the remainder of his life.

In 1873 Mr. Becker's employers, the Huning Brothers, assigned him to the charge of their branch store at Belen as partner and manager under the firm name of L. & H. Huning & Becker, and he here continued the management of this establishment until 1877, when he initiated independent operations on a small scale as a merchant. His independent business as a merchant at Belen was initiated in an adobe building. In this modest establishment Mr. Becker laid the foundation for the substantial success that he has since achieved in the field of mercantile enterprise. In 1885 he erected a second building for the accommodation of his business, and this he utilized until 1898, when he erected a brick store building of two stories, and thus greatly amplified his quarters. In 1917 he erected his present modern department-store building, of brick construction, two stories and basement, and with dimensions 125 front by 120 feet depth. Until recent years the business of Mr. Becker's well ordered establishment was entirely retail, but with the development and growth of this section of the state there came a demand upon the business in supplying the retail trade through the medium of jobbing functions, which have become a large and important part of the business.

After severing his partnership with the Hunings Mr. Becker continued operations in an individual way until 1902, when he incorporated his business, under the title of the John Becker Company. Of this vital and progressive company he is the president, Paul B. Dalies is vice president, and John Becker, Jr., is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Becker has shown his initiative, energy and business judgment by other contributions to the industrial and commercial activities of Belen. He here erected the first grist mill, in 1884, and the mill has since been several times enlarged, the while its equipment is of the best modern type. This mill, still controlled by Mr. Becker, has an output capacity of 100 barrels of flour a day, and in the World war period its products were shipped to various parts of New Mexico and also into other states of the Southwest. In 1902 Mr. Becker became one of the founders of the first banking institution at Belen, the First National Bank, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. This substantial institution now bases its operations on a capital stock of \$50,000, and it has a surplus of \$25,000. Mr. Becker is president of the bank, L. C. Becker is cashier; and John Becker, Jr., Paul B. Dalies and P. P. Simmons are vice-presidents. The directorate comprises the president, the vice presidents and cashier. Upon incorporating the John Becker Company Mr. Becker made his older employes financially interested in the business, and the organization is one of splendid harmony and efficiency. When the Belen cut-off of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was under construction, Mr. Becker donated to the railroad company the sum of \$8,400 in order to have the line built directly into Belen, instead of to the point further south, as called for in the survey.

Mr. Becker was the first postmaster of Belen, an office to which he was appointed in 1873 and of which he continued the incumbent consecutively until 1913, a total term of forty years. His original appointment was made under the administration of President Grant, and his republican allegiance led to his being retired from the office under the administration of President Wilson. Mr. Becker was one of the organizers of the Becker-MacTavish Company of Magdalena, Soccora County, and served many years as its president.

Because of his large property interests and business connections in his community Mr. Becker has carried the major part of responsibility in the providing of educational facilities, and he has been liberal and loyal in supporting the local Lutheran Church, he having been reared in the faith of this church. He has had no desire for political preferment, and was absent in Europe when he was elected a delegate to the New Mexico State constitutional convention of 1910. He did service as a member of this convention, in which he was assigned to the judiciary committee and other important committees. This convention framed the present admirable constitution of New Mexico and was in session only forty-seven days, in which respect it established a record for expedition of work.

November 2, 1877, recorded the marriage of Mr. Becker and Miss Anna Vielstich, of Lesum, near Bremen, Germany, she being a daughter of Lucder Vielstich and having come to the United

States in the '70s, her acquaintance with Mr. Becker having been formed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and their marriage having later been solemnized at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mrs. Becker was seventy-two years of age at the time of her death, December 4, 1922, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. She was an earnest communicant of the Lutheran Church, was instant in works of charity and benevolence, and her home was the center of her interests and happiness.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Becker: John, Jr., is closely associated with his father's business activities, as noted in a previous paragraph of this review. He married Miss Stella Schmidt, and they have one son, John Becker III. Louis C., who is cashier of the First National Bank of Belen, married Miss Laura Zinth. Anita is the wife of Arthur Bradley, of Fairbury, Nebraska, and they have two children, Mariana and Gustave. Bernard C., youngest of the children, was in active military service in the World war period, as a member of the Eighteenth Battalion of Infantry in the replacement camp at Camp Lee, Virginia, where he gained commission as second lieutenant and where he continued in service until he received his honorable discharge, after the close of the war. He married Miss Cornelia Bludworth, and they have three children: Marjorie Elizabeth, Anna Lucile and Wallace Bernard.

PAUL J. FEIL has been a resident of New Mexico since May, 1910, and has made for himself secure vantage ground as one of the progressive business men of the younger generation in the vital little city of Belen, Valencia County, where he is senior member of the firm of Feil & Ellermeyer, which conducts one of the leading general merchandise establishments of this county.

Mr. Feil was born in the village of Buxtehude, Hanover, Germany, March 20, 1886, he being the second in order of birth of the five children of Adolph and Henrietta (Schindeler) Feil, both of whom were born in that same district of the Kingdom of Hanover, the father having become a prosperous merchant in the village of Buxtehude.

The excellent schools of his native village afforded Paul J. Feil his youthful education, and in a mercantile establishment at Freiburg, on the beautiful River Elbe, he served an effective apprenticeship of four years. Thereafter he was employed some time as a clerk, and he then served the prescribed two years in the German Army, as a member of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Infantry Regiment, with which he was stationed at Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, on the border of Denmark. After his discharge from military service he was for two years employed as clerk in a mercantile establishment in his native town, and he then severed the home ties and, on the steamship "Hanover", from Bremen sailed for the United States. He disembarked in the port of Galveston, Texas, and then came direct to Belen, New Mexico, where he arrived in May, 1910. John Becker, the honored pioneer merchant of Belen and the subject of specific mention on other pages of this work, likewise was born and reared in Hanover, Germany, and there Mr. Feil had formed his acquaintance, this having led to his making Belen his destination upon coming to the United States.

He was employed the first two years in the general merchandise store of Mr. Becker, and he then engaged independently in the same line of enterprise at Jarales, Valencia County, where he remained six years and built up a substantial and prosperous business. There he had formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William F. Ellermeyer, and in 1919 the firm of Feil & Ellermeyer purchased the large and pioneer mercantile business of Fred Scholle, of Belen. The firm has since successfully continued this large and well established mercantile business, with a modern and well equipped establishment that draws its trade from the wide territory normally tributary to Belen as a distributing center. Mr. Feil is a loyal and progressive citizen, is a director of the Belen Electric Light Company, and is a republican in politics, he having received his American citizenship in 1916, at Los Lunas, and in the autumn of that year having cast his first presidential vote, for Hon. Charles E. Hughes, the present secretary of state of the United States. In the World war period Mr. Feil was registered for military duty, but was not called into active service, he having, however, acted in an advisory capacity in connection with the selective draft service at Jarales, where he then maintained his residence. He and his wife are actively affiliated with the Federated Community Church at Belen, both having been reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church.

In the city of Berlin, Germany, on the 10th of July, 1921, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Feil and Miss Erna Schultze, who was there born on the 3d of April, 1898, and whose educational discipline there included the curriculum of the lyceum school. She is a daughter of Regierungsrat Gustav Schultze, and is the only representative of the family in the United States. Mr. Feil has one sister residing at Belen, New Mexico, and his brother Henry P. died in this state and is buried at Belen. Mr. and Mrs. Feil have a fine little son, Paul Arnold.

J. C. BALDRIDGE, now retired and living in California, established one of the first retail lumber yards in the new town of Albuquerque, about the time business was concentrated along the Santa Fe Railway in preference to the old Spanish town. For over forty years the name Baldrige has been an important factor in the life and affairs of Albuquerque. The active successor of J. C. Baldrige in the lumber business at Albuquerque is his son Kenneth J.

J. C. Baldrige was born in Iowa, in May, 1848, son of John Baldrige, who spent his life as a farmer. John Baldrige followed his son to Albuquerque, and died here in 1900, at the age of eighty-seven. He was the father of eight sons and one daughter, and of the four sons now living J. C. is the oldest. J. C. Baldrige had limited opportunities for an education, and when twenty-one years of age left the old home and for a time sold lightning rods and then took up railroading in Kansas. He became a conductor on one of the lines of the Santa Fe, and for three years was in the service, running as far west as Dodge City. He left the railroad to become yardman with the Chicago Lumber and Coal Com-

pany in Chicago, and in that way acquired thorough familiarity with the lumber industry.

In 1881 he came to New Mexico, and in establishing a yard in Albuquerque he supplied the greatest part of the lumber sold by the operation of saw mills in the Manzano Mountains. His lumber product was hauled from the mills by ox teams. The machinery for the mills was also hauled out of Albuquerque, the mills being in the same mountain range but some twenty miles apart. Eventually other lumber mills were established near railway lines, and the freighting became a prohibitive expense and the isolated mills were abandoned. After that J. C. Baldrige confined his attention to selling lumber at retail. He also established a yard in Socorro, at a time when it was thought that Socorro had a greater destiny in prospect than Albuquerque. After operating this yard for a time he sold it to Joseph Smith. J. C. Baldrige for thirty-two years was an active figure in Albuquerque business life, and when he retired he removed to an attractive home in Hollywood, California.

In Albuquerque he was one of the men counted on to help worthy movements, and whatever contained a promise or even a suggestion for the public welfare was sure to enlist his support. He was one of the founders of the Commercial Club, now the Chamber of Commerce. He was also one of the chief movers in presenting the Santa Fe Railway Company with land upon which its shops were built. J. C. Baldrige and M. P. Stamm organized what is now the Terrace Addition and also the Atrisco Land Company, an organization that bought up tracts of land near Albuquerque, partially draining them and dividing them into small farms. One of the founders of the old Bank of Commerce, J. C. Baldrige was a director of that institution, and in a public way, though never in politics for the sake of office, he served as mayor of the city and once was county treasurer of Bernalillo County. He is a republican in principle. At Albuquerque he was made a member of the Elks Lodge and was active in the Congregational Church.

At Manmouth, Illinois, J. C. Baldrige married Miss Clara Kinley, who died at Pasadena, California, in 1901. The children of this marriage were: Elizabeth, wife of Roy A. Stamm, of Albuquerque; Kenneth J., and Alma G., wife of W. P. Harley, of Dulce, New Mexico. After the death of his first wife Mr. Baldrige married at Albuquerque Mrs. Adelaide C. Shupe, whose maiden name was Adelaide Caruthers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She has a daughter, LaCharles, wife of Adrian Wills, of Los Angeles.

Kenneth J. Baldrige as soon as he completed his education engaged in the lumber business with his father, and as soon as his experience gave him the proper qualifications he took the active management of the yard and has directed the business successfully since 1915. Kenneth J. Baldrige was born at Albuquerque, at the home of his parents at 610 South Broadway, on April 7, 1891. He was educated in the local schools and in the Kemper Military School at Boonville, Missouri, remaining there until illness compelled him to leave in his senior year.

Mr. Baldrige has served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and was exalted ruler of the Lodge of Elks when the new Elks Building was erected. He is deeply interested in the Game Protective Association, is former vice president of the Y. M. C. A.,

is president of the Rotary Club, which he has represented in district conferences and at the International Convention at St. Louis. He is a member of the Luthern Church and a republican in national politics.

At Albuquerque, January 24, 1912, Kenneth J. Baldrige married Miss Viola Martha Blueher, who was born in Albuquerque, August 24, 1891, daughter of Herman and Martha (Spinner) Blueher.

One of Albuquerque's honored veterans of the great war is Kenneth J. Baldrige, who in July, 1917, enlisted in the Tenth Engineers and went overseas almost without training. He sailed from Hoboken on the transport *Carpathia*, landing at Glasgow, Scotland, his regiment being the first American forces ever landed on Scotch soil. He went to Southampton, across the channel to La Havre, and his command was immediately put into action building railroads, operating saw mills and performing the other indispensable service of an engineering regiment. He was on active duty until the armistice, and returned from Brest on the North Carolina, landing at New York, and was discharged at Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, Texas, March 5, 1919. He is now a member of the American Legion Post at Albuquerque.

FELIPE ZAMORA, sheriff of Bernalillo County, represents some old and noted families in this section of New Mexico, families running back in the history of this territory, old Mexico and the Spanish regime for a hundred years or more.

He bears the name of his grandfather, Felipe Zamora, who spent his life on the Zamora Ranch near Albuquerque, and died there in 1882, at the age of sixty-five. He married Jetredus Gallegos, and they were the parents of a large family. One of their sons, Regino Zamora, was a Union soldier with a New Mexico regiment in the Civil war.

Ambrosio Zamora, father of the present sheriff, was born and has spent his active life as a farmer and rancher, and for many years has espoused the political faith of the democratic party. Embrosio Zamora married Gerdy Montano, daughter of Antonio Montano, of another old family. Their children were three in number: Felipe; Antonio, who became a rancher and died near Albuquerque; and Ambrosio, Jr., who is on the parental ranch.

Felipe Zamora was born on the farm where he still lives, September 13, 1873, and his childhood environment was that of the open and outdoor life. He attended school in Albuquerque, at first under the Jesuit Fathers and finally under the Sisters of Charity, and when school days were over he took up the occupation for which he had been trained from youth, farming and ranching. That was his vocation to the exclusion of any other business interests until he was chosen sheriff of Bernalillo County.

Mr. Zamora espoused the same political faith as his father, and he cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson in 1912. He has been for many years a committeeman from his own precinct, No. 4, and he and his father for some years were practically the only democrats in that precinct. He became a candidate for the nomination for sheriff at the primaries of 1922, winning against a field of three. In November he was elected by 2,502 majority, defeating a republican in what had for some years been a repub-



Felipe Zamora

lican county. On January 1, 1923, he became sheriff as successor of Antonio Ortiz. His official record has been all that his most ardent admirers and friends predicted.

Sheriff Zamora registered for service during the World war, but was not called to active duty. He was reared a Catholic and is a Woodman of the World. At Gallup, New Mexico, June 17, 1899, he married Miss Lola Knoeb, daughter of Andrew and Frances (Candelaria) Knoeb. She was the only child of her parents. Her mother represented one of the old Spanish families in New Mexico. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, was a Union soldier in the Civil war, and by trade was a carpenter. Mrs. Zamora was born near Albuquerque, but was educated in the vicinity of Gallup and at Needles, Arizona. The children of Sheriff Zamora and his wife are Margaret, Felipe, Jr., Lola, Eva, Lucy, Arthur and Frances. Margaret is the wife of Frank Diaz, of Albuquerque, and they have a daughter, Jessie. Felipe, Jr., is on the home ranch.

EDWIN B. SWOPE, mayor of the City of Albuquerque, and county treasurer of Bernalillo County. Edwin B. Swope is a native New Mexican, and one of the progressive younger element who are contributing a greater industrial progress to the new state than any preceding generation.

He was born at Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 6, 1888. His father, Henry F. Swope, was born at Aetna, Pennsylvania, where his father had been for many years tax collector. Henry F. Swope came to New Mexico in pioneer times, and was superintendent of the Barlow and Santa Fe Stage Coach line before the Santa Fe Railway arrived at Albuquerque. He died at Jamiez Springs, Sandoval County, New Mexico. At Las Vegas, New Mexico, Henry H. Swope married Mrs. Mary (Moore) Hopkins, who was born at Teakalote in Mora County, New Mexico, and died at Albuquerque in May, 1923. Her father, William F. Moore, came to the United States from England, and for a number of years operated a trading post in New Mexico and was a government contractor. Of five children born to them Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Swope reared three: Mrs. Mary C. Sparks, of Socorro, New Mexico; Edwin Burnham, and Fred, who was killed at Raton while in the employ of the Santa Fe Railway Company.

Edwin B. Swope spent the first ten years of his life in the City of Santa Fe, and since then has lived at Albuquerque. He was educated in the public schools, and studied electrical engineering in Union College of St. Louis, Missouri. As an electrical engineer he had a varied experience and training, and at Albuquerque was successively employed by the Bell Telephone Company, the Albuquerque Gas and Electrical Company, the American Lumber Company and the Santa Fe Railway Company. He became general electrician of the local shops of the Santa Fe Railway at Albuquerque, and eventually was chosen the representative of all the electrical workers of the entire Santa Fe System. While working in that capacity he was chosen a member of the City Commission of Albuquerque, and he remained with the railroad, finally taking a leave of absence and when it expired, July 1, 1922, he did not report for duty.

Mr. Swope for the past five years has devoted most of his time

to the important responsibilities of public office. In 1919 he won the nomination for the office of county treasurer in the Democratic County Convention, being really nominated before the convention assembled. He was elected by a majority of over three hundred and fifty in a normally republican county, and succeeded O. A. Matson as treasurer. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1920, and in the fall of 1922 was reelected, this time with a majority of over 1900 votes.

In the period since Mr. Swope was elected a member of the city commission Albuquerque has been rapidly forging to the front as one of the modern progressive municipalities of the Southwest. Mr. Swope was elected chairman of the commission, an office that makes him ex-officio mayor of the city. A brief exhibit of some of the practical accomplishments of his administration are noted as follows: Construction of a new city reservoir at an expense of approximately \$49,000; construction of a sewer disposal plant at a cost of about \$60,000; flush coating nineteen blocks of city paving of streets; construction of approximately eighteen miles of paving; extending the sanitary sewer system at a cost of approximately \$150,000; additional water mains at an expense of more than \$100,000; addition to fire equipment at a cost of about \$20,000; redecorating and painting the city hall at a cost of \$2,500; initiating a park system, purchase of additional ground for parks and improvement of street centers. With all these heavy drains the city had a balance in its general fund on January 1, 1922, of over \$42,000. The bonded city debt amounts to \$650,000, and the indebtedness in 1921 was reduced \$40,000, in 1922, \$20,000, and a similar reduction was to take place in 1923. The city of Albuquerque recently acquired a tract of forty-nine acres for park purposes, and it is now being improved. It bears the name Rio Grande Park, and is situated on the banks of the Rio Grande, being reached by Seventh Street, Coal Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Swope has filled all the chairs of the local camp of the Woodmen of the World and is a representative to the Sovereign Camp. He was registered and was put in class four during the World war.

At Albuquerque in 1908 he married Miss Emma Antone, a native of Albuquerque, and daughter of Leon Antone, of French ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Swope have two sons, Edwin and Fred.

JAMES HENRY COONS, agency manager of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the states of New Mexico and Arizona, had gained success in the practice of law before he turned his attention to the insurance business. In November, 1901, Mr. Coons became a solicitor for the insurance company of which he is now a representative. He was made the company's district manager at El Paso, Texas, later was transferred to Houston, Texas, for a year, and again made El Paso his headquarters. In 1907 he was transferred to Pueblo, Colorado, and assigned to the position of superintendent of the company's agents in southern Colorado and the State of New Mexico. In this connection he traveled extensively through Colorado, New Mexico, and in 1909 he was made agency manager for Arizona, at Phoenix. In January, 1914, New Mexico was added to his field and he established his residence in Albuquerque, where he has since maintained his home and official headquarters.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the oldest American life insurance company, was among the first companies to transact life insurance business in New Mexico. At first the agents were supervised from St. Louis. Later territorial managers were appointed and located at Albuquerque. Among those who have had management of its business in this state are S. H. Newman, W. L. Hathaway, Darby A. Day, E. R. Ferguson and O. C. Watson. W. L. Hathaway is now the company's agency manager in the City of San Francisco. He had as his associates in the New Mexico field his brothers Fred C. and J. Frank, the former of whom is now manager of the company's agency in Los Angeles, and the latter of that in St. Louis. O. C. Watson, who had previously been a representative of the company at Santa Fe, New Mexico, is now agency manager at Denver. Darby A. Day, who succeeded Mr. Hathaway in New Mexico, is now the manager of the company's agency in the City of Chicago, an agency which is conceded to be one of the largest and most successful in the entire domain of life insurance. E. R. Ferguson, who was cashier in New Mexico under the regime of Mr. Day, is now the company's agency manager in the City of Cincinnati. H. J. Emerson, who was formerly associated with the First National Bank of Albuquerque, is now agency manager for the company in the city of Buffalo, New York.

At the end of the year 1923 The Mutual Life's Albuquerque agency showed insurance in force of approximately \$19,000,000. In 1923 the company paid in death claims endowments, dividends, operating expenses, etc., in New Mexico the sum of \$18,966 and a total of \$754,816 in the agency field of New Mexico and Arizona. The company's investment in New Mexico securities, state, county and municipal bonds and railroad securities, together with policy loans now aggregates over five and a half million dollars, and for the two States of New Mexico and Arizona supervised through the Albuquerque agency over nine and a half million dollars.

Mr. Coons has entered loyally into the civic and business activities of his home city and state, is an active member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, of which he has served as director; and as a member of the local Kiwanis Club he assisted in the promotion of the Franciscan Hotel project in Albuquerque. He is affiliated with the Scottish Rite body of the Masonic fraternity, as well as with the Mystic Shrine and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member and past president and executive committee chairman of the New Mexico Life Underwriters Association. He is a member of the Christian Church, and of the Y. M. C. A.

At San Antonio, Texas, November 2, 1910, Mr. Coons married Miss Angela Bodet, who was born at San Diego, Texas, a daughter of George Bodet, then a prosperous merchant who later became cashier of the San Antonio, Texas, agency of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He was born in New Orleans, of French lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Coons became the parents of two children, of whom the elder, Angela Ruth, is living, the younger daughter, Marian Adele, having died at the age of seven years.

James Henry Coons was born at Shelbyville, Missouri, February 8, 1867, and was reared at Palmyra, that state. He is a son of Dr. James Nelson and Anna Maria (Conner) Coons, the latter of whom

still resides at Palmyra, Missouri.. She is a daughter of William and Mary E. (Skinner) Conner. William Conner was born in Kentucky. In his family's honor Connersville, Kentucky, was named. He became a pioneer merchant and farmer in Missouri. His wife, Mary E. Skinner Conner, was from West Virginia. William Edgar, eldest of the children of Doctor and Mrs. Coons, was a representative lawyer in Santa Fe, New Mexico, at the time of his death in 1893. He was instructor in Greek in the University of Missouri in 1887-8; James H., of this sketch, is the third child; his sister, Mary L., having died before his birth; and Miss Lena Elizabeth remains with her widowed mother at Palmyra, Missouri. Doctor Coons was born near Athens, Kentucky, and was twelve years old at the time when the family home was established in Missouri in 1841. His father became a pioneer farmer and tavern-keeper near Palmyra, that state. Doctor Coons's father, Joseph Coons, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. The paternal grandfather of Doctor Coons, Frederick Coons, was born in Germany; came to America in the Colonial days, and was a gallant soldier of the colonial forces in the War of the Revolution, in which he was sergeant of his company. Doctor Coons's mother, Elizabeth (Nelson) Coons, was related to Admiral Nelson and to Daniel Boone. Doctor Coons gained his technical education in medical colleges at Keokuk, Iowa, and St. Louis, Missouri, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Missouri more than half a century, his death having occurred at Palmyra, that state, when he was eighty-six years of age, in 1915.

In 1890 James H. Coons was graduated from the University of Missouri, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with highest honor and delivered the class valedictory. He won the Appleton prize in Latin, the Rollins Junior Scholarship, and was elected editor-in-chief of the student paper of the university, "The Argus." After his graduation he became private tutor in Jefferson City, Missouri, to five of the sons of Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, a position which he retained until the close of the Governor's administration. In his vacation periods he had been a student in the law school of the University of Virginia, and later he continued his studies in the law department of the University of Missouri until he was called home by the death of his only brother in 1893. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1894 and for a year thereafter he served as examiner of schools in connection with the University of Missouri. In his native state he was thereafter engaged in the practice of law in Palmyra and St. Louis until minor physical affliction of his ears and throat led to his being counseled to remove to the Southwest. He was thereafter engaged in professional work for a time at El Paso, Texas, and prior to entering the insurance business he had been connected, as collector, salesman, cashier, etc., with various business concerns of El Paso, in which latter city he was residing at the time of forming his alliance with The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in 1901.

In the World war period Mr. Coons participated in every local campaign for the sale of government war bonds, was an effective four-minute speaker in such patriotic service, and was one of the insurance men in New Mexico appointed to encourage the purchase of war-risk insurance and to assist in its conversion. By

invitation he has made several addresses on insurance topics to the students of the Albuquerque schools, the Las Vegas State Normal School, and the State University of New Mexico.

WILLIAM WALLACE McDONALD, who has been a resident of New Mexico for over thirty years, is one of the last survivors of the Civil war and has served as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New Mexico. Mr. McDonald was in the insurance and real estate business at Albuquerque for many years, retiring recently.

He was born at Elizabeth, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, August 8, 1842. His father, John McDonald, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, a member of the McDonald clan. When one year old he was brought to the United States, and he grew up in North Carolina. As a young man he moved to Tennessee, then to Missouri, and in 1827 settled in the extreme northwestern corner of the State of Illinois, where he became a farmer on Apple River. In Illinois he met and married Harriet Adams, a native of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and daughter of John Adams, a hotel keeper of that Pennsylvania town. Her mother was a Miss Getty, of the same family as John and Thomas Getty, for whom Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, was named. John McDonald served a term in the Illinois Legislature, and was a justice of the peace in his home locality of Elizabeth. He died when his son William W. was only five years of age, and the widowed mother was left with the task of rearing her children. She died in 1876, at the age of seventy-three. The children were: John Elijah, who spent his life in Wisconsin and died in Montfort, that state; Robert Bruce, who for three years was a Union soldier in Company C of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, was a prisoner for eight days at Libby Prison at Richmond, and after the war took up mining and finally lost his life mysteriously while prospecting in Arizona; Mary Elizabeth, who married William Campbell, and died in Jo Daviess County, Illinois; William Wallace; and James, who died unmarried.

William Wallace McDonald had his limited advantages in common schools of Illinois, and soon afterward went to work to earn his living in the lead mines in Northwestern Illinois. He was working in the mines at Elizabeth when the war broke out, and on August 8, 1862, his twentieth birthday, he enlisted at Galena, Illinois, and joined Company I of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry, under Captain John T. Barker and Col. Thomas E. Champion. After being mustered in he crossed the Ohio River at Cincinnati, went to Lexington, Kentucky, then to Harrodsburg, and after some months to Danville, Kentucky. By boat he and his comrades traveled from Louisville to Nashville, Tennessee, thence to Franklin, Tennessee, and to the locality of Murfreesboro. His first engagement was at Franklin with General VanDorn's Cavalry. He fought at Chickamauga from Friday night until Sunday night of September 18-19-20, 1863, being engaged with Longstreet's troops. His regiment suffered a loss of more than 200 men. He was in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and in the Atlanta campaign participated in the battles of Rockyfaced Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and after the fall of Atlanta he was with the troops sent back under General Schofield to Franklin,

Tennessee, joining in the final defeat and extermination of the Confederate troops under General Hood. For some time after the great battles of Franklin and Nashville he remained in that vicinity. The Union commander in these battles was General Thomas, who although a native Virginian, was one of the most brilliant and resourceful of the Union generals. From Nashville Mr. McDonald was sent with other troops to Huntsville, Alabama, and early in the next spring to Eastern Tennessee, and was at Shields Mills when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. He was mustered out at Nashville, and released from the army in June, 1865, arriving home in July. Mr. McDonald contrasts the reception of the old Union soldiers in his home locality to the enthusiasm which greeted the boys who returned from the World war. He and several of his companions were not met at the station, and practically no notice was taken of them while they were endeavoring to change from the military to the civilian life.

For a time after the war Mr. McDonald resumed work in the lead mine. In 1866 he went to Colorado and worked for some months in the mines of Central City and Blackhawk, after which he once more resumed mine work at Elizabeth. After his last work in the mine he bought an interest in a general store and then in a grist mill on Elizabeth River, and had charge of its operations four years. Following a vacation of a few months in California he bought a farm near Elizabeth, Illinois, and remained a practical farm operator in that locality for seven years. After that he became a merchant and was appointed postmaster of Elizabeth. After four years as a hardware merchant he was elected sheriff of Jo Daviess County, and filled that office four years. As sheriff his official headquarters were at Galena, Illinois, and when he retired from office he was a merchant there until 1892, when he sold out and came to New Mexico, locating at Albuquerque.

At the beginning of his career as a citizen of New Mexico Mr. McDonald possessed little or no capital. For a time at Albuquerque he was clerk in a store, and then began soliciting life insurance. From that he took up fire insurance and real estate, and in those two lines he continued until his retirement from business in June, 1923. Mr. McDonald has the satisfaction of having made a record unequalled by the other twenty-five hundred agents of the British America and the Great American Fire Insurance Companies of New York, having put a volume of business on the books with a smaller fire loss than any other agent.

While a resident of his home county in Illinois Mr. McDonald took an active part in educational and other community matters, but at Albuquerque has declined all public responsibility. He cast his first presidential vote in 1868 for General Grant. The Illinois Legislature, controlled by democrats, had refused the Illinois soldiers the privilege of voting for president while in the field in 1864, and this action had much to do with making Mr. McDonald a very pronounced republican. He was commander of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Elizabeth, Illinois, and since coming to New Mexico has been elected commander of G. K. Warren Post No. 5, G. A. R., and has also been commander of the department of New Mexico. He has attended a number of national encampments.

He married at Elizabeth, Illinois, October 28, 1869, Miss Sarah A. Weir, who was born in that locality August 3, 1845, one of the eleven children of Thompson and Sarah (Mossman) Weir. Her parents came to Illinois from Pennsylvania. Her father was a farmer. Two of her brothers were soldiers in the Civil war, Frank A., a member of Company A of the Ninety-sixth Illinois, who was wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and J. Steele, who was a soldier in Company I of the Ninety-sixth Illinois, in the same command with Mr. McDonald. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald. Charles L. died at Albuquerque a few years ago. Roy L. McDonald, now vice president of the State National Bank of Albuquerque, married Mabel Fitch, and has a son, Robert Leroy. Mary Janet is the wife of Rufus Goodrich, of San Bernardino, California, and they have two daughters, Dorothy and Frances Lucile.

SQUIRE L. BARKER. The activities which distinguish Squire L. Barker among the citizens of New Mexico have covered a wide range of useful service. He has been a farmer, rancher, gardener, a skilled horticulturist, a writer and a minister of the Gospel, and at all times and in every community where he has lived he has made his influence effective for good. His home for many years has been in San Miguel County, at Beulah.

Mr. Barker was born at Jonesville, Virginia, July 4, 1847, son of Charles and Eliza Ann (Claymon) Barker. His parents were born at Abingdon, one of the historic towns of Southwestern Virginia. His father was a stone and brick mason, and followed that occupation all his active years. When he retired from work he moved to Texas in 1873, and died there at the age of eighty-four, his wife passing away at eighty-two.

Squire L. Barker, one of a family of fourteen children, and the only one to come to New Mexico, had a good natural endowment of intellectual qualities, but his education has been largely the result of his own efforts. He attended country schools in Virginia, and as a youth learned the stone mason's trade under his father. He married soon after reaching his majority, and worked at his trade for some years. From Long View in Eastern Texas he went to the western part of that state, at Burnett, in 1869, traveling with ox teams. He worked at his trade there and in 1889 came to Beulah, New Mexico, traveling with an ox team, bringing his household goods and driving seventy head of cattle through. During the past thirty-five years he has been busy with a varied program of farming, ranching and gardening. From his field he sent a sheaf of oats for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago, and was awarded a diploma. From his gardens his fruits and vegetables have received more awards in the county fairs at Las Vegas than have been given to any other individual. In his early years in New Mexico he gave his chief attention to cattle raising. In 1892 he built a water power saw mill and planing mill, continuing the operation of the mill for twenty years, manufacturing pine and spruce lumber. At the same time he was engaged in truck farming, using five acres for the production of lettuce, turnips, rutabagas, cabbage, parsnips, beets, etc., and he also developed an acre and a half of an apple orchard. He now devotes most of his time to gardening.

Mr. Barker has for many years been an ordained minister of the Church of Christ, and held pastorates in Moran, Putnam and Le Walt in Texas, at Las Vegas and Beulah, New Mexico, and also in Colorado, and has organized several churches. He organized the First Farmer's Alliance in the State of Colorado. Mr. Barker established, and for thirty years was postmaster, of Beulah, and while in Texas he held the office of justice of the peace. He has been prominent in temperance work and has written a great deal for newspapers and magazines. He is a democrat in principle.

Mr. Barker married Priscilla J. McGuire, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1906, at the age of fifty-three. By this marriage there were eleven children, and seven of them were graduated from the Normal University at Las Vegas. These children are: Alice, deceased wife of T. T. Turner, of Beulah; Benjamin F., who died in Texas; Charles, an attorney at Santa Fe; Ida, wife of Elwyn Blake, of Monticello, Utah; Minnie, wife of Fred W. Barker, of North Bend, Oregon; Pearl, wife of W. L. Hart, of Rifle, Colorado; Elliott S., of Beulah; Mat, wife of John Phillips, of Winfield, Louisiana; David M., an attorney at Farmington, New Mexico; Grace, principal of the city schools at Santa Rosa; and Squire Omar, of Beulah, a magazine writer who has more than a local reputation as a poet, his volume of poems entitled "Winds of the Mountains," having been published recently. Mr. Barker married for his second wife Amanda T. Thompson, who was born in Mississippi and died in May, 1923.

JOSE D. MEDINA. The career of Jose D. Medina since boyhood has been identified with Mora County, where his name and activities are familiarly known. He is a prominent ranch owner and farmer, and has earned the confidence of his fellow citizens on many occasions when he has served in public office.

He was born in Taos County, New Mexico, December 22, 1865, son of Felipe and Dolorita (Martinez) Medina. His parents were also born in Taos County, and his grandfather, Estipula Medina, was a native of the same county and spent his life there as a farmer. Felipe Medina moved to Mora County, and for a number of years engaged in freighting lumber from the mountains to Las Vegas. He died in 1894 and his wife in 1881. They were devout Catholics. Their five children were: Jose D.; Daniel, a rancher in Mora County; Mary H., wife of Savino Leyva, of Wagon Mound; Anastacio, of Wagon Mound; and Piedad, a miner in Colfax County.

Jose D. Medina attended a Spanish school in Mora County, and while a boy became a wage worker on ranches. From working for others he accumulated some live stock of his own, and for many years has been one of the leading sheep and cattle raisers of the county, having a ranch and general farm of about 8,000 acres.

Along with these efforts of business and industry he has performed many public duties. He was elected and served one term as county treasurer of Mora County, served one term as county commissioner, was elected sheriff for one term, and for four years filled the office of county assessor. Mr. Medina is a republican, and with his family belongs to the Catholic Church.

He married Juanita Lucero, a native of Mora County. Their two children are Lorenceta, wife of Rosendo Garcia, of Mora Coun-



George Meher,

ty; and Alfonzo, a rancher, who married Amalia M. Medina of Union County, September 12, 1923. She was reared as a school girl in Clayton, New Mexico, until her marriage when seventeen years of age.

The parents of J. D. Medina's wife were Antonio Lucero and Peregrina (Aguilar) Lucero, her father of Taos County and her mother of Mora County. He was a very good farmer.

GEORGE KASPER NEHER was one of the pioneers of Albuquerque, both the old and new town, had a successful business career, and while never in politics was widely known and admired as a capable, generous and public spirited citizen.

He was born in Richland City, Wisconsin, October 12, 1862, son of Melchias C. and Carrie Neher. His parents were born in Germany, and his father after locating in Wisconsin was in the brewery business for some years. George K. Neher was one of a large family of children by the two marriages of his father. When he was a small boy his parents moved out to Crete, Nebraska, and most of his early environment was a farm. He attended school both in Wisconsin and Nebraska. After working for his father for a time he started for the Southwest, and arrived at Albuquerque in 1881, with less than two dollars in his pocket. For three years he remained at old Albuquerque, and in time acquired the business of his employer. He conducted a butcher shop and later a furniture store. In 1884 he removed to new Albuquerque, and for a number of years was in the liquor business, being proprietor of several establishments that were famous in their time. He acquired a large amount of valuable real estate, including one of the old-time conspicuous buildings, the St. Elmo. He also owned his home at 403 North Second Street, corner of second and Central Avenue, where the Barnet Building was constructed in 1923, and was owner of Neher's Opera House, which was destroyed by fire. About the time New Mexico became a state he sold out his liquor business, and for about a year was at Plainview, Texas, owning and operating a flour mill. On his return to Albuquerque he engaged in the wholesale liquor business and also became actively identified with the furniture and lumber business. He was a stockholder in the Albuquerque Lumber Company. At his death, which occurred in Albuquerque October 8, 1917, he still owned an interest in these lines of business. He purchased real estate at the corner of First and Copper streets after his return from Texas, and this is still part of his estate. He was interested in the affairs of his home city, and as representative of the Commercial Club was sent on a number of missions to represent the town. He was the chief local officer in the Order of Eagles and a member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias.

On April 5, 1885, at Albuquerque, Mr. Neher married Miss Georgiana Zirhut, daughter of Matthew C. Zirhut, of Albuquerque. She died June 1, 1895. Four children were born to their marriage: William, who is a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and who has been an employe of the state government; Carrie, a resident of Stockton, California, and wife of Glen Bearup; Lola, wife of John McKee and a resident of Los Angeles, California, and George, who holds an executive position in one of the branches of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles.

At Denver, Colorado, February 17, 1897, Mr. Neher married Miss Carrier Hunter, daughter of B. Frank and Matie (Hord) Hunter. Her father was a resident of Andover, Massachusetts, and a Civil war veteran. He was in Company K of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry. From Massachusetts he moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he followed his trade as a carriage maker, and he served as United States marshal for the District of Wyoming. In 1881 he removed to Denver, where he was engaged in the business of making carriages and in real estate. He also became active in politics, and was a member of the City Council of Denver. He was a republican and a Presbyterian. B. Frank Hunter died July 1, 1903, at the age of fifty-nine.

Mrs. Neher, the only child of her parents to grow up, was born at Cheyenne, Wyoming, September 21, 1869, and is a graduate of the Denver High School and a commercial college. Through appointment of the judge she was made clerk of the District Court of Arapahoe County, Colorado. After her marriage she moved to New Mexico, and in Albuquerque became active in the Presbyterian Church. She died August 20, 1920, as a result of an automobile accident at Berkeley, California, while visiting her son, who was preparing to enter the University of California.

Frank Hunter Neher, only child of George K. and Carrie (Hunter) Neher, was born January 27, 1899. After graduating from the Albuquerque High School he entered the University of New Mexico taking the classical course and graduating, A. B., in 1922. He had also matriculated in the University of California. He was graduated in the class of 1924 for the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration receiving the degree of M. B. A. While in Albuquerque he also represents his father's estate in its financial investments, being a stockholder in the lumber company. He is a Pi Kappa Alpha of the University of New Mexico, and is active in Masonry, having been made a Mason in Temple Lodge No. 5 of Albuquerque. He is a member of New Mexico Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite in the Valley of Santa Fe, and Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque.

GERMAIN CHARRIE, a devoted priest of the Catholic Church in New Mexico, where he has labored for twenty years, has charge of an extensive parish in Guadalupe County, with home at Anton Chico.

Father Charrie was born at Vailhourles Aveyron, July 24, 1874, son of Germain and Josie (Maury) Charrie, natives of the same vicinity, where his father gave his life to a farm. Germain Charrie attended schools in his native parish of France, also Christian College and classical schools and seminaries. He was ordained in 1900, and for several years was in France as a teacher. On account of ill health he gave up teaching as a profession, and, coming to the United States, located at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1904. He was for about a year chaplain at St. Catherine's and then became assistant pastor in Bernalillo County, laboring with a number of churches in that territory. Following that he was for twelve years pastor at Sabinal. In 1918 he became pastor of Santa Rosa Church at Antone Chico, and looked after five or six other churches, with about 2,500 inhabitants in his parish. In addition to his labors as a minister he has the sole management of twenty acres

of fruit and garden land belonging to the church. All this land is under irrigation and grows fruits and alfalfa.

SIMON VORENBERG has been a resident of New Mexico nearly forty years, and he has made these years count in worthy achievement that has brought to him substantial success. He is now one of the leading merchants and stockmen of Wagon Mound, Mora County, and is a sterling citizen who has contributed his share to the civic and material development and progress of the State of New Mexico.

Mr. Vorenberg was born in Meinbressen, Germany, on the 29th of August, 1860, and is a son of Josiah Vorenberg, who passed his entire life in that district of the German Empire. After having profited by the advantages of the schools of his native place Simon gained valuable experience through being employed in a mercantile establishment, and he was twenty-four years of age when he came to the United States, where he felt assured of better opportunities for winning success through personal effort. He remained about ten months in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and then, in 1885, came to New Mexico. From September of that year until 1887 he was in the employ of the Lowenstein-Strause Company of Mora, and in June of the latter year he formed a partnership with Joseph Harberg, with whom he continued to be associated in the conducting of a general store until 1898, this business having been established at Cleveland, New Mexico. In the meanwhile Mr. Vorenberg has retained a partnership interest in the business of the Lowenstein-Strause Company, and in 1898 he returned to Mora and assumed the position of manager of the large store of this company. He retained this position until 1900, and in 1901 he purchased the C. W. Bond general store at Wagon Mound. This business has been developed to one of broad scope and importance and is conducted under the corporate title of the Vorenberg Mercantile Company. Of this progressive company, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, Mr. Vorenberg is the president. He also figures as a leading buyer and shipper of wool, hides and pelts and also livestock, owns and operates a large and valuable ranch. His activities include also the handling of real estate. Mr. Vorenberg was one of the organizers of the Wagon Mound Trust & Savings Bank, and continued a director of the same until he sold his stock in the institution. He has been a leader in progressive business enterprise in this section of the state, and has been loyal and public-spirited as a citizen. His political support is given to the republican party, and while he has had no ambition for public office his civic loyalty was shown in his effective service as treasurer of Mora County, an office which he retained one term.

Mr. Vorenberg has been long and prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He was raised to the degree of Master Mason in 1887 in Union Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M., at Tiptonville, and is now a member of the Blue Lodge at Wagon Mound. He is a past master of the Blue Lodge, and past deputy district grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New Mexico. In the Scottish Rite Consistory at Santa Fe he has received the thirty-second degree, and as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine he is affiliated with the Temple in the city of Albuquerque. He has passed official chairs in the

various Masonic bodies with which he is affiliated, and is the oldest living past master in Union Lodge in point of service. He is a popular member also of Las Vegas Lodge No. 408, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Vorenberg married Miss Theresa Harris, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and to them have been born eight children: Walter is vice president of the Vorenberg Mercantile Company and is a graduate of the military institute at Macon, Missouri; Clara is the wife of Alfred J. Katz, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of Darlington Seminary; Emma, who likewise is a graduate of Darlington Seminary, is the wife of Joseph Wertheim, of Carlsbad, New Mexico; Julia is the wife of Herman Wertheim, and they reside in El Paso, Texas; Saul was graduated from the military institute at Roswell, New Mexico, and the State Normal School at Las Vegas, he being now a cotton buyer at Carlsbad, this state; Harry, who is now secretary and treasurer of the Vorenberg Mercantile Company, attended the Roswell Military Academy and was graduated from the State Normal School at Las Vegas; Adolph likewise attended the military academy at Roswell, was graduated in 1919 from the high school at East Denver, Colorado, besides having taken a course in a business college in Denver, and in that city he is now cashier of the agency of the Oldsmobile; Morris, youngest of the children, is a member of the class of 1924 in the El Paso High School, and will have been graduated herefrom before this publication is issued from the press.

Saul Vorenberg, the eldest son, enlisted in the First Infantry Regiment of the New Mexico National Guard, and with this command he entered the Federal service and was on duty on the Mexican border in 1916. When the nation entered the World war he became sergeant of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Machine Gun Battalion, and he received preliminary training at Albuquerque and Fort Kearney. He went with his command to France, and was in overseas service one year. His next younger brother, Harry, was a member of the same company, continued in service three years and was but nineteen years of age when he received his honorable discharge.

JOSE PABLO SANDOVAL is a native son of New Mexico, is a representative of one of the old and honored Spanish families early founded in this commonwealth, and has here gained status as one of the substantial exponents of ranch industry in San Miguel County.

Mr. Sandoval was born at Santa Fe, New Mexico, January 13, 1850, and there also was born his father, Antonio Sandoval, who gave his entire active career to farm and ranch industry in old San Miguel County, his death having occurred in that part of the county that is now included in Guadalupe County.

The subject of this sketch gained his early education by attending private schools at Santa Fe, and as a youth he began with the cattle industry, in the employ of a ranching outfit. His activities along this line continued fifteen years, and he then initiated his independent activities as a rancher and cattle-grower in Guadalupe County. For two years his operations were conducted on a ranch at Las Truchas, and his present ranch is not far distant from the village of Anton Chico, which is in Guadalupe County.

Here he devotes 180 acres to well ordered dry-farming, and he is successfully running cattle on the Anton Chico grant.

Mr. Sandoval has been loyal and progressive as a citizen and specially influential in community affairs in his county. He has served as justice of the peace for ten years, in 1889 he represented San Miguel County in the State Legislature, and in 1897 he was elected representative of Guadalupe County, he having thus served two terms in the House of Representatives. He was for two years (1895-1896) judge of the Probate Court of Guadalupe County, was county commissioner four years, he has given effective service as a director of school district No. 3, and for ten years he was a member of the irrigation commission of the Anton Chico grant. As a county commissioner he was a member for two years and the other two years he was the chairman of the board. During this last years they constructed the first bridge over the Pecos River in Guadalupe County. They gave the contract to build the new court house, and the debt of the county was paid. As a representative in 1897 he passed a bill joining a piece of land eighteen miles long and six wide to Guadalupe County. This land was from Bernalillo County. He introduced a law on the matter of bridges across the ditches, which law still exists.

In politics Mr. Sandoval maintains an independent attitude, his religious faith is that of the Catholic Church, in which he has been an active and influential communicant for many years.

As a young man Mr. Sandoval married Miss Vincenta Romero on December 8, 1868, and she was a resident of San Miguel County at the time of her death. The one surviving child of this union is Rafael, who resides at La Junta, Colorado, where he is concerned in the sugar-beet industry. The second marriage of Mr. Sandoval was with Marcelina Valencia, on May 18, 1883, and of the three children of this union two are living: Benito D., who remains at the parental home, and Gregorita, who is the wife of Vicente Sismeros, of Socorro, this state.

PRINCE C. HILLIARD is superintendent of the City Schools of Magdalena, and also a practicing attorney at the Socorro County bar. In both professions he has made his mark as a man of high ideals and exceptional scholarship. He has been a resident of New Mexico since early manhood.

He was born at Cherokee, Texas, June 18, 1884, son of Billie and Amanda (Cornet) Hilliard. Both the Hilliards and Cornets were identified with the Colonial settlement of old Virginia, and have been represented as patriots in practically all the wars of the nation, beginning with the Revolution and continuing through the War of 1812, the Texas revolution, and the Mexican war. In the war between the states nearly all members of the family were on the Confederate side. Billie Hilliard was born at San Antonio, Texas, and grew up and spent most of his life on the Texas frontier. Though very young, he saw some service scouting on the Indian frontier during the Civil war. He spent his active life as a cattle man. He married at San Saba, Texas, Miss Amanda Cornet, daughter of Reuben B. and Susan (Bowen) Cornet, who came from Virginia. Her father was a stockman of San Saba. Billie Hilliard for the greater part of his life after his marriage lived in San Saba

County, and died there in 1903, at the age of fifty-two. His wife died in 1920, aged seventy-one.

Of their seven children five survive: Mrs. Nora Whitt, wife of J. T. Whitt, of San Saba County; Zula, wife of E. E. Hoyt, of San Saba County; Thomas C., of Aragon, New Mexico; Prince C.; and Curtis, of Aragon, New Mexico.

Prince C. Hilliard graduated from the high school at Cherokee, Texas, and at the age of nineteen, in 1904, came to New Mexico, stopping first at Reserve, now the county seat of Catron County. He was interested in the stock business and also for two years a teacher in the rural schools. During 1905-07 he was a student in the West Texas Normal and Business College at Cherokee, graduating in the latter year with the Bachelor of Science degree. In 1915 he entered Valparaiso University in Indiana, there he was graduated with his law degree in 1917, and also did work in the literary school toward a Master's degree, and took the regular course in oratory.

After graduating in law Mr. Hilliard began the practice of law at East Chicago, Indiana, having been admitted to the Indiana bar at Valparaiso. He practiced there two years, and then returned to New Mexico and established himself at Magdalena. Here he was first chosen principal of the grammar school and then became principal of the high school and in 1922 was made superintendent of all the city schools. The Magdalena schools comprise twelve grades, eight grades of grammar school and four years of high school. Since Mr. Hilliard became identified with the schools its standards have been improved so that they are now on the full accredited list of the higher institutions of learning in the state. Athletics have been made a feature of high school work, and there is also a system of semi-military training. All the faculty of the high school are graduates of some college, all of them hold degrees, and two are graduates of the University of New Mexico. An annual Teachers' Institute of three days is conducted in Socorro County, Mr. Hilliard being vice president of the County Teachers' Association, and is a member of the State Teachers' Association. By addresses before educators and in various institutions he has contributed to making the Magdalena schools well known throughout the state.

As a practicing attorney Mr. Hilliard is a member of the firm Madden & Hilliard of Magdalena. He is not an aspirant for political honors. He cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan, and while in Luna County, New Mexico, was chairman of the Young Men's Democratic Club. In 1916 he supported the republican ticket headed by Mr. Hughes, and has since been active in the republican party.

During the World war he was practicing law in East Chicago, Indiana, was registered for service under draft, but was not called before the armistice was signed. He did some speaking as a four minute man. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Hilliard married at El Paso, Texas, August 12, 1913, Miss Nellie McCahan, who was born in St. Joseph, Missouri. Her mother's maiden name was Kate Curtis. The McCahans came from Virginia and the Curtises from Illinois. Mrs. Hilliard is one of ten children and the only one in New Mexico.

WALTER W. LYNAM, who is one of the progressive and successful representatives of ranch industry in Mora County, with Watrous as his postoffice address, was born near Liberty, Missouri, March 16, 1861, and is a son of William and Mollie (McQuiddy) Lynam, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Missouri. William Lynam was a young man when he established his residence in Missouri, and he passed the greater part of his life thereafter as a farmer near Liberty, where he died in the year 1879, his widow, now venerable in years, being still a resident of her native state and the owner of the old home farm. Of the five children **Walter W.**, of this sketch, is the firstborn. David came to New Mexico in 1883, and as a cowboy he here had many years of experience in the pioneer days. He finally engaged in independent ranch enterprise in San Miguel and Harding counties, and after selling his properties in these counties he removed to Kansas. Rebecca is the widow of C. J. Woolford, and resides in Colorado. Stella is the wife of J. D. Brown, and they reside in California. Maria is the wife of Hallett Noble, and they maintain their home in Kansas.

Walter W. Lynam attended the rural schools of his native county until he was thirteen years old, during the winter terms only, and he then found employment at farm work, his compensation having been ten dollars a month. He was thus engaged until he attained to his legal majority, and in the meanwhile he had gained success as a trader of horses. In 1882, at the age of twenty-one years, he arrived at Bernalillo, New Mexico, and after working a short time on the railroad he made his way to Watrous and initiated his experience as a ranch cowboy, with incidental pioneer prestige as a cattle herder in this state, which was then a territory. In 1886 he began ranch enterprise in an independent way, and as a vigorous and successful exponent of cattle business he has owned various ranch properties, as owner of three of which he made substantial improvements on each place. He has specialized in the raising of Hereford cattle and horses of the better grade, and through his dealing in real estate has further contributed to the civic and industrial development of the state of his adoption. Mr. Lynam has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the New Mexico State Hospital for the Insane, and as a director of the Board of Education at Watrous, this being district No. 11. He has won success through his own ability and efforts, and his advancement has been worthily gained. He was one of the organizers of the New Mexico Cowboys Reunion Association, served several years as a director of the same, and still continues one of its influential and popular members and stockholders. He is a director of the State Cattle Sanitary Board at the time of this writing, in 1924, also a stockholder in the Bank of Mora and of the Meadows Hotel of Las Vegas. His initial experiences in New Mexico included contract work in the construction of the railroad line from Socorro to Magdalena in 1884. He and his family have membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

November 24, 1886, recorded the marriage of Mr. Lynam and Miss Ella Tipton, and of their six children two are deceased, the other four being still at the parental home, namely: Myrtle, Roy, Emma and Gordon.

J. FELIPE HUBBELL, who was a gallant American soldier in France during the winning of the World war, represents a distinguished family of New Mexico, and is one of the prominent young leaders in politics and public affairs.

His grandfather, Capt. James L. Hubbell, known in New Mexico as Santiago Hubbell, was of New England ancestry and served as a soldier in the Mexican war. After that war he settled in New Mexico with his two older brothers, Charles and Sidney Hubbell, both of whom were lawyers. Sidney became a justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico territory, and spent his last years at Las Vegas. Charles Hubbell left New Mexico, and lived for a number of years near Fort Worth, Texas. Capt. James L. Hubbell and his brothers were prominent freighters over the old Santa Fe trail, operating at one time as high as forty wagons between Independence, Missouri, and points in New Mexico. He not only supplied goods to old Albuquerque, but to the different military posts of the region, and took large contracts for supplying the horses of the army with hay. He followed this business for many years, even after the Civil war. He established his home at Pajarito, eight miles southwest of Albuquerque, one of the oldest of the settlements of this Rio Grande region. He developed a large ranch there, and contributed toward the building of the irrigation system. Irrigation ditches, once his private property, are now in what is known as the community irrigation system. When the Civil war came on he organized a company of the first New Mexico Mounted Infantry for the Union army. Of that organization only one survivor is alive today, Juan Rubi, who lives upon the estate of his old captain and is now about ninety-four years of age. Capt. James Hubbell was a sheep grower, and one of the large wool producers of the valley. He was a strong republican in politics, and was possessed of much literary taste. He saw to it that his own children had the best advantages possible under the conditions of the time.

Capt. James L. Hubbell married Miss Julianita Gutierrez, daughter of Juan N. Gutierrez, while her mother was a member of the Chavez family, one of the oldest and most influential in New Mexico territory. The children of Capt. James L. Hubbell and wife were: James, Jr., who was a student in West Point Military Academy, graduated in law at Georgetown University at Washington, and practiced at old Albuquerque until his death in early manhood; Lorenzo, an Indian trader and leader in the republican party in Arizona, with home at Ganado; Felipe, whose record is in the following paragraph; Frank A., the largest live stock owner in the Rio Grande Valley, owning twenty-four hundred acres of farming land and long a prominent figure in the public affairs of New Mexico; Louise, who married Doctor Thomas and is deceased; Barbara, who lives at Ganado, Arizona; Charles, who became an Indian trader in Arizona, and was killed for his money by the Navajo Indians; and Thomas, who served as sheriff of Bernalillo County for a longer time than any other sheriff and died when still a young man.

Felipe Hubbell, father of Capt. J. Felipe Hubbell, was born at the old Hubbell ranch in 1860. He spent his life as a farmer and merchant, and was educated in St. Michael's College at Santa Fe.



Felipe Hubbell

He died in 1910. He was an active member of the republican party. His wife was May H. Kelly, daughter of James M. Kelly. He was survived by seven children at his death, and his widow still lives at the old estate in Pajarito. The children were: J. Felipe; Walter, who is chief deputy assessor of Bernalillo County under his brother Felipe; Julie, principal of the Pajarito public school; James M., manager of the farm and store of the estate; May H., Harold and Louise, all students in the Albuquerque High School.

Capt. J. Felipe Hubbell was born at Pajarito, June 5, 1893. He was educated in the public schools, in St. Michael's College, where his father had acquired part of his education, and was seventeen years of age when his father died. He then left school and became the active head of the family, operating the farm, the live stock and other interests. From 1912 to 1917 he was also a special agent of the Interior Department of the Government.

In April, 1917, when America entered the war against Germany, Captain Hubbell organized a company of the National Guard, Company L of the first New Mexico Infantry. He was transferred from his regiment, was given an officer's training, and was put with the Seventy-seventh Division, made up largely of men from New York City, with whom he went overseas to Liverpool. As a captain of infantry he helped train troops near Salisbury, England, and then went to France with the division of scouts and snipers. In the course of his service he covered practically all the occupied area of France and a part of Belgium. He was close to the front lines, and was in the battles of St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Forest. When the armistice was signed he was near Metz on the encircling movement. He was never wounded or gassed, but toward the end of the service the hardships and exposures were such that he was in a hospital for a month and then was given light duty for several months before he sailed for home from Brest on board the George Washington. He was landed at New York, and mustered out at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, May 29, 1919.

Captain Hubbell is a prominent member of the American Legion, and was a delegate from New Mexico to the National Legion Convention. He was commander of the Hugh A. Carlisle Post of the American Legion in 1923-24. He is an Americanism officer and took a prominent part in that work at the State Legion Convention at Taos in 1923. He is unmarried.

After leaving the army Captain Hubbell resumed his place on the ranch, and also engaged in the real estate business. He inherited an inclination for politics, and has been a working member of the republican party since early manhood. Without his knowledge he was nominated for county assessor, and was elected to succeed Stephen Roehl in that office. In his second campaign he received the democratic endorsement and was elected without opposition, this being the first time in the history of New Mexico when a candidate for the office was endorsed by all parties. He was secretary of the County Central Republican Committee in 1916. Captain Hubbell is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Albuquerque Country Club.

EDWARD L. MURPHY has been a resident of New Mexico since 1894, and here he has gained substantial success through his well directed activities as a merchant, ranchman and cattle grower and dealer. He has met with various reverses, but nothing has caused him to lose faith in New Mexico and its manifold advantages and attractions, with the result that he has persevered and has worked his way forward to secure place as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Mora County. In the Village of Shoemaker he is associated with James E. Johnson in conducting one of the leading general merchandise stores of the county, and the two are allied also in extensive cattle and ranch enterprises.

Mr. Murphy was born on a farm near the City of Galesburg, Illinois, September 2, 1863, and is a son of Ewell S. and Amanda (Gose) Murphy, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina, the respective families having been substantial slaveholders and planters in the South prior to the Civil war. Ewell S. Murphy moved in the year 1854 to Illinois, and in that state his marriage was solemnized. There he continued to be engaged in farming until 1887, when he removed to Nebraska and purchased land near Litchfield, where he continued his alliance with farm industry until his death, in 1900, his widow having there passed away in the year 1923, at a venerable age. Of the nine children the first two, Benjamin F. and Samuel J., are deceased; Robert W., who came to New Mexico in 1879, is now a retired merchant residing at San Angelo, Texas; Mollie is the wife of Elmer McCarger, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Edward L., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Nancy is the wife of J. F. Roberts, of Hazard, Nebraska; Hayden is deceased; Leah is the widow of Charles McNeal and resides in the State of Colorado; and Mamie is the wife of George Long, of Litchfield, Nebraska. The father was an honored and influential citizen of the Litchfield district of Nebraska, and there gave effective service in the office of justice of the peace. He attended and supported the Christian Church, of which his wife was an earnest member.

Edward L. Murphy gained the major part of his youthful education by attending the rural schools of Missouri, and that he made good use of his advantages was demonstrated in his successful service as a teacher in the district schools of Nebraska, to which state he went in 1882. He there taught in the schools of Cherry County during a period of five years, and in the meanwhile carried forward the improvement of the homestead ranch which he had entered on the Niobrara River. He perfected his title to this homestead in 1891, and in 1894 he drove overland with team and wagon to Farmington, New Mexico. In 1899 he erected and placed in operation a flour mill at Pagosa Springs, and after selling this property in 1900 he removed to Shoemaker, where he had previously purchased an interest in the general store here conducted by H. L. Glass. The two continued to be associated in carrying on the prosperous business until the building and stock were swept away in the disastrous flood of 1904. Mr. Murphy then sold his interest, but in 1908 he again purchased an interest in the same business, which was continued under the firm name of Glass & Murphy until it was sold in 1914. In 1916 Mr. Murphy became

associated with James E. Johnson in repurchasing the business, and the following year the building and stock were destroyed by fire. The firm immediately made provision for continuing the enterprise, and the business is now one of substantial and prosperous order in the supplying of general merchandise to residents throughout this section of Mora County. The members of the firm are allied also in ranching business and in the buying and shipping of cattle. Mr. Murphy is affiliated with the Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Las Vegas and with the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Wagon Mound, he having served as clerk of the latter organization. In 1907 was solemnized his marriage with Miss Lillie Johnson, a sister of his business partner. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have no children.

PHILIP HENRY ARGALL. The name of Argall has been one of distinguished achievement in the field of mining engineering and metallurgy in the West and Southwest for over thirty-five years. Philip Henry Argall has made his chief mark as a mining engineer in New Mexico. He is superintendent of the Ozark Smelting and Mining Company at Magdalena. He is a son of the late Philip Argall, one of the ablest mining engineers of his time, whose experience was almost world wide.

The late Philip Argall was born at Belfast, Ireland, August 27, 1854, and died at Denver, Colorado, in 1921, at the age of sixty-seven. He was a son of a coal miner, and had only limited educational opportunities. His parents were Philip and Sarah A. Argall. He attended schools in Wicklow and Dublin, and through his experience as a practical miner mastered many of the intricate technical problems involved in the mining industry. In his professional career he was connected with mining in all parts of the world. His experience took him to the lead mines of France, later to the gold mines of Australia and New Zealand, and also to old Mexico. In his later years he was regarded as the peer of some of the best known mining engineers. He came to America in 1887, and for many years practiced as a consulting mining and metallurgical engineer, with offices at Denver. He introduced the cyanide process in the United States, designing the first Cyanide Mill in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. One of his last undertakings was designing the Golden Cycle Mill at Colorado Springs, the largest cyanide mill in the United States. He was a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Colorado Scientific Society, the London Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Royal Irish Academy. Among his technical contributions to the scientific literature of mining were: "Cyanide Process," "Sampling and Dry Crushing," "Nickel Genesis of Its Ore Deposits," "Siderite and Sulphides in Leadville." His sampling and crushing article won him the gold medal and grand prize of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

On August 31, 1876, Philip Argall married Frances Ellen Oates, of Ovoca, Ireland. Her father, Captain George Oates, was a native of Cornwall, England, and had an extensive experience as a miner and mining engineer in Wales and in County Wicklow, Ireland. His family consisted of four daughters and one son. Three of them became permanent residents of America: Mrs. Argall; Laura, wife of David J. Argall, a brother of the late Philip Argall; and

George Oates, who was a mining man and died at Boulder, Colorado. Philip Argyle and wife had the following family: Philip Henry; George, of Leadville, Colorado; Laura, wife of Dr. Charles Reid, of Denver; William Arthur, connected with the American Smelting and Refining Company at Leadville; David John, associated with the Kennicott Copper Company of Alaska; Albert Joseph, a medical lieutenant in the United States Navy; Hilda, wife of George Tobey, of Denver; Lillian, wife of C. M. Oliver, of Kansas City; Winifred, a nurse in Denver; and Gladys, wife of Charles Brott, of Elsinore, California.

Philip Henry Argall, the oldest child of the late Philip Argall, was born at Ovoca, County Wicklow, Ireland, August 18, 1877. For the first thirteen years of his life he lived in Ireland, in Devonshire and Cornwall, England, being educated in those places, and in 1890 followed his parents to the United States, joining them at Denver. He graduated from high school at Denver, and then entered the University of Colorado at Boulder, taking the scientific course. He received his Bachelor's degree in 1903, and in 1904 was awarded the Master of Science degree.

His first technical work was done as a chemist with the Anaconda Copper Company. After about a year he was superintendent of the Selby Mining and Lead Company at Selby, California, an industry that is now part of the interest of the American Smelting and Refining Company. He spent four years at Selby, and then for six years was located at Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he became manager of Stratton's Independence mine, the most famous mine of the Cripple Creek region.

In 1915 Mr. Argall transferred his professional and other interests to New Mexico, and has since been an important factor in the development of the natural resources in the Magdalena district, particularly as superintendent of the Ozark Smelting and Mining Company.

Mr. Argall served as mayor of Victor, Colorado, from 1911 to 1913. He was president of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico School of Mines from 1917 to 1921. From 1918 to 1922 he was president of the Magdalena School Board. He is a director of the Bank of Magdalena. During the World war he was registered under the second draft law, but was not classified. He acted as chairman of one of the Liberty Loan drives, and had a prominent part in all the war movements, being chairman of the local Red Cross for several years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a past master of Magdalena Lodge of Masons. He is also a Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

At Selby, California, August 3, 1906, Mr. Argall married Miss Nellie Williams, daughter of John T. and Rachel (Morgan) Williams. Her parents were born in Wales, and her father became chief engineer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado. Mrs. Argall was born at Pomeroy, Iowa, but was reared in Pueblo, Colorado, the city that was her home until her marriage. She is a graduate of the University of Colorado, and met Mr. Argall at the University. Until her marriage she taught school, being principal of the high school at Fruita, Colorado, for a time. She is the older of two daughters, the other being Laura, wife of W. L. Lawson, of Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Argall have two daughters: Frances Ellen, who graduated in 1924 from the

Colorado Springs High School; and Marion Elizabeth, attending the grammar school at Magdalena.

VICTOR LUCERO. Ranch life in New Mexico over a half century ago was perhaps, in essential features, similar to ranch life today, but nevertheless changes have come about in the march of progress that an old rancher of San Miguel County like Mr. Victor Lucero can see may take much from the old time spirit of dash and adventure, while more comfort and safety are assured. Mr. Lucero for many years has been one of his county's prominent public men and responsible citizens, serving on the bench of different courts and in other important public capacities for many years. For over sixty years he has maintained his home ranch at Los Alamos.

Victor Lucero was born at San Jose, San Miguel County, New Mexico, March 6, 1847, son of Jose and Luisa (Stego) Lucero and grandson of Gaspar Lucero. The grandfather was killed by Indians. His father was born at Jemez Springs and his mother in San Miguel County, the former living to the age of eighty years, but the latter dying when aged forty-five years. Seven of their children lived to maturity, Victor being the third in order of birth. The father was reared in a section that was wild at that time, and he had no educational opportunities. But he had the quick and alert mind that made him a good business man and the sterling character that was so recognized by his fellow citizens after he moved into San Jose that they brought about his appointment as a justice of the peace and kept him in office for many years. He was a republican in politics and was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Victor Lucero was provided with private tutors in his boyhood at San Jose, and accompanied his father when he came to Los Alamos in 1862. He immediately took an interest in the ranch his father bought, and assisted in every way possible in its various activities. After his marriage he bought a ranch of his father and went into the cattle and sheep business on a large scale, at one time running 4,080 head of sheep. He now has in his home ranch about 250 acres of land, with seventy-six acres under irrigation and has cattle and sheep and horses. He can recall many interesting buffalo hunts in which he engaged in earlier years, and relates that when his father still earlier hunted buffalo he used spears as weapons. Mr. Lucero can remember when the buffalo herds were as mighty hosts and hunting them was sometimes a dangerous but often a profitable adventure. On several occasions he was able, through his own prowess, to bring in carloads of buffalo meat, which he sold advantageously in Indian Territory, this being long before the era of refrigerator cars that might have transported it as a luxury to the eastern seaboard. Although public duties have claimed much of his time, he has never neglected his ranch interests, and his progressive attitude in regard to modern ideas and methods is seen in the substantial improvements which have added materially to the value of his property.

Judge Lucero married, August 30, 1868, Miss Maria del Rosario Martinez, who was born at Jemez Canyon, New Mexico, and five of their children survive. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. In his earlier public career Mr. Lucero served as a lawyer in the Justice of the Peace Court prior to being appointed to that office, and later became judge of the Peace Court. Progressive in his ideas at all times, he was one of the first in his

section to encourage the establishing of public schools, and for twenty years served on the school board. When the government began its irrigation plans he immediately recognized their great value and for twenty years served as ditch foreman in San Miguel County. Mr. Lucero is widely known and is very highly esteemed.

PEDRO E. MONTOYA. An example of thrifty and careful management which has gained an individual prominence and independence at a time when many men are still struggling to secure a foothold is found in the career of Pedro E. Montoya, well known as a citizen at Lucero, in which community he is the proprietor of a mercantile establishment, and near which place he is prosperously engaged in general farming and the raising of livestock. While he has been forced to give close attention to his personal affairs, he has found time to take an interest in public events, and during the past nine years has served in the capacity of justice of the peace. Mr. Montoya was born at Starksville, Colorado, January 18, 1887, and is a son of Rafael and Romitos (Espinosa) Montoya.

Rafael Montoya was only five years of age when he was left an orphan, and as a result had few opportunities to gain an education. For the most part he shifted for himself, although for ten years he made his home with an uncle, by whom he was variously employed. When a young man he started on his own account, taking care of a band of sheep for six years, and then managed to secure land near Lucero, where he engaged in farming, subsequently running sheep and cattle on the range. He kept adding to his landed holdings and at the time of his death, in 1918, when he was sixty-two years of age, was one of the well-to-do men of his community. He was a republican in politics and his religious faith was Catholic, as was that of his wife, who died in 1909, aged forty-nine years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven grew to maturity: Pedro E.; Marcelo and Tranquilino, of Lucero; Antonio, of Mora County; and Luis, Adelaida and Elisa, of Lucero.

The public schools of Lucero and Wagon Mound furnished Pedro E. Montoya with his educational training, and until the time of his marriage he lived on the home farm and assisted his father in its operations. When he started a home of his own he began running sheep and finally accumulated sufficient capital to buy a tract of land, some of which he has since placed under irrigation. He sold his sheep and is now engaged in general stockraising and farming, in which he has made a success. His farm is improved with modern equipment and breathes a general air of prosperity, the result of the owner's good management and industry. Mr. Montoya is also the proprietor of a mercantile business at Lucero and enjoys a good patronage.

Mr. Montoya married Miss Maria Lionedes, who was born at Lucero, and to this union there have been born three children: Ferdinando, Laudento and Andronico. The family belongs to the Catholic Church. A republican in his political views, Mr. Montoya has shown an interest in party affairs. He likewise is active in community movements, and has served efficiently for two years in the capacity of member of the Board of School Directors and during the past nine years has been justice of the peace. Mrs. Montoya was postmaster of Lucero for four years.

JAMES T. JOHNSON was a sterling New Mexico pioneer who came to this now prosperous commonwealth in the early frontier period of its territorial history, and who lived up to the full tension of pioneer life. He became one of the substantial citizens of the territory, and was prominent in its civic and material development and progress.

Mr. Johnson was born at Booneville, Missouri, and his early educational advantages were of the most meager order. In 1848 he came to Fort Union, New Mexico, in the employ of the Government, and at the time of the Civil war he entered the Confederate service, in the capacity of blacksmith and assistant machinist. He eventually became the first settler near what is now the Village of Shoemaker, Mora County. Here he obtained land and instituted operations as a ranchman, his possession of this land having been recognized by the Government, which gave him in the course of time a title to the property. On his ranch he established a blacksmith shop for the handling of his own mechanical work, and his services as a skilled artisan came into demand on the part of other pioneer settlers. In the early days Mr. Johnson was compelled to go to Westport, Missouri, for virtually all supplies, and in these trips, which required an average of six months to complete, he and his neighbors would band together in the overland journey, as a matter of protection against the hostile Indians. Mr. Johnson became a pioneer in the cattle and sheep industry in New Mexico, and at one period had an average of 15,000 head of sheep and 2,000 head of cattle. He finally sold his sheep, and thereafter he gave his attention principally to the cattle business, in which he developed, by careful selection, one of the finest herds in this section of the Union. He was in this connection a leader in the introduction of Shorthorn cattle and, later, of the Hereford cattle. He continued as one of the honored pioneer citizens of Mora County until the time of his death, when well advanced in years, and his venerable widow, whose maiden name was Marie Antonia Watrous, is still a resident of this county, she having been born and reared in New Mexico. Their children are as follows: Emeteria is the wife of Frank Carpenter, of Florence, Colorado; James E. is a successful merchant and rancher and is associated in business with his brother-in-law, Edward L. Murphy, the two being the leading merchants at Shoemaker; Nancy is the wife of Bernard Romero, and they reside in the City of Havana, Cuba; George H. is deceased; Lillie is the wife of Edward L. Murphy, of Shoemaker, Mora County. The first Methodist clergyman to hold services at Shoemaker utilized for this purpose the carpenter and blacksmith shop of Mr. Johnson, and utilized the building for a school also.

James E. Johnson, the son, attended school in this shop, and later continued his studies in the schools at Tiptonville, Mora County, he having earned the funds to continue his educational work. Thereafter he became identified with ranch business near Old Liberty, where he remained until 1885. For twenty-seven years he was manager for the H. O. W. Cattle Company near Tucumcari, Quay County, and upon severing this alliance he engaged in the general merchandise business at Logan. A number of years later he sold this business, and he has since been engaged, save for brief intervals, in the mercantile business at Shoemaker,

where he is associated in this enterprise with Edward L. Murphy, his brother-in-law, who is also his coadjutor in ranch and cattle industry. Mr. Johnson had the distinction of having been the first person to make deposit in the San Miguel National Bank. He still retains possession of his fine ranch of 4,000 acres near Old Liberty.

James E. Johnson married Miss Jeanette Hilton, who was born and reared in the State of New York, and her death occurred in 1916. Of the four children two died young; Josephine became the wife of Thomas Pennington, and her death occurred February 4, 1923; Alice is the wife of Jules A. Watson, county treasurer of Quay County.

Mr. Johnson has been long and prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is identified with both the York and Scottish Rite bodies and also the Mystic Shrine. As a Knight Templar he is a member of the Commandery at Clayton, and his other Masonic affiliations are at Logan and Las Vegas. He has been a member of the time-honored fraternity fully forty years.

EDGAR HERBERT WELLS. A state of great natural resources in minerals, New Mexico regards the State School of Mines as one of the capstones of its educational system. The president of the school of mines since August, 1921, has been Edgar Herbert Wells, who has been identified with that institution since 1917, for the first four years as professor of geology and mineralogy.

Mr. Wells is a man of wide experience in his profession of mining engineer and also as a practical school man. He was born at Grand Forks, North Dakota, June 2, 1887. His grandfather, Mark Wells, was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, of old New England stock. He was a broom manufacturer. He settled in Minnesota about the close of the territorial period. When the Civil war broke out he volunteered and served in the Union army. He died at Grand Forks, and is buried at Faribault, Minnesota. His children were: Al Wells, of Chicago; Herbert Newton; and Etta, who married George H. Wilder and lives at Grand Forks.

Herbert Newton Wells was born in Faribault, Minnesota, in August, 1861, and in 1885 moved from Crookston, Minnesota, to North Dakota. He became prominent as a hotel man, being owner and proprietor of the Hotel Northern in Grand Forks, from 1893 until his death in 1921. For a number of years he was a member of the Grand Forks School Board, was a member of the State Fair Board and a commissioner of the Boy Scouts. He was active in the Masonic Order and was a member of the Christian Science Church. Herbert Newton Wells married at Crookston, Minnesota, Miss Anna B. Miller. Her father died of wounds received in one of the battles before Atlanta, Georgia. Mrs. Herbert N. Wells died in 1922. Her children were: Edgar H.; Theodore B., of Grand Forks, North Dakota; Kenneth M., of Grand Forks; and Dorothy, wife of Joseph Boyd, of Fargo, North Dakota.

Edgar Herbert Wells was reared in Grand Forks, attending the grammar and high schools there and after high school entered the University of North Dakota and was graduated with the class of 1909 and the degree Engineer of Mines. While in North Dakota University he was prominent in athletics, being captain of the football team one year and of the track team one year. North

Dakota has always stood high in athletics among the schools of the Middle West. He was also valedictorian of his class, a class that contained a number of young mining engineers who subsequently have achieved more than ordinary prominence in that profession.

On leaving the University Mr. Wells became assistant engineer of the Daly West Mine at Park City, Utah. He was there six months and then had a varied experience, part of the time as a practical miner, in other mines in the same district, and also conducted leasing operations. In 1912 he was employed as engineer and draftsman by Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir Limited), serving in that capacity until 1914. In that year he became instructor in mathematics, geology, mineralogy and physical education at the Tintic Mining High School at Eureka, Utah. In 1916 he was made an instructor in mathematics and physical education in the West Side High School at Salt Lake City, Utah, remaining there until the summer of 1917. That summer he spent as assistant superintendent of the Austin-Dakota Mining Company at Austin, Nevada.

In September, 1917, he came to New Mexico to take up his work in the State School of Mines in the chair of geology and mineralogy, and four years later was advanced to the executive head of this state institution at Socorro.

Since he has been president of the school he has written two bulletins published by the school, bulletin No. 2 being entitled "Manganese in New Mexico," and bulletin No. 3, entitled "Oil and Gas Possibilities of the Puerticito District, Socorro and Valencia Counties." Both have served to attract the attention of mining men and commercial capital to New Mexico. During his presidency also the dormitory known as Barnard Hall has been added to the group of buildings on the campus, and a concrete swimming school and gymnasium constructed. The campus, enlarged since he came to Socorro, now embraces thirty-two acres, and much new laboratory equipment has been installed. The ore-dressing experimental plant is now regarded as one of the best in the West.

The New Mexico School of Mines was established by the Territorial Legislature in 1889, coincident with the establishment of the University, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. In 1895 Congress appropriated 50,000 acres from the public domain for the support of the institution. When New Mexico came into the Union in 1912 the old mill tax was displaced by a regular and annual appropriation and 150,000 acres of state land were set aside for the benefit of the school. The main building was begun in 1891 and completed the next year, and the school opened in 1893 with a faculty of two men, the only courses offered being those in chemistry, assaying and metallurgy. Two years later a complete four-year curriculum leading to degrees in mining engineering, chemical engineering and metallurgy were offered, and the faculty increased to five men.

In addition to his duties at Socorro during the school year Mr. Wells spent the summers of 1920 to 1923, inclusive, as chief geologist to the Chino Copper Company at Santa Rita, New Mexico. He made a detailed geological map of the Chino property, accompanied by a report on the geology and ore deposits of the district.

At Sioux Falls, South Dakota, October 19, 1909, Mr. Wells married Miss M. Lucille Cherry, who was born in Sioux Falls, and is a graduate of the high school of that city. Her parents, U. S. G. and Winifred (Clyde) Cherry, moved to South Dakota from Ohio. Mrs. Wells was born July 6, 1889, and the other children of her parents are: Genevieve, wife of Guy R. McKay, of Salt Lake City; Winifred, Mrs. Charles Cobb, of Long Beach, California; and U. S. G., Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have one son, Gordon Herbert.

JAMES BEZEMEK. One of the most conspicuous lines of agricultural development in New Mexico in recent years has been dairying. Dairying as an ordinary business and industry is comparatively recent, having developed as towns and cities have grown. Albuquerque now depends for its pure milk supply upon several well-organized dairy industries, chief among them being that of James Bezemek. Mr. Bezemek has been at Albuquerque for a quarter of a century. When he came here there were several dairies in operation, but the chief development and improvement has occurred within his own period of observation and experience. His establishment now equals in size any other around the city, and only one compares in importance to his own.

Mr. Bezemek was born at Tyre, Michigan, August 24, 1873. His grandparents, Mathias and Catherine (Kolar) Bezemek, came from Austria to the United States in 1849 and settled in Sanilac County, Michigan, where they spent the rest of their lives. They had five children, Jacob; Mary, who married August Pickron; Katie, who married John Gleneski; James and John Bezemek. All of them live in the section of Northern Michigan where they grew up.

Jacob Bezemek, father of the Albuquerque dairyman, was born in Vienna, Austria, and was about two years of age when his parents came to America. He lives on the old homestead, land which his father filed on in the early fifties. Jacob Bezemek married Fannie Gunning, who was born in London, England, daughter of Henry and Maria Gunning. She died in 1910, and is survived by four sons, James, Albert, Frank and Edward. All of the sons except James live in Michigan.

James Bezemek grew up on his father's farm in Michigan, attended common schools, and when he reached the age of twenty-three he had earned not more than fifty cents as a hired man, all his labor having been given to the home farm. In January, 1897, he started for the West, attracted to New Mexico by the climate. After six months he felt so improved that he was ready for some undertaking that would develop into a permanent business. Thus in 1898 he started as a milk producer with four ordinary cows. His first establishment was on the Mesa, just opposite the University of New Mexico. After a few months he moved from there and took possession of a tract of land purchased by him on North Fourth Street. This he developed from raw land, and his remarkable industry made such improvement that in the second year his field produced an enormous crop, where the land never before had grown anything useful to man. His soil is adapted to all small grains, and he uses the silo for stock feed. From his original herd of cows he developed first a valuable Jersey herd, and since



James Bezenek

1918 has also used the Holsteins, keeping both strains to properly balance his milk. Authorities declare that the milk of the Holsteins is the most perfect milk for growing children, while of course the Jersey excels in the production of butter fat. The Bezemek herd has grown in proportion to the development of the business and the expansion of the locality. It now numbers 200 cows, and the pure milk of this splendid herd is distributed to the retail trade by Mr. Bezemek's own agency. It is a service greatly appreciated by hundreds of families in the home locality, and the tourist has also appreciated it as a source of pure dairy products. Most of the feed for the large herd is grown on Mr. Bezemek's farm of fifty-two acres. A considerable part of his land is used for the growing of alfalfa.

While very busy in building up and superintending this important industry, Mr. Bezemek has interested himself in community affairs at Albuquerque. He has been one of the active men working for the best interests of the community, and his known good citizenship was the chief reason for his election as a member of the County Board of Commissioners in November, 1922. He succeeded Commissioner Max Guterrez, and his colleagues on the board are Frank Butt and David Armijo. This board has done much to place the county on a sound financial basis, and has also given its attention to some problems connected with child welfare and planning the drainage of considerable land in the Rio Grande Valley.

At Albuquerque, February 6, 1902, Mr. Bezemek married Miss Mary Frances McKnight, daughter of Laban and Clarissa (Reeves) McKnight. Her mother was a daughter of W. Reeves, and represented an old American family of Athens County, Ohio. The McKnights were Colonial settlers in America, and their home was about Cadiz, Ohio, where they were farmers. Mrs. Bezemek's great-grandfather, Hayden McKnight, served in the War of 1812 and also in the Civil war, and he died at the age of ninety-one. Mrs. Bezemek's grandfather, Thornton McKnight, served as an Ohio soldier in the Civil war and died at the age of eighty. William Reeves, her mother's brother, was a soldier in the Civil war and was twice wounded, being shot both through the face and the body. Mrs. Bezemek was one of five children. Her sister, Mrs. Maggie Ann Baker, and her sister, Mrs. Esta Bolin, are both deceased. Another sister, Tharie, died in girlhood. Katie, who married Culber Bolin, died at the age of eighteen.

Mr. and Mrs. Bezemek have a family of four children, named Marvin Edward, James Francis, Clarissa Fannie and Mary Louise.

ESTEBAN H. BIERNBAUM, a successful merchant at Sapello and also a progressive representative of ranch industry in San Miguel and Mora County, is a native of New Mexico and is, on the maternal side, a scion of one of the early Spanish families of this commonwealth. He was born at Mora, judicial center of the present county of that name, in September, 1864, and is a son of Henry and Juanita (Leyva) Biernbaum, the former of whom was born in Schleswig, Cassel, Germany, and the latter of whom was born and reared in New Mexico. Henry Biernbaum was a young man when he came to the United States, and after having been for some time in the employ of a leading business concern in Philadelphia, he came

to the West, with Independence, Missouri, as his objective point. Later he came with a train of ox teams and freighting wagons over the old trail to Santa Fe, New Mexico, as a representative of the same Philadelphia firm, that of Spiegelberg Brothers, and it was in the year 1854 that he thus came to the New Mexico frontier. He became a clerk in the store established by Spiegelberg Brothers at Santa Fe, and soon acquired a usable knowledge of the Spanish language. He was thus properly equipped when he set forth to sell merchandise through this frontier country, his early work in this line having been through the use of a pack, which he carried on his back as he made his way from place to place on foot. He finally opened a general store in San Miguel, San Miguel County. In connection with this pioneer mercantile enterprise he also engaged in overland freighting of supplies from Kansas City to New Mexico, with wagons and ox teams, besides which he assumed contracts for supplying grain to the government troops in San Miguel County. Eventually Mr. Biernbaum sold his mercantile business at San Miguel and removed to Mora, from which headquarters he successfully continued his government contracting and overland freighting operations. His energy and progressiveness led him to become actively identified with ranch industry in this section of New Mexico, where he was for a number of years engaged in the raising and feeding of both cattle and sheep. Later he entered the commercial business at Trinidad, Colorado. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of Mora County as is shown in his having been chosen treasurer of the county. In 1870 he disposed of his business at Mora and removed to Trinidad, Colorado, where he continued to be engaged in merchandising, stock-raising and the real estate business until 1887. He finally returned to the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there he lived retired during the closing period of his long and eventful life, he having been ninety-two years of age at the time of his death, January 29, 1913, his name meriting high place on the roll of the sterling pioneers of New Mexico. The wife of Mr. Biernbaum died in March, 1916, at the age of sixty-eight years. Of their children the subject of this sketch is the eldest; Mary is deceased; Isabelle is the wife of J. M. Schanchez of Mora; and Henry, Jr., is deceased.

Esteban B. Biernbaum received in his youth the advantages of St. Mary's College at Mora, and in his native state he has found ample opportunity for successful achievement. He has become one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Mora County, and was a leader in the local councils of the republican party. He has been called to many offices of public trust. He was justice of the peace in the period of 1892-6; was judge of the Probate Court of Mora County, 1897-99; was a member of the Republican State Central Committee from 1897 to 1911, and chairman of the Republican Central Committee of his county from 1897 to 1912; from 1903 to 1907 he was clerk of the Probate Court and ex officio county recorder; he was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature for one term, beginning in 1907; in 1907-9 he was chief deputy clerk of his county, and from 1909 to 1912 he was chief deputy sheriff. He now gives the major part of his time and attention to the supervision of his mercantile and ranch interests. Mr. Biernbaum is affiliated with the Las Vegas Lodge of Elks and also with the Woodmen of the World.

RAFAEL ROMERO, whose death occurred in 1919, passed his entire life in New Mexico, was a representative of one of the sterling old Spanish families of this state, and was one of the honored and influential citizens of Mora County at the time of his death. He was born at Lajoya, in the year 1850, that place having then been in old Taos County but being now in Santa Fe County. In old Taos County was likewise born his father, Vincent Romero, who was a young man when he removed thence to Mora County and established himself as a rancher in the La Cueva district, where he became a successful raiser of cattle, sheep and horses. He was called upon to serve in various county offices, and was one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Mora County for many years, he having here maintained his home on his fine old homestead ranch until the time of his death.

Rafael Romero was a man of fine intellectuality and superior business ability, and in all of the relations of his life he honored the family name and also the state of his birth. He received excellent educational advantages, including those of a school at Chester, Pennsylvania, and those of Princeton University. He was known as one of the most finely educated citizens of Latin-American ancestry in the State of New Mexico, and he wielded large influence in advancing the civic and industrial progress of his native commonwealth. He served a number of years as county superintendent of schools in Mora County, and did effective service also as representative of this county in the State Legislature. He organized the LaCueva Ranching Company, which acquired and improved a valuable landed estate of about 27,000 acres, and which engaged in the raising of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses upon an extensive scale, with much of leadership in advancing these lines of industry in the state. He was vice president and a director of this important corporation until 1896, when he sold his interest therein and purchased a homestead one mile east of Mora, the county seat, this having continued his place of residence during the remainder of his life, though his death occurred as the result of the injuries he received in the burning of the hotel in which he was a guest at Roy, this state. He was a staunch advocate of the principles of the democratic party, and he and his wife were earnest communicants of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Romero, whose maiden name was Paulita Des Maries, was born at Las Vegas, New Mexico, and her father, Miguel Des Maries, was born in Canada. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Romero two died in infancy; Anita is the wife of Palemon Ortiz, of Mora; Arthur J., Alfonso and Vincent still reside at Mora; Paulita died at the age of eighteen years. The devoted wife and mother passed away in the year 1886.

Arthur J. Romero, eldest son of the honored subject of this memoir, attended the public schools of Mora, the Christian Brothers College at Santa Fe, and the great Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana, from which latter institution he received his diploma upon graduating, in the commercial department, as a member of the class of 1898. Thereafter he was identified for some time with contracting and construction work in old Mexico, in the capacity of private secretary to Joseph Hampson. Later he was for eight years in the service of the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Mexico, and he then returned to Mora County and engaged

actively in ranch enterprise, in which he is associated with his two brothers. The three brothers own and operate the fine Talco Ranch, which comprises 3,000 acres and which is given over to diversified agriculture and to the raising of cattle, horses and sheep, and they are known and valued as progressive and substantial exponents of ranch industry in New Mexico. Arthur J. Romero has been active in the local councils of the democratic party, and his secure place in popular confidence and esteem in his native county was significantly shown in 1922, when he was elected to the office of county clerk, in which he is giving a most careful and efficient administration.

ROMAN GALLEGOS was born at San Jose, San Miguel County, February 28, 1857, and that here he has found ample opportunity for successful achievement along business lines is shown in his ownership and conducting at San Jose of a large and well equipped general merchandise establishment. Mr. Gallegos has gone prominently forward also as a liberal and progressive citizen, has secure place in popular confidence and esteem, and has served in both Houses of the New Mexico Legislature.

Mr. Gallegos is a son of Ignacio and Eleanor (Sanchez) Gallegos, both of whom were born and reared in San Miguel County, they being representatives of old and influential Spanish pioneer families of what is now the State of New Mexico. Ignacio Gallegos became one of the substantial agriculturists and stock-growers of his native county. He was one of the venerable and honored native sons of San Miguel County at the time of his death, March 5, 1919, when eighty-three years of age, his loved and devoted wife having passed away on the 25th of May of the preceding year. Of the eight children five still survive the honored parents: Ricardo is a successful ranchman near San Jose, as is also Eugenio; Tomasita is the widow of Domingo Otiz, who likewise was a successful farmer of the San Jose district; Paulita is the widow of Atilano Ulebarri, who was one of the representative ranchmen near San Jose at the time of his death; and Roman, of this review, was the third in order of birth of the eight children. The religious faith of the family has ever been that of the Catholic Church, and of the same Roman Gallegos and his wife are zealous communicants.

Roman Gallegos received the advantages of the public schools of San Jose and Anton Chico, and as a youth he gave valuable assistance in connection with the operations of his father's farm and ranch, besides which he gained experience in early-day freighting operation with ox teams. He thus freighted to Kit Carson, La Junta and Santa Fe, and his service in this connection extended to various other places in Colorado and New Mexico. The round trip on these freighting expeditions required from three to four months, and Mr. Gallegos was associated with such enterprise from the time he was sixteen years of age until he was twenty, he having in the meanwhile remained with his parents on the old homestead ranch. In 1877 he married, and it was at this important juncture in his career that he instituted also his independent activities as an agriculturist and stock-grower, with which basic lines of industry he is still associated, with a well improved and valuable farm estate near San Jose. Since 1897 he has been established also in the

general merchandise business at San Jose, and his trade is one of substantial and representative order.

Like his father before him, Mr. Gallegos is a stalwart in the ranks of the republican party, and he has been influential in its councils and campaign activities in his section of the state. In 1894 he was elected to the Lower House of the New Mexico Legislature, an appreciation of his ability and effective service was later shown in his election to the State Senate, in which he served the regulation term of four years and did much to advance wise and constructive legislation, especially that pertaining to his constituent district. In 1900 he was elected County Commissioner and served nine years, and in 1911 he was elected Sheriff, serving in the latter office for five years. In addition to being an earnest communicant of the Catholic Church, Mr. Gallegos is affiliated with Las Vegas Council No. 804, Knights of Columbus.

In 1877 Mr. Gallegos wedded Miss Castelita Segura, who was born and reared at San Jose, and she passed to the life eternal in the year 1903, the one child of this union having died in infancy. The second marriage of Mr. Gallegos was with Miss Severiana Esquibel, who passed her entire life in San Miguel County, her death having occurred in March, 1913. She was not survived by children. June 9, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gallegos and Miss Catalina Duro, who was born at Santa Fe, this state. In addition to being the gracious and popular chateline of her attractive home at San Jose, Mrs. Gallegos is giving effective service as postmistress of this village.

JUAN RAFAEL AGUILAR is numbered among the successful exponents of ranch industry in Mora County, is engaged also in the general mercantile business at Wagon Mound, and as a loyal and progressive citizen he has been called upon to serve in various local offices of public trust.

Mr. Aguilar was born in the old town of Taos, New Mexico, February 9, 1860, and is a son of Jose P. Aguilar and Ramona (Pacheco) Aguilar, both likewise natives of that place. Jose P. Aguilar gave the greater part of his active life to farm industry, and was for a time identified with overland freighting. He was a resident of Wagon Mound, Mora County, at the time of his death, in 1894, when fifty-eight years of age, his wife having passed away in 1882, aged forty years, and both having been lifelong communicants of the Catholic Church. Of the five children Juan R., of this review, is the only one living. Salvador Aguilar, grandfather of him whose name introduces this sketch, passed his entire life in New Mexico and was a member of one of the pioneer Spanish families of this state.

Juan R. Aguilar was twelve years old at the time of the family removal to Ocate, where he attended school during the winter months, the intervening period having been given to his assisting in the work of the home farm. At the age of sixteen he began running sheep on shares, and at the age of twenty he began working for wages. His next service was as clerk in the general store of Schmidt & Rankin at Wagon Mound, and he remained with this firm until 1893, when impaired health led him again to engage in ranching. He was for ten years actively identified with the raising

of sheep, and in the meanwhile he fully recuperated his physical health. In 1903 he established a general store of Wagon Mound, and in 1906 he here became associated with Epimanio Martinez in this line of enterprise. He thus continued until 1919, when he sold his interest, and thereafter he gave his attention to his ranch interests, in the raising of cattle, sheep and horses, and in this connection he is the owner of a valuable ranch of 8,000 acres in Mora County. In 1922 Mr. Aguilar bought the store which he had previously conducted, and he has since given his active supervision to this prosperous business. He was formerly a director of the Farmers & Stockmen's Bank of Wagon Mound.

Mr. Aguilar has been a leader in community affairs, served four years as mayor of Wagon Mound, was United States commissioner for this district thirteen years, was sheriff of Mora County one term, was state tax commissioner six years, and has served also as school director. He is a stalwart republican, and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Aguilar married Miss Cloefas Mascaranas, who was born and reared in Mora County, and whose death occurred in October, 1922. Mrs. Aguilar is survived by nine children: Claudia is the wife of Patricio Pacheco; Adelina is the wife of Enrique Martinez; Alfonso is an assistant in his father's store; Celina is the wife of Candido Padilla, of Santa Fe; Antonieta is the wife of Michael Britz, of Dawson, this state; F. Pablo is a resident of Wagon Mound and is engaged in the sheep business; and Corina, Enfrocina and Amelia are at the paternal home.

CARLOS M. CREAMER. During the past eight years the management of the Gross-Kelly Company store at Rowe has been in the hands of Carlos M. Creamer, a man of ability and executive power, who has extended its interests immeasurably. Mr. Creamer has been identified with this concern during the greater part of his business career and has made its interests his own, but at the same time has found the time to spare from his managerial labors to take part in progressive movements that have worked out for the betterment of his community.

Mr. Creamer was born at Santa Fe, New Mexico, a son of Carlos and Ella (McGarr) Creamer. His father was born in 1856, at Covington, Kentucky, where he received his early education, and as a young man applied himself to the study of pharmacy. From his native state he went to Indiana, where he remained for a short time, and in the early '80s took up his residence at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was first employed by the Fisher Drug Company as a pharmacist. Later he was advanced to the post of manager of this concern and finally bought out its interests, changing the name to the Creamer Apothecaries Company. This enterprise he conducted until 1894, when he sold out and went from place to place, following his vocation and vainly trying to regain his lost health. His death occurred in 1912, when he was fifty-six years of age. Mr. Creamer was the organizer and first president of the New Mexico State Board of Pharmacy, and served as a member of the Board of Directors and the Board of Examiners for a number of years. He devoted his life to his calling, his principal other interest being politics, in which he gave his support to the democratic



Chas A. Eller D.D.S.

party. Mr. Creamer first married Miss Ella McGarr, of Santa Fe, a native of Springfield, Ohio, who died in 1889. They were the parents of one child: Carlos M. Mr. Creamer's second marriage was with Miss Augusta Schlater, of Basel, Switzerland, who survives him as a resident of Santa Fe. They had three children: Joseph K.; Sophia M., of Santa Fe; and Minnie J., the wife of T. S. Muir, a mine manager of Pecos, New Mexico. First Lieut. Joseph K. Creamer, Twenty-third United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is a graduate of the New Mexico Military School, served in the Philippine Islands, and during the World war went overseas with the Sixty-fourth Infantry, Seventh Division, but was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, First Division. After one and one-half years of service he went with the Army of Occupation to Germany. He was through all the drives, was gassed on several occasions and for his meritorious work and gallantry in action was presented with the French Croix de Guerre.

Carlos M. Creamer, of this review, attended the public schools of Santa Fe and St. Michael's College, and his first employment was with the Santa Fe Water and Light Company, a concern in whose service he remained for several years. He then became identified with the Gross-Kelly Company in their store at Pecos, whence he was transferred to Rowe in 1917 and placed in charge as manager. This position he has held to the present, and has achieved a marked success for his firm, which deals extensively in general merchandise and lumber. Mr. Creamer is fraternally affiliated with Santa Fe Lodge No. 46, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus at Santa Fe. He and his family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Creamer is at present serving in the capacity of postmaster of Rowe, and is giving his fellow-citizens excellent service.

Mr. Creamer married Miss Maude Hanlon, of Iowa, and they are the parents of three children: Carlos M., Jr., John H. and Joseph C.

CHARLES A. ELLER, D. D. S., has been established in the practice of his profession in the City of Albuquerque since 1907, and has gained secure status as one of the able and representative members of his profession in New Mexico. His offices have the best of equipment in both operative and laboratory departments, and the Doctor brings to bear in his practice the most approved and modern methods and facilities.

Dr. Charles Asbury Eller was born on the ancestral farmstead of the Eller family, near Bloomington, Indiana, and the date of his nativity was May 28, 1879. He is a scion of Colonial and Revolutionary stock on both the paternal and maternal sides, and is a representative also of one of the sterling pioneer families of the old Hoosier State. He is a son of William Jasper and Mary Isabel (Curry) Eller, both of whom likewise were born in the vicinity of Bloomington, Indiana, the latter a daughter of William and Nancy (Robinson) Curry. William J. Eller was born in the pioneer log house on the same farm that later figured as the birth-place of Doctor Eller of this sketch, his father, Rev. Francis Asbury Eller, having been a member of the military forces that went forth in the Civil war period to repel the Ohio raids of the famous Confederate officer General John Morgan. Rev. Francis

A. Eller was born in Monroe County, Indiana, to which state his parents came from Kentucky in the early pioneer days, the journey having been made on horseback and the parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Eller, having been sterling pioneer citizens of Indiana at the time of their death. Francis A. Eller became a pioneer clergyman and circuit rider of the Southern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in addition to his services in the ministry he vigorously improved and carried forward the work of his farm. William J. Eller lived the unassuming and worthy life of a farmer, made his days count in achievement and loyal stewardship, and so ordered his course as to merit and receive the high regard of all who knew him. He served in various township offices, and was a most zealous member of the rural Methodist Episcopal Church near his home, he having served as director of its choir for thirty years. The death of William J. Eller occurred in April, 1917, and his widow now resides with her daughter in Detroit, Michigan. The surviving children are Dr. Charles A., Herman, Ida Belle (Mrs. Hallett B. Frisby, of Detroit, Michigan), and Catherine (Mrs. Foss Shipley, of Detroit). Harley C. died in February, 1922.

The preliminary education of Doctor Eller was gained in the district school near the old homestead farm, and he thereafter made daily drives back and forth between the farm and the city of Bloomington until he had completed the curriculum of the high school in that city. After his graduation from high school he was for some time a student in the State University of Indiana. From 1901 to 1904 he taught in district schools. On the 10th of May, 1907, he was graduated from the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, and on the 14th of the same month, and after receiving his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, he arrived in Albuquerque, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession. He has given several years of service as secretary of the New Mexico State Dental Society, and was its president for the year 1915. He has thrice represented this organization as a delegate to the conventions of the American Dental Society, of which he is an active member, as is he also of the Southwestern Dental Society. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (in which he is a past grand), the Delta Sigma Delta dental fraternity, and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their home city, and he is serving as a member of its Board of Trustees. In the World war period the Doctor served as a member of Military Dental Examining Board of the state, and he has been for the past four years, since 1919, president of the State Dental Board. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. In 1920-22 Doctor Eller held the chair of dentistry in the University of New Mexico, his retirement in 1923 resulting from the abolishment of this chair. In 1922 he made a splendid contribution to the physical attractions of Albuquerque by the erection of the fine and distinctly modern Eller apartment building, at the corner of Eighth Street and Gold Avenue.

At Bloomington, Indiana, in March, 1903, Doctor Eller wedded Miss Alice Howe, daughter of Alfred G. and Mary (Jennings) Howe, the Howe family having been founded in Indiana in the

early pioneer days, and one of its members, Dr. Dow Maxwell, having been a member of the first Board of Trustees of the University of Indiana. Mrs. Eller is the eldest in a family of five daughters; Hazel is the wife of Dr. H. L. Curry, of Bloomington, Indiana; Lucile is the wife of J. L. Randall, of Newton, Kansas; Irene is the wife of Dr. Karl Fussler, who occupies the chair of physics in the University of South Dakota; and Willifred and her husband have been for the past several years missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India. Doctor and Mrs. Eller have three children: Charles Howe is a member of the class of 1925 in Leland Stanford University, California; Marian Belle is (1923) a member of the sophomore class in the Albuquerque High School; and Alice Barbara is a grade pupil in the public schools of this city.

FRANCISCO SANDOVAL. One of the men who are succeeding in ranching operations in the vicinity of San Miguel is Francisco Sandoval, who is now giving his entire attention to this vocation, although in former years his interest was divided between this and other pursuits. Possessed of sound business sense and intelligence, and withal being a man of energy and industry, it has been for fortune to have made the most of his opportunities and to have reaped success therefrom.

Mr. Sandoval was born October 10, 1881, in San Miguel County, New Mexico, and is a son of Julian and Celsa (Salazar) Sandoval, natives of the same county. Julian Sandoval was educated in the public schools, and as a young man established a mercantile establishment in what was then the small but growing town of San Miguel. This grew and prospered with the growth and prosperity of the community, and Mr. Sandoval continued as its proprietor for something more than thirty years. He was also the owner of the Vegita ranch, near Doretta, which he conducted with success, was engaged during the early days in the making of ties for the Santa Fe Railroad in the hills of San Miguel County, and at one time engaged in freighting for several trips from San Miguel to Kansas City and return, a trip that consumed six months in the making, and upon which frequent brushes with hostile Indians were not unusual. Mr. Sandoval and the members of his family belonged to the Catholic Church, in the faith of which he died in 1913, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Sandoval married for his first wife Placida Gutierrez, who died leaving three children: Anesita, deceased, who was the wife of Trinidad Sena, of Las Vegas; Petra, the wife of Manuel Villanueva, of Villanueva, New Mexico; and Andres, a blacksmith of Bernalillo, New Mexico. By his marriage with Celsa Salazar, Mr. Sandoval had three children: Francisco, of this review; Marcelina, who died at the age of thirty years; and Macario, who died when six years of age.

Francisco Sandoval was educated in the public schools of San Miguel and at the Sisters of Charity Catholic parish school there, and remained with his parents, working in the store and upon the ranch, until the attainment of his majority. Shortly after leaving the parental roof he became the proprietor of a retail liquor establishment at San Miguel, and after operating it there for a number of years removed to East Las Vegas, New Mexico, but subsequently

returned to San Miguel and continued in the same line of business until the adoption of prohibition. In the meantime he had been operating a farm and ranging cattle, so that he had another business to fall back on when his establishment was closed. Since then he has extended the scope of his operations considerably and now has a valuable property, which is proving highly successful under his management. In the meantime he finds time to look after the conduct of his father's old store at San Miguel, which is also in a prosperous condition. Like all the members of his family, Mr. Sandoval is a Catholic in religion. His political allegiance is given to the republican party.

Mr. Sandoval married Miss Josefita Oritz, who was born at Las Vegas, and died May 16, 1917, and to this union there were born two children: Julia, who attends the local parochial school and resides with her father; and Frank J., who is living in California.

LEOCADIO TAPIA. For many years the Tapia family has been well and favorably known in San Miguel County. In the main, its members have been ranchers, farmers and merchants, good, hard-working, substantial people. A prominent representative of this old family at the present time is Leocadio Tapia, farmer and rancher, and proprietor of the leading mercantile establishment at La Liendre, New Mexico.

Leocadio Tapia was born at La Liendre, San Miguel County, New Mexico, December 9, 1869, son of Manrico and Maria Sebrina (Herrera) Tapia, and grandson of Salvador Tapia, who spent his life as a farmer in San Miguel County. Both Manrico Tapia and his wife were born near Las Vegas, in San Miguel County. Seven of their children are living: Cayetano, Filepe, and Leocadio, all of whom reside at La Liendre; Precialila, who is the wife of Juan de Deiosaragon, of Albuquerque; Lorenzo and Francisco, both of whom live at La Liendre; and Luis R., who lives in Las Vegas. The mother still survives, being now in her seventy-third year, but the father died in 1895, when aged fifty-five years. In his youth he obtained but little schooling, but later in life he educated himself through reading, becoming one of the well informed men of his community, where he was held in such regard that he was appointed a justice of the peace. He conducted a store at La Liendre, but his main business was ranching and running cattle.

Leocadio Tapia attended the public schools in La Liendre during boyhood, and remained with his parents until he reached manhood, giving his father assistance on the home ranch. He then embarked in the sheep business, but later on sold out and then turned his attention to merchandising, establishing his present well stocked store at La Liendre. He has prospered in this undertaking, carries a well assorted stock, does some trading in hides and pelts, and is accommodating and honest in meeting the wants of his customers. He gives considerable attention also to his land, a part of which is irrigated, and devotes a part of it to growing alfalfa, beans, corn and other grains.

Mr. Tapia married Miss Monica Venavides, who was also born in San Miguel County, and they have had ten children born to them, the following of whom are living: Rafaelita, wife of Bentura Marquery; Antonio, Victoria, Getrudes and Alphonso. Mr. Tapia and

his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Tapia is a republican in politics, as was his father, and he takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs. The only public office he has ever consented to accept has been that of school director, for he believes, as do other intelligent men, that the excellence and efficiency of the public schools are matters of great importance to the state and country at large.

REV. GABINO RENDON. Early consecrating his life to the spiritual welfare of his fellow men and never swerving from the path so chosen, Rev. Gabino Rendon, the beloved and honored pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Las Vegas, is one of the conspicuous members of the Presbyterian clergy in New Mexico. A scholarly, broad-minded man, for many years he has been a stimulating force in the great religious body to which he belongs, and also has been an important factor in the encouragement of progressive public movements designed to be of substantial benefit to his native state.

Rev. Gabino Rendon was born February 19, 1864, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, where his ancestors were among the first settlers. His parents were Jose M. and Sabina (Garcia) Rendon, the latter of whom was born at Las Vegas and died here when but thirty-two years old. She was a daughter of Luciano and Francisca (de Baca) Garcia, and a granddaughter of Asencio and Petra (Lucero) de Baca, all old Spanish-New Mexico names of family distinction, and early settlers of Las Vegas. The father of Mr. Rendon was born at San Jose, San Miguel County, New Mexico, a son of Miguel and Miguela Rendon, and a grandson of Raphael Rendon, who in early days manufactured cloth at Santa Fe. Miguel Rendon was born at Santa Fe, removing after his marriage to San Jose, thence to Las Vegas as one of the first settlers. He was killed by a band of Indians near his own ranch. Jose M. Rendon had but meager educational opportunities, but he had an active mind and through his own efforts and association with others became well informed. He served as a soldier in the Union army all through the Civil war, attached to the western division, and in all the engagements in which he participated, proved brave and courageous. After the war he resumed farming. On some occasions he went on hunting expeditions during the winter seasons after buffalo both in Texas and New Mexico, and sold the meat at Las Vegas where, in a small way, he conducted a mercantile business in connection with farming. He served two terms as deputy sheriff in San Miguel County.

Jose M. Rendon was twice married, and of the five children born to his first union the following survive: Gabino; Petra, who is the widow of Manual Madrid, who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mora, New Mexico; and Andrea, who is the wife of J. G. Sanchez, pastor of the Baptist Church at Albuquerque, New Mexico. His second marriage was with Mrs. Guadalupe Rivera, who was born in Mora County, New Mexico. Jose M. Rendon died when aged sixty-six years.

Gabino Rendon first attended the Presbyterian Mission School at Las Vegas, and subsequently the College of the Southwest, and was graduated from the academic department after completing his course in theology in 1893. His first pastoral assignment was to the Presbyterian Church at Costilla, El Paso County, Colorado,

where he remained three and a half years, going then to the Presbyterian Church at Pueblo, Colorado, and from there, eighteen months later, to Monte Vista, where he was installed as pastor, April 14, 1899.

Doctor Rendon became pastor of the Spanish Presbyterian Church at Santa Fe in November, 1900, and in addition assumed charge of smaller charges in the mission field. During the interval that covered his residence in Colorado he organized the San Pablo mission there, and while at Santa Fe he organized the mission at Truchas, New Mexico, and that at Chimayo, New Mexico, two prosperous Presbyterian branches at the present time, and in 1911 he moved his residence to Truchas. In 1913 he was appointed Santa Fe missionary of the Santa Fe Presbytery, in which responsible office he served with the utmost efficiency until June 1, 1924, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Las Vegas.

In 1889 Reverend Rendon married Miss Amelia Brill, who was born at Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and of their family of four children three daughters survive. Ruth, the eldest, is the wife of Rev. Carlos C. Cordova, pastor of the Church of the Divine Savior at El Paso, Texas, the largest Spanish-American church in the Southwest, and formerly was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Las Vegas. Rebecca, second daughter, who is the wife of Abram Saranandez, of Las Vegas, is a graduate of Duquesne College, Iowa. She is an artist of much more than local celebrity and her husband is a teacher in the high school at Springer, New Mexico. Myrtle, the youngest daughter, is a graduate of Horner Institute, Kansas City, with a B. O. degree. She is a teacher in high school.

Doctor Rendon has devoted his entire life to religious work. He began to teach in mission schools in Mora County in 1888, and while so engaged was instrumental in the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Cebolla. He enjoys the distinction of having been the first native of New Mexico to serve as chaplain in the Senate of the Territorial Legislature, prior to 1912, also of being the first native Presbyterian minister to ever be called to so important a charge as Santa Fe, and, additionally, the first native New Mexican to ever serve as moderator in the Presbyterian Synod. Many other marks of confidence and high esteem have been shown him, both by his church and the public. In fraternal life he is a Mason, and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Las Vegas.

EUGENIO ROMERO. Few citizens of Mora County are better known or more deserving of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens for his public spirit and local pride, than Eugenio Romero, rancher, and leading merchant at Mora, New Mexico. Mr. Romero is not only a substantial business man with many important interests, but long has been active in public affairs and prominent in democratic politics. On many occasions he has visited the large business centers of other states, but practically has spent the years of a very busy life within his native state.

Eugenio Romero was born at Mora, New Mexico, May 18, 1872, a son of Jose Jesus and Maria Rita (Salazar) Romero, both of whom were born in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. The grandfather of his mother, Senor Diego Duran, was a native of Spain

who came early to New Mexico. The father of Mr. Romero moved into Mora County about 1862, and became a well known farmer and stockman. His death occurred in 1907, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife surviving until 1920, when in her eighty-first year. Of their family of ten children six reached maturity: Juan Bautista, who died in 1912, aged fifty-four years; Manuelita, who married Eugenio Martinez, of Mora County; Pedro, who died in 1893, was a school teacher in Mora County; Donaciano, who is a carpenter at Mora, and also a brickmason; Eugenio; J. J., who is a teacher in the public schools of Mora County.

Eugenio Romero spent much of his time in boyhood looking after the stock on his father's ranch near Mora, but his education was not neglected. He attended the Christian Brothers College, and took a general course in Edward Hilder's class at St. Mary's College, after which he went to work as a clerk for Lowenstein & Strause Company at Mora, where he remained twelve years and was then taken into partnership. Although young for such responsibilities, he had won the approbation and confidence of his employers by his business capacity, fidelity and good judgment, and they not only took him into the firm but placed him in charge of their branch store at Cleveland, New Mexico, which he satisfactorily managed for the following three and a half years.

Mr. Romero then went into business for himself, beginning by purchasing a lot of ground at Mora, favorably situated in the business center, on which he erected a commodious modern store building, where he opened a general store on August 5, 1901. He has expanded as his volume of trade has demanded, and now carries one of the largest and best assorted stocks of general merchandise in this section. He also owns and operates a large ranch, formerly running sheep and cattle, but has eliminated the sheep and now gives his attention (operating the ranch on shares) to pure-bred Holstein and Jersey cattle and Chester White hogs. He is recognized as an authority on stock and is president of the Percheron Breeders' Association. He is vice president of the Mora Trust & Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, and is a stockholder in the Peoples Bank of Las Vegas, and also in the Farmers & Stockmans Bank of Wagon Mound, in Mora County. He has given help and encouragement to many other substantial local enterprises.

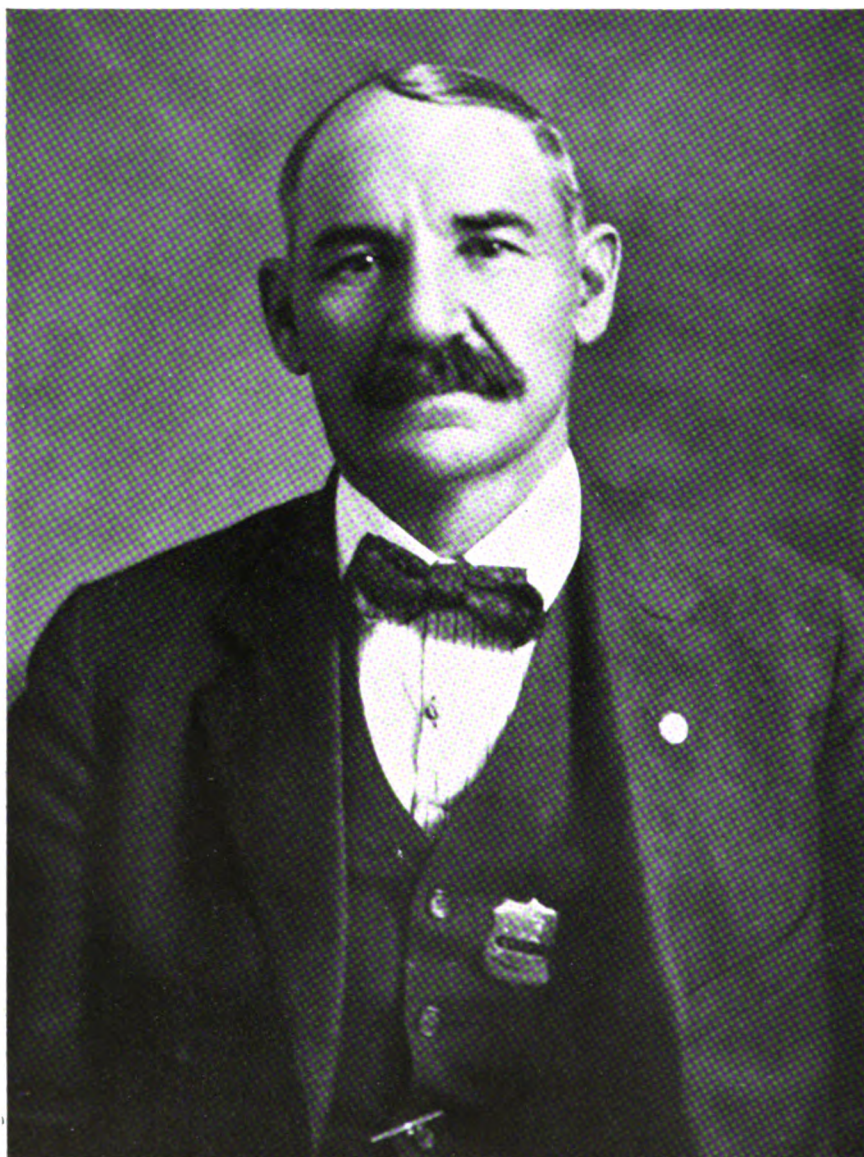
Mr. Romero married Miss Amelia Regensberg, who was born in Mora County and is a daughter of Jacob Regensberg. They have had three children: Isabelita, who is the wife of Jose V. Gallegos, of Mora; Sofia, who died when ten years old; and Leonor, who is a graduate of the Loretta Convent School at Mora and is a teacher in Mora County. The Romero family all are faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church.

In political life Mr. Romero has always been a democrat, and for thirty-two years has never missed attending a reunion of the Central Committee or a state convention any place in the State of New Mexico. In 1908 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and assisted in the nomination of Hon. William J. Bryan for the presidency. For six and one-half years Mr. Romero was postmaster at Mora, and has served with equal efficiency in numerous other offices. In 1912, when the good roads movement

became a leading public interest in Mora County, with the actual beginning of road building, he was appointed a member of the road board, and served on this important body until 1916. He served six years, 1912-1918, as one of the regents of the State Normal School at Las Vegas, during this time attending every reunion and participating in the ceremonies. Since 1906 he has been a member of the Knights of Columbus, a Third Degree Knight and member of Lodge No. 1804 at Las Vegas, and for twenty-two years has been a member of the Fraternal Union of America, of which he has been president for sixteen years. Mr. Romero has found pleasant recreation in travel at times, and when he visited the exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, he discovered that his name was the first one registered from New Mexico, but in 1915, when he visited the exposition at San Francisco, he was happy to find his own great state well represented.

REV. MAURICE OLIER. Among the men who have devoted and dedicated their lives to the labors and responsibilities of the Catholic priesthood in New Mexico there are probably few who are held in higher esteem and affection than Father Olier, pastor of Mora parish, which includes a wide territory. For thirty years he has carried on his work in New Mexico, where his entire career as a priest has been passed, and his acquaintance is extensive not only among Catholics but those of other denominations.

Father Maurice Olier was born at Saint Chely Grapder, Lozere, France, September 18, 1869, and is a son of Charles and Eliza (Lafont) Olier, both of whom passed away in France. The former was born in the department of Lozere and was a painter and interior decorator of churches in France, dying when his son was a small child. Mrs. Olier was a native of Cantal, France. Father Olier has one sister who came to the United States, Anna, now a resident of Mora. Maurice Olier attended the Christian Brothers College in the place of his birth and subsequently was for seven years a student at the Petit Seminarie and for eleven years at the Grand Seminarie at Lozere. Following this he came to the United States and for two years attended St. Mary's University, Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1895 came to Santa Fe, New Mexico, arriving June 2, soon after which he was ordained by Archbishop Chappelle. His first charge was as assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows at Las Vegas, where he spent two years, and then went to Watrous as pastor and spent nineteen years. This parish included Wagon Mound, Ocate, Cananda, Bonito, Gueros, Feibres, Encinoso, Arminta, Los Conchas, Tiptonville, Loma Parda and Sirguela. In covering this parish Father Olier traveled by horse and buggy, and it would take several weeks to complete his rounds. During the nineteen years that he remained at Watrous he secured a deep and lasting place in the affections of his parishioners, who expressed deep regret when, in 1917, he was called to Mora to succeed Father Ballard as pastor of Mora parish. This parish includes Cleveland, Holman, Chacon, Laguna, Negra, Guadalupita, Turkio, Lucero, Carmen, San Jose, Santiago and Santo Nino. As in his former charge, Father Olier has not only been a religious guide to his people, but their business advisor and personal friend. He is likewise highly respected by prominent citizens of other denominations, and is a great force for good in the various



Amador L. Harris

communities under his charge. He now has the aid of an assistant pastor, while six Catholic Sisters are in charge of the parish parochial schools, which have a large and constantly increasing attendance.

AMADOR ULIBARRI, deputy sheriff of San Miguel County, was born and grew up in that section, has been identified with ranching interests, and has been a capable and trusted public official in different capacities.

He was born at Las Vegas, April 30, 1867, son of Ramon and Juanita (Herrera) Ulibarri. His parents were natives of New Mexico, and his father was in the prime of his business career one of the most extensive ranchers, raising sheep, cattle and horses and using a large area of land owned or leased by him. He was county treasurer of San Miguel County one term, served a term in the Territorial House of Representatives, was justice of the peace and a man of much prominence in republican politics. He finished his education in the college at Santa Fe, and was well informed on all manner of subjects in addition to his private business. He continued ranching until his death in 1895. His widow survived until 1897. They had seven children: Romalo, deceased, who was a farmer, merchant and carpenter; Gertrudis, deceased; Gunicinde, a farmer at Las Vegas; Bacilia, of Las Vegas; Meliton, a merchant of Las Vegas; Donanciana, of Las Vegas; and Amador.

Amador Ulibarri was educated in the Jesuit College of Las Vegas, having previously attended private schools, and in his early manhood he engaged in farming and ranching in the vicinity of Las Vegas. He became an extensive land owner and used his land for grazing his herds of cattle, sheep and horses. Mr. Ulibarri served two years as coroner of San Miguel County. He was marshal at Old Town, and he was appointed sheriff of the county in 1921-1922. For four years he served as captain of guards at the State Penitentiary, and in that time he traveled over many states locating criminals. Mr. Ulibarri has disposed of his ranch interests.

He married Marilleta Esquibel, whose father, Jose Santos Esquibel, served with the rank of Captain in the Civil war. He also served as sheriff, assessor and county commissioner. Mrs. Ulibarri is a native of San Miguel County. The oldest of their four children is Ramon Ulibarri, who enlisted at Las Vegas April 26, 1918, went directly across to France and participated in the St. Mihiel offensive September 12th to 16th and in the Meuse Argonne campaign from October 24th to November 11, 1918. He was a member of Company E of the 356th Infantry, and made a splendid record in that command. He received his honorable discharge at Fort Bliss, Texas, June 14, 1919. Mr. Ulibarri, just before joining the colors, performed a number of special duties for the government and his state as a special deputy sheriff. His hearing is impaired, due to concussion. He married Senaida (Montano) in 1915. The younger children of Mr. and Mrs. Ulibarri are: Luisita, a teacher in the country schools; Josefita, who also is a rural school teacher; and Manuel, of Las Vegas. There was two children, Valentin and a second Valentin, who died in infancy. Mr. Ulibarri is a republican, and a member of the Catholic Church.

The Ulibarri family have lived in this section of New Mexico for over two centuries, the original immigrants having come direct from Spain.

JOSE A. LUCERO. One of the thriving enterprises of the enterprising community of Guadalupita is the mercantile establishment conducted by Jose A. Lucero, a business man of modern ideas and up-to-date tendencies. He is likewise known as an agriculturist of thorough knowledge and as a citizen of public spirit, and therefore may be numbered among the truly representative men of the locality in which his entire life has been passed.

Mr. Lucero was born at Guadalupita, March 29, 1877, and is a son of Juan de Jesus and Gregorita (Griego) Lucero. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Lucero was Teodocio Lucero, who was born at Taos, New Mexico, and for many years was a goldsmith at Las Vegas, but finally moved to White Oaks, this state, where his death occurred. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Lucero, Roque Griego, who was born at Taos, died at Guadalupito. Juan de Jesus Lucero was born in Santa Fe County, New Mexico, and was brought up to respect hard work and to put a proper value on the dignity of labor. He had few opportunities for the gaining of an education, but was possessed of good common sense and a practical character, which assisted him to carry through his projects with a measurable degree of success. He passed his active years in the pursuits of farming and sheep raising, and died, highly respected, in Mora County in 1908. His wife passed away in 1895, the mother of four children: Jose A., of this review; Juan B., a farmer and cattle raiser of Mora County; Abelino, a merchant of Guadalupita; and Antonina, the wife of Mathias Zanora, a teacher in the public school at Guadalupita. The family belongs to the Catholic Church.

Jose A. Lucero was given the advantages of attendance at the public school at Guadalupita, and remained under the parental roof, assisting his father, until he reached man's estate. At that time he entered upon his independent career, his first venture being in the line of sheep breeding, which he carried on for a time in Mora County. Eventually he sold out and tried his fortune in the way of cattle raising and general farming, an enterprise which proved more to his liking. He has continued to farm and ranch, and now has a good deal of land under cultivation, a large part of its irrigated. He believes in modern methods and uses power farm machinery in his work, and as a result is listed among the progressive agriculturists of his community. He has gradually added improvements to his land which have enhanced its value greatly. In 1921 Mr. Lucero founded a mercantile business at Guadalupita, and this he has conducted to the present, with increasing success and patronage. Prior to prohibition days Mr. Lucero was the proprietor of a retail liquor establishment for seven years. He has been more or less prominent in civic affairs, having served twelve years as a member of the Board of School Directors, four years as a notary public and six years as justice of the peace, and in each of these offices displayed his executive ability and his conscientious desire to render worthy service.

Mr. Lucero married Miss Ella Cheves, who was born at San Pedro, New Mexico, a daughter of James Cheves, and to this union there have been born three children: Georgia, Josephine and

Bessie, all living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lucero are Catholics, and in his political allegiance Mr. Lucero renders support to the principles and candidates of the republican party.

FREDERICK ELDREDGE OLNEY, D. D. S. The career of the late Dr. Frederick E. Olney is strongly entrenched in the professional history of Las Vegas. This city, which first welcomed him in 1885, offered a promising field for the Doctor, who was already well equipped and widely experienced, and the citizens who watched his consistent rise to prominence and position never had cause to regret the faith which they placed in his energy, enthusiasm and ability. During a career of marked usefulness and achievement he grew into his opportunities, fashioned his resources to his needs and reflected dignity, sincerity and genuine worth upon his profession, while as a citizen and official he contributed in many ways to the advancement and material progress of the city of his adoption.

Doctor Olney was born at West Jefferson, Ohio, June 15, 1845, a son of George B. and Clarissa (Hartsock) Olney. George B. Olney was born at Providence, Rhode Island, where one of the original settlers in 1630 was a direct ancestor, coming from England, where the family traces its ancestry back to the days of William the Conqueror. George B. Olney was a wagonmaker by trade and followed that vocation at West Jefferson, Ohio, until his death there, following which his widow moved to Minnesota and passed away in the late '90s. Frederick Eldredge Olney attended the public schools of West Jefferson, Ohio, and when he was sixteen years of age answered President Lincoln's first call for troops, enlisting in 1861 as a drummer boy in the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He won promotion to chief musician, and when his original enlistment expired reenlisted and served to the end of the war, participating among others in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, accompanying General Sherman's troops in their famous March to the Sea and going to his home in Ohio by way of the Big Sandy, one of his shipmates being the future President Garfield.

Upon his arrival at his home Doctor Olney took up the study of dentistry, serving his apprenticeship to that calling, as was the custom at that time, at Wapakoneta, Ohio. In 1868 he went to Pierceton, Indiana, where he began the general practice of dentistry, and continued there until 1884, going thence to Warsaw, Indiana, where he spent only a short time. Doctor Olney then attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he took a special course in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and then, passing through a severe snowstorm in Kansas, eventually reached Las Vegas, where he was engaged successfully in the practice of his profession until his death, September 3, 1922.

Not long after his arrival Doctor Olney purchased land near Las Vegas, and from that time forward took a great interest in the development of the country as to agriculture and particularly as to irrigation. He was one of the instigators and builders of the Gallanis irrigation project. Doctor Olney served as mayor of Las Vegas four terms, and belonged to the school board at the time of his first coming. He was the author of the State Dental Law and was a member and president of the State Dental Examining Board. A public-spirited man in every respect, he was the builder

of the Central Block at Las Vegas and the owner of the Peoples Bank Building. For many years he was one of the most active and enthusiastic members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the commander of the local post, as well as being identified with state matters in this body. He also interested himself in education as president of the Board of Regents of the Las Vegas Normal School.

At St. Mary's, Ohio, Doctor Olney was united in marriage with Miss Frances Elliott, who died February 21, 1920, and to this union there were born three children: Thomas A., a surgeon at South Bend, Indiana; Marie, the widow of K. D. Goodall, of Las Vegas, a review of whose career appears in the following sketch; and Frederick E., a rancher of Las Vegas. Mrs. Marie Olney Goodall attended the New West Academy at Las Vegas and then entered the dental department of Northwestern University, Chicago, from which she was graduated, after which she pursued a course at Kansas City. During the following twelve years she continued in the active practice of her calling at Las Vegas, but is now retired. She was a member of the New Mexico Dental Society.

KARL DAVID GOODALL. From the time of his arrival in 1881, until his death in 1921, a period of forty years, the late Karl David Goodall was prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Las Vegas, where his interests were large and his influence strong. Connected principally with the drug trade, he won success through good management and business integrity, while his success in public life was no less prosperous, serving as mayor three times and in other official positions.

Mr. Goodall was born at Lisbon, New Hampshire, September 30, 1854, son of David and Maria (French) Goodall, natives of New Hampshire, the ancestors on both sides of the family having been among the earliest settlers of that state. In 1857 the parents went to Beloit, Wisconsin, where David G. Goodall, who came of a family of lawyers and preachers, followed the profession of law with some success. Both parents passed away in Wisconsin, where the family was held in the highest respect and esteem.

Karl David Goodall attended the public schools of Beloit and displayed the fact that he had inherited his ancestors' intellectual gifts by graduating from high school as honor man of his class, that of 1872, thus winning a free scholarship to Beloit College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876. At the same time he owned a one-half interest in a drug store at Beloit, in which he worked for some time, but eventually his health failed and he decided to try the climate of Texas. There he was identified with the cattle business for a time, but in 1881 transferred his residence to Las Vegas, where, as a registered pharmacist, he opened a drug store and became one of the pioneer business men of the city. His first establishment was located on Railroad Avenue, where he remained until 1904 as proprietor of the Depot Drug Store, and in the year named consolidated his business with the Central Drug Store, with which he continued to be identified until his death, April 29, 1921. Mr. Goodall was a business man of ability and industry and accumulated considerable property through legitimate channels of trade. He was known for his integrity and honorable dealing and for the conscientious manner in which he discharged his obligations and responsibilities. As a staunch republican he was one of

the strong and able men of his party, and for three terms served Las Vegas in the mayoralty, giving his fellow-citizens an excellent administration on each occasion. He was also a member of the Grant Board at the time the dam was being built, and served likewise on the Asylum Board. All worthy enterprises had his support and cooperation, particularly those which had to do with education, religion, charity and good citizenship. He was a faithful member of the Congregational Church, which he joined in young manhood while a resident of Beloit.

In 1913 Mr. Goodall was united in marriage with Miss Marie Olney, who survives her husband and is a resident of Las Vegas.

HENRY M. BOWERS, D. O., a prominent representative of the School of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery in the Southwest, has been a resident of Albuquerque since September 21, 1917.

Doctor Bowers was born at Osceola, Iowa, January 30, 1883. He is of old Pennsylvania German ancestry. His father, Samuel Bowers, was born at Winchester, Indiana, and devoted his life to agriculture. For many years he was a successful farmer at Columbus, Kansas, where he died in 1904, at the age of sixty-eight. He married Mary Anderson, a native of Ohio, and she died in 1913, aged sixty-three. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters: W. W., who died at Albuquerque; Catherine, wife of C. J. Summers, of Uplands, California; Clarence C., who died at Albuquerque; Nellie, wife of R. J. Finley, of Columbus, Kansas; Amy, who died at Columbus, the wife of G. A. Richardson; Dr. Henry M., and Harry Harvey, twins, the latter dying at Albuquerque in 1913, survived by a wife and two children.

Henry M. Bowers was six years of age when his parents moved to Jackson County, Missouri. When he was eleven years old they moved to Kansas and settled on the farm in Cherokee County, near Columbus. In the meantime he had attended public schools, and at the age of eighteen he finished a high school course at Columbus, Kansas. From that time until he was twenty-five he was in the cigar and tobacco business at Columbus. Subsequently he took up the study of osteopathy, attending the American School at Kirksville, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1914. Doctor Bowers has been identified with osteopathic practice in New Mexico for the past ten years. For three years he practiced at Las Cruces, and then established himself at Albuquerque. Along with the regular practice of Osteopathy he employs the new system of electronic reactions of Abrams, especially adaptable to tuberculosis and cancer.

Doctor Bowers has been prominent in the Kiwanis Club movement, having served once as international trustee of the order and twice as district governor of the Southwest District. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, belonging to Ballut Abyad Temple at Albuquerque, and for a number of years has been on the Official Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Columbus, Kansas, April 7, 1904, Doctor Bowers married Miss Dorothy Nelson, daughter of Peter Nelson. She was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was educated in the high school at Columbus, Kansas. She was the youngest of four daughters, the others being Mrs. J. E. Carter, of Long Beach, California, Mrs. B. E.

Perry, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Ira Caldwell, of Baldwin Park, California. Doctor and Mrs. Bowers have a daughter and son, Nadene, a student in the Albuquerque High School, and Billie, attending the grade schools at Albuquerque.

BARTLEY H. KINNEY. Among the men of technical training and experience who have become prominent in the development of the natural resources of New Mexico, Bartley H. Kinney, of Socorro, deserves special notice. He is a mining engineer, and is operator of the B. H. Kinney coal mine at Tokay.

Mr. Kinney was born at Bellaire, Ohio, December 28, 1884. His father, James Kinney, was born near Bellaire, Ohio, in 1861. His grandfather, James Kinney, was brought from the North of Ireland when an infant, his parents establishing their home in Eastern Pennsylvania in 1816. In 1849 he started for California, but abandoned his journey on reaching Eastern Ohio, and settled on a farm near Bellaire. He remained there, married, and spent the rest of his life there. His son, James Kinney, Jr., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, near Bellaire, and is still a resident of that industrial city. For many years he has been a water supply contractor, installing water plants and also industrial plants. His field of operations has covered the Middle West, from New York to Missouri and from Michigan to Alabama. He married Elizabeth Wilkinson, of English ancestry. She died in 1894. Her children were: Mrs. E. K. Gaylord, of Oklahoma City, wife of one of the owners of the Daily Oklahoman, perhaps the most influential newspaper in Oklahoma; Bartley Hoyt, which is the full name of the New Mexico mine operator; James E., of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. C. K. Alexander, of Gallion, Ohio; and Mrs. Carl Cochran, of Bellaire, Ohio. Another son, Robert, was a traveling salesman with home in Chicago when last heard from, about 1917, and has since been lost to the family.

Bartley H. Kinney was reared in Bellaire, Ohio, where he finished his local education in high school, and then entered the Ohio State University at Columbus, where subsequently he finished a technical course with the degree Mining Engineer. In the meantime, in 1905, he had come to New Mexico and was in service as mining engineer to the Dawson Fuel Company at Dawson. He then returned East to complete his technical education, and he also had some active experience in the famous coal mining district of Logan and McDowell counties, West Virginia.

Subsequently he went to Colorado, being a mining engineer on the staff of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and in the spring of 1909 he located in Socorro County, New Mexico. At Carthage as mining engineer he was identified with the Carthage Fuel Company, and became its superintendent. Since 1916 he has been engaged in coal mining operations on his own account. He developed the mine two miles west of Carthage, where he has been taking coal out of the Carthage vein. This is the oldest producing coal field in New Mexico. United States soldiers prior to the Civil war took from this locality fuel for their forts and smithing purposes. From 1880 to 1893 the Santa Fe Railway Company also operated in the field. It is the southernmost coal field in the Southwest, and its location, combined with the high quality of fuel, has kept the district prominent as a coal producing section in spite of other nat-



Epiménio Martens

ural handicaps. The field is now served by the New Mexico Midland Railway Company, tapping the main or El Paso line of the Santa Fe at San Antonio, New Mexico.

In addition to his mining interests Mr. Kinney is president of the Albuquerque Ice Company, manufacturing ice in a plant erected in 1923. He is also president of the Board of Trustees of the New Mexico State School of Mines. As a coal operator he was in one of the vitally essential industries to the nation at the time of the World war, and although registered and classified in Class A, he was not called to the army service. He cast his first presidential vote for William Howard Taft in 1908. Mr. Kinney is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, having been made a Mason at Socorro. He is a member of the Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque.

At Columbus, Ohio, October 12, 1910, he married Miss Mabel Lovejoy, who was born at Muskegon, Michigan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Lovejoy. She finished her education at Ohio State University, where she first met Mr. Kinney. They have four children, Edward E., Tom J., Stephen H., and Ruth.

EPIMENIO MARTINEZ is not only one of the most liberal, progressive and influential citizens of Wagon Mound, Mora County, but is also a native son of New Mexico and a representative of one of the old established Spanish families of this commonwealth.

Mr. Martinez was born at Taos, New Mexico, July 17, 1859, and is a son of Pablo and Liberada (Romero) Martinez, both likewise natives of Taos. Pablo Martinez gained his early education in private school at Taos, and as a young man he engaged in farming and stock-raising near that place. He eventually became one of the successful stock-growers on the open range of that section of the state, and gave his attention specially to the raising of sheep. When the Civil war was precipitated he served as a loyal soldier of the Union. He continued in service during the entire period of conflict, his command having been in Texas the greater part of this time and he having there participated in numerous frontier engagements. He was discharged from the army with the rank of first sergeant. In later years he was actively affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and thus manifested his abiding interest in his old comrades. After the war he resumed management of his ranch. He had much of leadership in community affairs, and in his old home county he served as justice of the peace, as deputy United States marshal and as judge of the Probate Court, he having ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the republican party. Mr. Martinez finally removed with his family to Colfax County, where he continued his ranching operations and where he died in 1907, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow still resides in that county and is seventy-seven years of age (1924). Of the surviving children Epimenio, of this review, is the eldest; Pedro is a successful rancher and cattle-grower in the vicinity of Wagon Mound; Rositio, who became the wife of Ricoglo Leux, is deceased; Mimarita is the widow of Antonio Luna, of Taos; Rebecca is the wife of Ramona Ulbarri, of Las Vegas; Carolina is the wife of Doratio Martinez, a rancher near Roy, this state. The religious faith of the family has ever been that of the Catholic Church. Santiago Martinez, grand-

father of the subject of this sketch, passed his entire life at Taos, and was a successful farmer and rancher of the early days.

Epimenio Martinez had virtually no definite educational advantages in the period of his boyhood and early youth, and it has been through his own ability and efforts that he has overcome this handicap in a most effective way, including the learning of the English language, with which he was entirely unfamiliar in his youth. He remained at the parental home until he was twenty-one years of age, and in the meanwhile found employment. His wages were very little, and it may be noted that in his first four months of his service as clerk in a general store at Taos he received no pay, the minus emolument being then raised to seven dollars a month, and further advances having brought his salary up to eighteen dollars. He was thus employed sixteen months, and in the meanwhile had saved fifteen dollars. With this modest financial reinforcement he began independent business in the buying of pelts and hides, and in conducting operations he traveled over the country with team and wagon. He was thus engaged five months, and during the next eight months he was employed in a general store at Taos. He then initiated business in the buying of horses, cattle and sheep, and also real estate, with headquarters at Taos. He later engaged in a ranch enterprise near Clayton, Union County, but troubles with rustlers and cowboys finally resulted in his removal to Colfax County, where he became a successful ranchman, besides which he operated the Mulling Ranch, six miles distant from Wagon Mound, Mora County. He had control of 15,000 acres, and developed a large business in the handling of cattle, sheep and horses. In 1906 he established a general store at Wagon Mound, under the title of the Wagon Mound Mercantile Company. He continued as president of this company fourteen years, and in the meanwhile did an extensive business also in the buying and selling of land and live stock. He still has large and valuable ranch interests in this section of the state. Mr. Martinez was the organizer of the Bank of Wagon Mound, and served some time as its president. He has served also as postmaster of this village, and his civic loyalty and liberality have been shown in his erection of the Santa Clara Hotel, which he personally conducted some time, and also of the Wagon Mound Opera House, of which he is still the owner. While a resident of Colfax County he served as judge of the Probate Court, and has the distinction of being the first republican elected to office in that county. He held also for one term the office of county treasurer.

In 1900 Mr. Martinez was appointed by the governor commissioner of New Mexico to the International Exposition in Paris, France, and this post he retained five months. In connection with his stay in Paris he made a tour of Italy, Switzerland and Spain, and while making the trip to Mount Vesuvius he was held up by Italian bandits, who relieved him of all the money on his person.

As a young man Mr. Martinez married Miss Porfiria Mors, who was born at Taos, in 1862, and whose death occurred February 8, 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Martinez reared the following adopted children: Romanlda is the widow of Poletto Martinez and is now the wife of James Bairne, of Raton; Olvena is the wife of Manuel

Martinez, of Raton; Alecia is the wife of Edward Mars, of Raton; Christopher is deceased; Amanda is married; and Pablo remains with his foster-father in the home at Wagon Mound.

BLAS SANCHEZ. A native son of New Mexico and member of one of the old Spanish families of the territory and state, Blas Sanchez is a rancher at Wagon Mound, and his career is important because of his extended business activities and also a long period of public service in county offices.

He was born in San Miguel County, in February, 1868, son of Juan and Paulita (Armijo) Sanchez, both natives of San Miguel County. His grandfather, Ramon Sanchez, was also a native of New Mexico, was a stockman and farmer, and was killed by Indians. Juan Sanchez as a young man went to Kansas, learned the English language, and on returning to New Mexico at the age of twenty-two became a driver of mule teams freighting between Kansas City and New Mexico. Subsequently he was a guide for the soldiers stationed at Fort Union, and carried mail between Watrous and Santa Fe. Three days before the battle of Cañoncito, he was captured by the Texans, but two days later made his escape, when his guard overslept. At that time he had concealed in his shirt, some important letters, overlooked by his captors. After that he continued to act as a guide for the Federal troops during their campaign in getting the Navajo Indians back to their reservation. He then resigned and engaged in farming in San Miguel County. He was an excellent horseman, and trained race horses for others as well as for himself. Finally he moved to Mora County and lived in Wagon Mound at the time of his death in 1910, at the age of seventy-one. His widow survived until 1923, passing away at the age of eighty-five. They were devout Catholics.

Blas Sanchez, only child of his parents, attended the Christian Brothers College at Mora, but at the age of thirteen left school and for four years worked in saw mills, spent a year clerking in a store at old Las Vegas, then did other work in sawmills, and for two years was overseer of the farm, store and postoffice at Rociada. Again he was in the sawmill business as foreman a year and a half, and manager two years for Dick Dunn. He then returned to the farm, and throughout his other activities has been a cattle and horse rancher. He served two terms as deputy assessor of Mora County, and was chief deputy county clerk of San Miguel County three years.

When the Spanish-American war came on in 1898 he enlisted in Company F of the First Territorial Regiment, and was at Lexington, Kentucky, and in Georgia until mustered out after ten months. He then resumed farming in Mora County for two years, and at Roy, New Mexico, established a newspaper, the Spanish-American, which he edited for two years. Selling out, he returned to Wagon Mound, and was deputy sheriff and deputy assessor, and was elected and served three years as superintendent of schools of the county. At one time he was a member of the State Board of Education. He was elected and served a term in the Legislature and three terms as chief clerk of the Lower House. Mr. Sanchez' name has been intimately associated with the history of journalism at Wagon Mound, where he established the *El Combate* and later bought the *Wagon Mound Pentagraph*, continuing both papers until 1920,

when he sold out. During 1921-22 he was the chief deputy assessor and also had charge of the county jail. On his return to Wagon Mound he resumed farming, and is so engaged at the present time. He and his family are Catholics.

His first wife was Lenora Martinez, and by that union there are five children living: Carlos, Estella, Lee Frank, Manuelita and Paulita. His second wife is Sophia Ortega, and the children of this union are Sophia, Blas, Jr., Lupita, Beatrice and Venustiano.

FRED NICHOLAS is a native son of New Mexico, is a practicing attorney at Magdalena, and has made a memorable record as district attorney. He was born at Las Vegas, New Mexico, July 25, 1883. His father, John A. Nicholas, was born in Tennessee, and grew up at West Plains, Missouri. He left there with relatives named Allison bound for Colorado. As they crossed the state line they met a wagon train coming East, one of the wagons being occupied by members of the Kendrick family. This wagon stopped opposite that in which the Allisons were riding. The Kendricks stated they were bound for Texas, and the Allisons decided to accompany them. After reaching Texas John A. Nicholas married a young girl who was in the Kendrick wagon, Miss Elizabeth Kendrick, and they established their home at Las Vegas, where their first child, Fred, was born. The parents of Elizabeth Kendrick were George W. and Nancy (Thompson) Kendrick, who subsequently moved back to Colorado, and who died at Florence and she at Rocky Ford, both being buried at Florence. Elizabeth Kendrick, the daughter, was born in Iowa, and from that state started with her parents to Colorado. In Colorado their first settlement was on a little creek since called Hardscrabble, and in that region they became acquainted with the famous old Indian chief Ouray, who frequently called at the Kendrick home, and as a child Mrs. Nicholas sat on the lap of this chief. Old Chief Colorado was also a friend of the Kendrick family. John A. Nicholas was born in 1857, and is now proprietor of the Park Filling Station at Albuquerque. Of his three children Fred Nicholas was the only one to grow up.

Fred Nicholas lived only two years at his birthplace in Las Vegas, and spent the rest of his youth and early manhood at Florence and then at Denver, Colorado. He attended the public schools, and had two years of literary work in the University of Colorado at Boulder, being a member of the University of Colorado foot ball team. He studied law in the University of Michigan, where he completed his course in three years, graduating in 1907. He was manager and a player on the foot ball team of the law school, and during his senior year was president of the Rocky Mountain Club at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Nicholas had nine years of experience as an attorney at the Colorado bar in Denver. In 1916 he came to New Mexico, and in Socorro County formed a partnership with the late James L. Nicholas at Socorro. He remained there until the fall of 1918, when he established his home at Magdalena. In 1920 he was elected district attorney of the Seventh Judicial District, succeeding Harry P. Owen, the present district judge. As district attorney every imaginable case has been prosecuted by him. He has demonstrated his ability as a prosecutor, and as an official determined upon the impartial enforcement of the majesty of the law. More than one

hundred men have been sent to prison because of his efficiency, and in 1923 alone he secured the conviction of five murderers. When he came into office organized bands of cattle thieves were despoiling the herds of the region. He was advised he could not break up the gangs, but declared that he would perform his official duty, and he secured indictments and began prosecutions. Among the famous leaders of the gang was a man named Coleman, who was apprehended upon slipping back into the jurisdiction of the Seventh District Court and was killed while the officers were attempting his arrest. Other leaders were arrested and brought to court, and to justice. The result of Mr. Nicholas' work has been the breaking up of cattle stealing as an organized industry. Alibi witnesses for thieves suffered the consequences of their crime, and some of them went along to prison with their principals and friends for perjury. This experience shows that Mr. Nicholas was not taking anybody's word for what success he might have in executing the law, and his record has been of the greatest value to the state.

During the World war Mr. Nicholas was chairman of the local board of Socorro County. His high record of efficiency was complimented by a letter from the war department. This local board accepted no compensation from the government for its services. After being made chairman of the board, Mr. Nicholas threw out a dragnet to break up what had become practically a system in letting off men from army duty. In this way he brought in about a half a hundred men, chiefly naturalized citizens who had never proved their legal exemption. He paved the way for immediate acceptance of them by the commander of the camp at Fort Bliss, since he knew formal legal steps would be instituted to effect the release of many in his possession. The men had been in camp at Fort Bliss only a few days when they were sent across to France, even before the war department knew the circumstances of the case. To force aliens who had not submitted questionnaires, Mr. Nicholas called in before the board a half dozen or more to test the legality of their action in not complying with the law as to questionnaires. Ignoring the red tape requirements of the government in dealing with this class of aliens for military service, Mr. Nicholas arranged with the Fort Bliss commandant to take such men off his hands immediately, and they were sent overseas without any formality and placed alongside other troops in the uniform of the United States. Long after they had arrived in France the government began an investigation and ordered releases on the theory that these men were being held at Fort Bliss. While such methods were somewhat high-handed and autocratic, they were responsible for the induction into service at the front of a number of men who owed military service, and these methods broke up the growing practice of trying to evade military duty on the part of men otherwise physically and mentally fit.

Mr. Nicholas has been city attorney of Magdalena since locating there. He is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt at Denver. He has been a delegate to several local and state conventions, and is well acquainted with the party leaders in the state. He is a Master Mason.

At Colorado Springs, Colorado, on June 16, 1909, Mr. Nicholas married Miss Julia I. Beyle, daughter of Ferdinand and Kate Beyle. She was born in Kansas, but was reared and educated in Colorado

City, Colorado, where her father became a furniture merchant. The children of her parents were: Irvin T., of Colorado Springs; Leo, who became a banker in Alamosa, Colorado, subsequently cashier of the First National Bank of Hot Springs, New Mexico, and there he and his wife both died, leaving a daughter, Leona Beyle, then twelve years of age, and who has since lived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas, and is now a sophomore in the University of New Mexico; Amy Beyle, who married Harold Powell, of Los Angeles; Martha, who is married and lives at Colorado Springs; Lawrence, who was coroner of El Paso County, Colorado, when he died; and Mrs. Nicholas, who was born October 28, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas have two children: Catherine E., born at Denver, April 25, 1910, now attending high school at Magdalena; and John F., who was born at Albuquerque, February 10, 1921.

WALTER P. BIRCHFIELD. The name of Birchfield has been one of prominent associations in Luna County and Southern New Mexico for over forty years. Walter P. Birchfield, of Deming, was a school boy when his parents came to Luna County in June, 1882. His father, the late Stephen S. Birchfield, was one of the fine characters of the Southwest from the close of the Civil war until his death a few years since. He grew up in a time and under conditions where getting anything more than the fundamentals of an education was impossible, yet he was regarded as a man of sound knowledge, judgment and information, and was very successful in business and affairs. The estate he accumulated is said to have been valued at more than a quarter of a million.

Stephen S. Birchfield was born on a farm near Springfield, Missouri, March 9, 1839. He grew up in Southwestern Missouri, and prior to August, 1860, enlisted in the military establishment of the state, subject to the orders of Governor Jackson of Missouri. Throughout the fall of that year his company, commanded by Captain Tom Turner, met in the woods each Saturday. On May 11, 1861, the company started South, the day following General Forrest's surrender of Camp Jackson to the Federal forces under General Lyon. He saw six months of military campaigning in Southeast Missouri under General Jeff Thompson, until he was taken prisoner by the Union forces. He in company with other Southerners were on their way to a prison camp when he made his escape by jumping off the train. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Captain Ponder's Company, was commissioned a second lieutenant, and had command of the company much of the time until June 28 following, when he was wounded near Des Arc, Arkansas, where General Price was embarking his army by river steamer down the White River for Corinth, Mississippi. His wound became infected and gave him much trouble, but he was nursed back to health in the home of a splendid woman of the South and recovered so that he could resume his place as one of General Price's body guards. He took part in the battles of Waddell's Farm, Poison Spring, Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, and in numerous skirmishes and minor engagements in that state and Missouri. All the latter part of his service he was a member of Company F, commanded by Captain Bob Woods. When the Confederate armies in the East surrendered he was the remnant of troops formerly commanded by General Price, started for old Mexico, but after slow journeying south of

the Rio Grande for about two years he returned to Texas and settled in Uvalde County, engaging in the cattle business and acquiring the Turkey Creek Ranch.

He became one of the old time trailsmen, going north with a herd to Wichita, Kansas, as early as 1873, and he continued to follow the trail almost annually until 1880, his destinations being Wichita, Caldwell and Dodge City. During those years, and for many years afterwards, his brand was known as the "Pol." He spent two seasons in the Cherokee Strip of the Indian Territory, about six miles south of Caldwell, Kansas, and then, in 1882, came to Deming, New Mexico, bringing two hundred mules with him to the territory. He started ranching almost at the limits of Deming, and gradually moved back into the interior until his stock ranged out to the Florida Mountains. He also did some mining and acquired much real estate at Deming, and his influence was always exerted for sound progress. He was a member of the Methodist Church, was a democrat, and retained to the last a keen interest in the companionship and reunions of his comrades of the old war. He served as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Division of the Confederate Veterans. His last years were spent in El Paso, where he died November 27, 1920.

Stephen S. Birchfield after the war married Amanda Barm, of Little Rock, Arkansas. She became the mother of four children: Mrs. Ella Harrington, of El Paso, Texas; William P. Junior, of Lordsburg, New Mexico; Walter P., of Deming, New Mexico, and Fannie, who died in young womanhood. Stephen S. Birchfield's second wife was Anna Milander, of Wichita, Kansas.

Walter P. Birchfield was born in Uvalde County, Texas, September 3, 1870, and some of the experiences of his early childhood made him familiar with the sojourn of the family in the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma, and he was a school boy when the family located at Deming. He attended schools there, worked with his father until he was seventeen, and then engaged in the cattle business himself. Subsequently he joined the Victorio Land and Cattle Company. At the age of eighteen he went to work for this company as a cowboy on the range, and continued in the service until he was made superintendent of the company's business in Grant, Luna and Hidalgo counties. The Victorio Land and Cattle Company is an outgrowth of the Hurst, Haggin and Tevi, a farm formed in 1880, at first engaging in mining, owning the Tombstone and other mining properties, and in 1884 they started cattle raising. The business was first known as the Diamond A outfit, that being the name of their brand. Since its incorporation it has been called the Victorio Land and Cattle Company. Mr. Birchfield is a ranch owner himself, and at one time owned the old Mount Riley Ranch. He has real estate in El Paso, and has made himself a substantial factor in affairs. During the World war he contributed liberally to all war causes, including the Liberty Bond campaigns, and was an active factor in the Red Cross, as was also Mrs. Birchfield. Mrs. Birchfield is a member of the Christian Church. He is a democrat in politics, but has had no active political associations.

Mr. Birchfield married at Sansimon, Arizona, June 4, 1902, Miss Anna Rodgers, who was born in Mississippi, daughter of Captain John Wesley Rodgers, who served with a Mississippi regiment in

the Confederate army. Mrs. Birchfield accompanied her parents to Texas, and then to New Mexico, and has lived in this state since girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Birchfield have one daughter, Emily Delle, born in 1912.

JUAN A. PACHECO. Among those who have devoted their careers to the cause of education in New Mexico, one who has already made rapid strides in his calling and is a man of decidedly scholarly attainments and brilliant accomplishments, is Juan A. Pacheco, county superintendent of schools of Mora County. Still a young man, Mr. Pacheco has so exercised and directed his talents that he has impressed himself favorably upon the people of his county, to whose children he is rendering a service that is bound to be of benefit to the state in the future years through a higher intelligence and more enlightened views.

Mr. Pacheco was born at or near Mora, Mora County, June 24, 1891, and is a son of Fermin and Magdalena (Cordova) Pacheco. His father was born at Chamita, Rio Arriba County, the first capital of New Mexico, while the mother's birth occurred at Mora. The educational advantages of Fermin Pacheco were decidedly limited, as his father had died when he was but a lad and he was reared by an uncle, Francisco Pacheco, who early put him in the fields as a herder of sheep and cattle. For some years he continued to be thus employed, but finally, when yet a young man, moved with his mother to Mora, where he found employment in the flour and grist mill of Robert A. Allen, with whom he learned the business. After ten years he left Mr. Allen's employ and spent ten years in the Mora mill of J. J. Fuss. During all this time he had carefully conserved his means, working industriously and living economically, so that finally he was able to establish himself as a general farmer at Chacon. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits, including stock-raising, until his death in 1912, when he was sixty-three years of age. He was a democrat in politics, although he never found time to engage actively in public or political affairs. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, as it is also that of his widow, who survives him as a resident of Mora. Of the six children of this worthy couple, three are living: Inez, the wife of William A. Allen, a rancher of the Mora community; Juan A., of this review, and Maggie, the widow of David Allen, also a rancher of Mora.

Juan A. Pacheco attended the Mission School at Chacon and the Manual Training School at Albuquerque, and when a young man entered upon his educational career as a teacher in the rural schools of Mora County. He continued to be thus engaged until his talents were given recognition, in 1922, by his election to the position of county superintendent of schools, a post which he has since filled with great credit to himself and with benefit to the community and its school system. Under his supervision there are forty-six districts and seventy-eight teachers, and each district is visited by him at least once a year, he thus keeping in close touch with the work that is being done and the advancement being made. He has introduced a number of progressive innovations into the school work, and has labored in close harmony with his associates and subordinates. Mr. Pacheco is a member of the New Mexico Educational Association and of the La Sierra Teachers' Association of

Mora County, of which latter he formerly was president. He has also served as a member of the election committee in state conventions. Like most of the progressive men of this locality, Mr. Pacheco has ranching interests near Chacon, carrying on operations in general farming and stock raising on a property which has forty acres under cultivation.

Mr. Pacheco married Miss Corina Maestas, who was born in Taos County, his state, and they are the parents of five children, all living at home: Fermin, Jacob, Alice, Levi and Juan. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

BLAS GALLEGOS. While the greater part of his long and active career has been devoted to educational pursuits, a field of endeavor in which he has become widely and favorably known in New Mexico, Blas Gallegos, of Mora, has also shown an interest in other affairs and for some years has carried on agricultural pursuits, notably stock raising, in Mora County. Likewise, he is not unknown to public life, and at present is occupying the office of United States Commissioner of his district.

Mr. Gallegos was born February 3, 1861, at La Cuesta (now Villaneuva), San Miguel County, New Mexico, and is a son of Antonio A. and Candelaria (Padia) Gallegos. His great-great-grandfather, a native of the Province of Galicia, Spain, was a young man when he immigrated to America, through Mexico to New Mexico, settling at what became Jemez, where he employed himself at sheep raising during the remainder of his career. His son, Toribio Gallegos, was born at that place and also engaged in ranching for many years, but died at San Jose, San Miguel County, New Mexico. The latter's son, Julian Gallegos, the paternal grandfather of Blas Gallegos, was born at Jemez, New Mexico, and followed in the footsteps his forebears as a stockman and raiser of sheep. He met with a violent death at San Jose in a fight with Indians.

Antonio A. Gallegos, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at San Jose, San Miguel County, and had few opportunities to gain an educational training, as he was early put to work and found it necessary thereafter to make his own living. As a youth he decided upon farming and stockraising as the vocations through which to make his way in life, and in early days he also established friendly relations with the Comanche Indians. Despite the fact that his father had been killed by the redmen, Mr. Gallegos was able to get along amicably with them, and for years did a flourishing business in the way of trading merchandise for buffalo meat, hides, pelts, etc., frequently going from his ranch at La Cuesta into Texas and Oklahoma without the slightest molestation. His first wife, Luciana U. Gallegos, a native of La Cuesta, died, leaving four children: Juan, Ricardo, Piedad and Petra. After her death he married Candelaria Padia, who had five children: Felix, deceased, who was a stockman of Mora County; Cosme, a laborer, deceased; Victor, a farmer and attorney of Mora, now deceased; Cirila, and Blas. After the father's death the mother married Guadalupe Esquibel, who was born at LaCuesta. Mrs. Esquibel passed away in 1911, when seventy-five years old. Of the six children of this union, five grew to maturity: Octaviana Esquibel; Teofilo, a former lumberman, now deceased; Juanita, the wife of Frank Chavez,

of Raton, this state; Sabestin, of Mora; and Miqueleta, deceased. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Blas Gallegos attended the Christian Brothers College, Mora, and in 1883, when twenty-two years of age, began teaching in the rural districts. He has devoted the greater part of his life to work in the schoolroom, where his labors have been of great value, many of the leading men of the community being former students under his instruction. While he has thus labored, he has also found pleasure and profit in carrying on general farming and the raising of a good grade of livestock, specializing in Polled Durham cattle. A democrat in his political allegiance, he has acted in several official capacities, having been county assessor for one term, in 1897-1898, and for two terms was justice of the peace, while at present he is serving in the capacity of United States Commissioner.

Mr. Gallegos was united in marriage with Miss Josefita Valdez, born in Rio Arriba County, this state, and to this union there have been born the following children: Guadalupe, deceased, who was a blacksmith by trade; Ambrosita, the wife of Jose Sanchez, of Mora; Pepe, engaged in blacksmithing at Watrous; and four who died young. The family belongs to the Catholic Church.

JOSE C. RIVERA. The rich and important ranching interests of San Miguel County have a worthy and capable representative in the person of Jose C. Rivera, of the Pecos community, who not only has large holdings, but is a member of a family which has been known and respected in this locality for many years. While he has been an extremely busy man, with numerous personal interests, he has found time to devote to public affairs, and has been the incumbent of a number of important offices, in all of which he has comported himself ably and conscientiously.

Mr. Rivera was born March 26, 1874, in San Miguel County, New Mexico, and is a son of Luciano and Monica (Roibal) Rivera, natives of the same county. His paternal grandfather was Luis Rivera, a native of Santa Fe, New Mexico, who came as a young man to San Miguel County and passed the remaining years of his life here as a rancher. Luciano Rivera attended the public schools near Pecos and Santa Fe, and when a young man started ranching near the former place, continuing in the business of raising cattle and sheep during the greater part of his life. He also carried on general farming, and was still engaged therein at the time of his death in 1891, when he was fifty-four years of age. During the war between the states Mr. Rivera served as a private in the Confederate army. Mrs. Rivera still survives him and is a highly esteemed resident of Pecos. Like her husband, she is a member of the Catholic Church. Of their seven children two lived to maturity: Jose C., of this review; and Sista, the wife of Savino Varela, a farmer and stockraiser of Pecos.

Jose C. Rivera was educated in the public schools of Pecos, and remained at home on the ranch until he became of age. At the time of the demise of his father he took the elder man's place as manager of the ranch, which he operated with success. This property is on the Pecos grant and is one of the valuable tracts of the locality. In addition he owns other property at Pecos, on Cow Creek, at Glorieta and at various other places, amounting in all to some 5,000 acres. He has about 100 head of cattle and runs



Jose C Rivera

approximately 1,500 head of sheep. In 1920 Mr. Rivera established a mercantile establishment at Pecos, but disposed of his interests therein in 1922. He believes in the value of life insurance, and has policies amounting to \$13,000.

Politically a republican, 1905 and 1906 saw him occupying the position of justice of the peace. In 1912 and 1913 he was a member of the Board of Education at Pecos, and in 1919 and 1920 he served in the capacity of member of the Board of County Commissioners of San Miguel County, which led up to his election, in 1921, to the office of state senator, in which position he served capably until 1924 and in the last election was elected county treasurer of San Miguel County. In his religious faith he is a Catholic and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus at Las Vegas and the Woodmen of the World at Santa Fe. In 1913 he was one of the organizers of the Literary Society of Pescos, of which he has been treasurer to the present.

In 1896 Mr. Rivera was united in marriage at Pecos with Miss Juanita Varela, who was born in San Miguel County. Of the eight children born to them only one survives: Tomasita, who is the wife of Albino Buseamante, of Pecos.

LOUIS H. KRONIG. Prominent among the ranchmen of what is now Mora County is found Louis H. Kronig, whose entire career has been spent in this community and who is widely and favorably known for his industry and progressiveness as a ranchman and for his public spirit as a citizen. He is identified with a number of business enterprises, and has contributed his full share to the general welfare and advancement of the Watrous locality.

Mr. Kronig was born at Watrous, New Mexico, July 21, 1870. A review of the career of his parents will be found elsewhere in this work, in the sketch of William Kronig, his brother. Louis H. Kronig secured his education in public and private schools, and through the pursuance of a course at the Fort Collins Agricultural School, Fort Collins, Colorado. When still a youth he received practical experience through working on ranches, and not long after reaching his majority embarked upon independent enterprises as a rancher for himself at Watrous. As the years have passed he has increased the size of his operations and holdings, and since 1923 has interested himself in the raising of pure-blood Hereford cattle. Until 1914 he was associated with his brother William in the raising and ranging of sheep, but their partnership was dissolved, and for the past ten years Mr. Kronig has carried on this industry alone, now raising several thousand annually. Mr. Kronig also operates as a speculator, buying and selling live stock and real estate in Mora and San Miguel Counties, and at one time maintained a commissary at his ranch. He is vice president of the Watrous Mercantile Company, and was one of the organizers of the Las Vegas Savings Bank, of which he is now a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Kronig was formerly a member of the tax committee of the local Stock Growers' Association and is now a member of the executive board of that body. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Kronig's standing in business circles is an excellent one, and long years of honorable dealing have won the confidence and respect of his associates. He is keenly interested in all that affects the welfare of his native community, and at all times can be relied upon to give his support to worthy movements and enterprises.

Mr. Kronig married Miss Jessie Jenkins, a native of Pennsylvania, and to this union there have been born three children: Louis H., Jr., president of the Watrous Mercantile Company; William A., who is identified with the same concern, and Willard, who died at the age of three years. Mrs. Kronig is a member of the Rebekahs and the Order of the Eastern Star.

Louis H. Kronig, Jr., was born in Watrous, New Mexico, March 24, 1896. After leaving college he was with the United States Department of Agriculture for two years and then entered the mercantile business in Watrous. He enlisted in the infantry August 20, 1917, and was sent to training camp and was transferred to the air service. He went overseas June 20, 1918, and was a flier in the air service for about one year and was an instructor in France in this department. He returned to the United States in June, 1919, and was discharged June 10, 1919. He then went back to college and finished there, and upon graduation went with the Department of Agriculture, later entering the mercantile business at Watrous. Mr. Kronig married Lureen Hulbert, a daughter of William Hulbert, of Las Cruces, New Mexico. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kronig are graduates of New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Las Cruces. They are the parents of two children, Virginia and Edwin William.

REV. MICHAEL DUMAREST. In the Catholic clergy of New Mexico there are to be found few priests who have in greater degree the affection of their people or whose labors have met with a more definite and gratifying response than Rev. Michael Dumarest, pastor of St. Clair parish, with headquarters at Wagon Mound. Father Dumarest has worked untiringly and self-sacrificingly in New Mexico for a quarter of a century, during which he has accomplished much for the welfare of the people, both spiritually and materially.

Father Dumarest was born at Lyon, France, April 9, 1876, and is a son of Julius and Mary Ann (Mailly) Dumarest, the former born at Luneville and the latter at Langres, France, and both now deceased. After attending the public schools of Lyon, Father Dumarest pursued a course in an industrial school there and as well a course at an art school at Lyon, the Lons Le Saulnier College. In 1895 he came to the United States to join his brother, Rev. Noel Dumarest, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church who was stationed at Penablanca, Sandoval County, and after a short time went to Baltimore, where he entered St. Mary's College and took the first year in philosophy. He then spent four years at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and his senior year at St. Patrick's Seminary, Menlo Park, California. Returning to New Mexico in June, 1900, he was ordained by Archbishop P. Bourgade, and was stationed at Santa Fe as chancellor. His next charge was at Gallup, McKinley County, where he served as assistant pastor of Sacred Heart Church for six years, going then to Penasco, Taos County, as pastor of St. Anthony Parish, succeeding Father Medina at that place, where he also had charge of several missions. His next charge was at Folsom, Union County, where he was pastor of St. Joseph's Church and parochial school at Folsom for twelve years, and in 1918 went to Watrous. In 1920 his headquarters were changed to Wagon Mound, as pastor of St. Clair's parish, in which he has twelve missions, as well as a parochial school at Wagon Mound. Father Dumarest, as before

noted, is devoted to the interests of his people, and acts not only as their spiritual guide, but as their business advisor and unfailing friend. He has won their respect, reverence and affection, and for this reason his labors have been attended by significant success.

Rev. Noel Dumarest, brother of Father Michael, was born at Lyons, France, in 1868, where he received his early education. He attended St. Irene's Seminary at Lyons, France, for his theological work, and after being ordained came to the United States in 1893 and was first stationed as assistant pastor at Anton Chico, Guadalupe County, subsequently becoming pastor at Penablanca, Sandoval County, where he remained six years. His next charge was Springer, New Mexico, but after one year he found that hard work had undermined his health and he returned to France, seeking its recovery. Coming again to America, he was appointed chaplain at St. Joseph's Hospital, Albuquerque, where his death occurred in 1906. His death not only removed from the Roman Catholic Church an earnest and result-attaining priest, but was a great loss to the annals of Indian history in New Mexico. Few men were better informed as to the rites and customs of the Indian tribes, particularly the Tagwan tribe. He had made an exhaustive study of the subject, of which he had written brilliantly and entertainingly, and his work in this connection was donated to the Smithsonian Institute, reproductions of a part of it also being available at the Santa Fe Public Library. A good deal of the matter collected by him was gathered together by Doctor Steward, of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, New York, and published in pamphlets regarding Indian customs.

CLARENCE C. CLARKE, Doctor of Dental Surgery, has practiced his profession in New Mexico for over fifteen years, and is secretary of the State Board of Dental Examiners. He is one of the leading representatives of his profession, and has also been active in republican politics and is one of the very strong and influential men in his section of the state.

Doctor Clarke was born at Pleasureville, Henry County, Kentucky, September 20, 1882. His grandfather, John C. Clarke, came from Ireland and spent his active life on a Kentucky farm. He is buried in Henry County. His wife, Elizabeth W. Gibson, became the mother of two daughters and one son. The only daughter to grow up was Annabel, who married Doctor Barnsfather, of Edinburgh, Scotland. James William Clarke, father of Doctor Clarke of New Mexico, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, and was a man of varied business connections in that state. He was a distiller, a druggist and finally a general merchant, and he died in January, 1885. His wife, Catherine Ellis, was a daughter of James W. and Eliza (Thompson) Ellis, and died May 5, 1896. Their family was the same in number as that of John C. Clarke, consisting of one son and two daughters. The surviving daughter is Anna, wife of James K. McNairy, of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Doctor Clarke, the youngest child of his parents, was reared in his native community in Kentucky, where he attended the public schools. He continued his education in Kentucky University of Lexington, and then enrolled as a student in one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the Middle West, Centre College at Danville, Kentucky. Centre College in recent years has been

conspicuous as having a football team the equal or superior of any in the country, having surpassed even the Harvard team. It was only less well known in athletics twenty years ago, and Doctor Clarke while a student there had the distinction of being captain of the football team. After completing his literary education at Centre College, Doctor Clarke entered the University of Louisville, taking the dental course and graduating with the degree Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1904. During the next four years he practiced in Louisville.

In July, 1908, he came to Socorro, New Mexico, and the work of his profession has made heavy demands upon his time and energies ever since. He has served as secretary of the State Board of Dental Examiners since March 5, 1921, when he was appointed by Governor Mechem. In 1913 he was honored with election as president of the New Mexico State Dental Society, and he is also a member of the Southwestern Dental Society. He is affiliated with the Elks Lodge.

Another important public service to his adopted state was rendered as a member of the Board of Regents of the State School of Mines at Socorro. He was appointed to that office by Governor Lindsey and by Governor Larrazolo. He served as a member of the Socorro City Council during the administration of Mayor Bursum, the present United States Senator from New Mexico. In 1918 he was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Dental Corps, and for active duty was at various camps in Texas, beginning in Camp Mabry at Austin, then in the Texas State University, then Fort Sam Houston and finally at Fort Clark.

He is a republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote in 1912 for Colonel Roosevelt. He has represented his county in the republican state convention, and was in the conventions which nominated Mechem, Bursum and Doctor Hill as gubernatorial candidates.

Doctor Clarke married at Albuquerque, New Mexico, September 14, 1919, Miss Myrtle Cedar, daughter of John Cedar, of Red Wing, Minnesota. Mrs. Clarke was educated in Minnesota, and has been a resident of Socorro since 1912. When Doctor Clarke went to the World war she became an army nurse, and was stationed on duty at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas.

LYMAN B. PUTNEY, founder of the oldest grocery business in New Mexico, and L. B. Putney, Inc., at Albuquerque, was a native of New York State, but as a young man lived in Wisconsin, where he taught school and where he married Mary Coleman. Before the Civil war he moved to Kansas, and became identified with the firm of Moore, Bennett and Company. This firm did an extensive business as railroad contractors, operating stores in advance of the construction of the Santa Fe Railway. Lyman B. Putney had charge of such stores at Trinidad, Colorado, and at Raton, New Mexico, and about 1877 established a branch house at Las Vegas and in 1881 moved it to the new town of Albuquerque. There he bought out the interests of his partner, and thus established the L. B. Putney, Inc. He continued as active head of this growing and prosperous business until his death in 1900, at the age of sixty-nine.

Many stories are told of his character as a business man and

citizen. He was generous and helped many men by trusting them with goods. In his personal habits he was absolutely temperate, and his recreations were playing chess, and he was a lover of dogs and horses and of music. His wife died in 1911, at the age of sixty-nine.

ENOCH L. ENLOE. One of the ablest leaders and administrators in educational affairs in New Mexico during the past twenty years has been Enoch L. Enloe, at present superintendent of public schools and principal of the high school at Socorro. He is a man of liberal education, has kept in touch with educational progress through membership and participation in educational organizations, and his own experience indicates him to be a man of unusual gifts.

Mr. Enloe was born near Jefferson City, Missouri. His grandfather, Enoch Enloe, was born in North Carolina, and moved from that state to Missouri, settling in Moniteau County, in the southern part of Missouri, about 1839. He spent the rest of his life as a farmer there. His wife was Elizabeth Carpenter, who came from South Carolina. Of their nine children, three sons, Benjamin, Enoch and Joseph M., served as Union soldiers in the Civil war.

Joseph M. Enloe, father of Professor Enloe, was the youngest of these nine children, and at the time of the Civil war was captain of a company of Union troops. He was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, and devoted his active career to farming there. He died in middle life and is buried near California, Missouri. His wife, Eliza Jane Norfleet, was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, daughter of Ivy Norfleet, who subsequently moved to Missouri. She died at Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1916, mother of four children: Ivy N., of Lyndon, Ohio; Thomas G.; John, of Pittsburg, Kansas; and Enoch L.

Enoch L. Enloe was educated in public schools in Missouri, and subsequently graduated from the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. After coming to New Mexico he entered the New Mexico Teachers' College at Silver City, and graduated in the advanced course. He had a prominent part in school work in Kansas, spending seven years in the public schools of Columbus, four years as superintendent. For one year he was principal of the Cherokee County High School, and served as president of the Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association and was also a member of the State Association. On leaving Kansas he removed to Colorado, and for one year did grade school work and then became principal of the Columbian School in Trinidad.

Mr. Enloe came to New Mexico in 1904 as principal of the new normal training school at Silver City. He was for ten years a teacher in that institution and for five years, from 1914 to 1919, president of the school. In the Normal at Silver City in 1906 he initiated the first summer school in New Mexico, starting with an enrollment of eighteen students. The success of this summer school movement has been tremendous since then. Since 1912, with the exception of two years, Mr. Enloe has served as a member of the State Board of Education, and for six years was its chairman. He was the author of the present certification system in New Mexico, and has suggested a number of other important changes and reforms in the school methods. He has been a member of the New

Mexico Educational Association since 1904, and has attended all the annual meetings.

He was elected superintendent of the Socorro schools in 1920. He organized a high school accredited to the North Central High School Association, and the graduates of this school are now qualified without further examination to enter not only the colleges and universities of this state, but anywhere in twenty states included in the North Central Association such students are accepted upon credits earned in the Socorro School. The high school is now housed in a handsome new building completed in 1921.

Mr. Enloe married at Oakland, California, December 26, 1905, Miss Lillian Douglas Carey. She was born in Tennessee, grew up in Alabama, and was educated in that state, in California and in New Mexico. She is a graduate of the Alabama State Normal College and the Bailey Springs University in Alabama, and holds a life certificate to teach in New Mexico. She is one of the faculty of the Socorro High School. Mr. and Mrs. Enloe have one son, James Carey, still in the grammar school at Socorro.

REV. JOHN P. MOOG. The Catholic priesthood numbers among its members men of broad education, religious enthusiasm and enlightened views, men whose example and teaching exercise an influence for morality that must be counted as one of the great factors in advancing any community. Not alone must a Catholic priest be a spiritual guide to his people, but he must also possess a large measure of the practicality which will help him to advise and teach in the ordinary events of life, and to protect the interests of his parish while also promoting its temporal affairs. Much, in fact, is demanded of those who choose the unselfish life of the Catholic priest. Not all, as in other walks of life, are fitted by nature for the same sum of responsibility, but one who has displayed his possession of the attributes necessary is Father John P. Moog, priest of the San Miguel Catholic Church.

Father Moog was born at Neuenhr, Rhineland, Germany, February 17, 1873, and is a son of Jacob and Anna Mary (Kelter) Moog, natives of Germany the former of whom is deceased, while the latter survives at the age of eighty-three years. The son attended public and preparatory schools in his native land, and on completing his college course entered the Royal University of Bonn, where he studied philosophy for one year, subsequently taking a theological course at the American College at Louvain. He was ordained to the priesthood June 29, 1897, by Bishop Meerscheart, and soon thereafter came to the United States, arriving at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on November 10 of the same year. He was appointed on the 19th of November to Gallup and took up his duties as assistant priest. After six months he was transferred to San Marcial, as pastor of San Marcial parish, remaining one year, his next parish being that of Springer, where he was assistant pastor for one year. Father Moog then went to La Joya as pastor, and remained seven years, after which he was transferred to his present parish, that of San Miguel.

At the time of his arrival, in October, 1906, Father Moog, in addition to his immediate parish, served sixteen different missions, but since that time arrangements have been made so that the parish is divided, and he now has seven missions, those of San



J. P. Moog

Jose, Pueblo, Bernal, LaGunita, Isidro, San Juan and Gusano. There are about 500 families in the entire parish which, under Father Moog's energetic and careful direction, has grown to be a prosperous and progressive one. He has charge of an eighth-grade school, with 200 students in attendance, and with five Catholic Sisters as teachers. Father Moog has been fearless in his loyalty to his honest convictions, and has vigorously and courageously attacked ignorance, sophistry and error. At the same time his work has been constructive, and he has earned the respect of leading men of all denominations through his generous support of worthy movements which make for civic betterment. He has the love and confidence of his people, whose interests he keeps constantly at heart.

AUGUSTUS F. GROSSETETE. The kind of monotony that is apt to result from the continuous following of a single line of endeavor has never been a feature of the career of Augustus F. Grossetete, postmaster of Ribera, San Miguel County, who also carries on blacksmithing and merchandising. In his day he has carried on a number of pursuits, and his career has been enlivened by a number of exciting and interesting experiences, which have included Indian fighting.

Mr. Grossetete was born December 5, 1872, at Lawrence, Kansas, and is a son of August and Catilda (Rangley) Grossetete, natives of France. On both sides of the family he is descended from revolutionary ancestors. His father was educated in the schools of France, in which country he was married, and came to the United States prior to the Civil war, taking up work in a Wisconsin logging camp, but subsequently removing to Pennsylvania. There he was following his trade as a stone mason when he enlisted in the Union army in the latter part of the Civil war and following the close of that struggle, removed to Lawrence, Kansas, but later went back to Pennsylvania, where he met an accidental death by drowning in the latter '70s. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Alexander, who died in Socorro County, this state; Mary, the wife of Charles Landon, of California; Josephine, the wife of J. J. Pitts, of California; Fred, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Alfred, who is engaged in farming in San Miguel County; Augustus F.; Eulalie, the wife of William Palmer, of Rincon, New Mexico, and Della, the wife of John Cook, of Rowe, New Mexico.

Augustus F. Grossetete had few opportunities to secure an education, as he was but a child when his father died, and in 1880, when he and his mother came to Socorro County, New Mexico, they were 150 miles away from a railroad, on the ranch of an elder brother who had preceded them some years. Once a year young Grossetete would make a trip to the railroad to secure supplies, and it was not an infrequent occurrence for him to engage in battle with the Indians. On July 4, 1890, he was shot four times by Indians, but none of his wounds proved greatly serious. For about twenty-three years he made his home on the ranch, and in the meantime learned the blacksmith and carpenter trades at Socorro. For two years he operated a blacksmith shop at Magdalena, and after a trip to old Mexico returned to San Marcial and secured employment as a fireman on the railroad. He left this position after eighteen

months and went to the mines of Socorro County, where he was engaged both in mining and tool sharpening. Later he went to Albuquerque, where he was employed as a carpenter by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, but resigned this post to become a "cow-puncher" in Socorro County. He also operated a blacksmith shop at Reserve, and in 1914 located at Ribera, which has since been his home. At first he conducted a blacksmith shop at the mica mines, but later he changed its location, and has since added to his work that of automobile repairing. In addition he does some merchandising, largely with tourists, and has acted as postmaster of Ribera during the last nine years. During his younger years Mr. Gossetete served as deputy sheriff of Socorro County for one year and of San Miguel County two years, and was also deputy game warden of San Miguel County two years. His career has been full of color and action, and he is still keenly alive and a man who takes an interested part in the activities that go on about him.

Mr. Gossetete married Miss Maude Shimmins, a native of Galveston, Texas, and they are the parents of five children: Nugget, Alexander, Eloise, Ethel and Eleanor.

ENRIQUE J. SOSA. Mora counts upon its roll of departed benefactors none who left behind more numerous and substantial evidences of association with its affairs than the late Enrique J. Sosa. For a number of years he came and went among the people in this city, until the close of his life, January 9, 1918, and there remains in his wake an impression of practical usefulness and of a genuine, dependable character, due in part to his Spanish ancestry, but more directly traceable to his untiring zeal and ready recognition of opportunity.

Mr. Sosa was born at Guanato, old Mexico, in January, 1856, a son of Juan P. and Josefina Sosa. His father, a native of Santa Lucea, Spain, was educated in his native land and in young manhood immigrated to old Mexico, where he opened a hotel and subsequently became a successful promoter of various sporting events, including bull-fights and horse races. Both he and his wife passed away in that country. Enrique J. Sosa attended school in old Mexico until reaching the age of fifteen years, at which time a naturally adventurous nature caused him to run away from home and join the Mexican army. During the thirteen years that he followed a military career he advanced to the rank of captain and saw service in a number of engagements, particularly during what was termed the French war, when he was wounded in the leg and finger. When he doffed the fighting man's uniform he returned to the studies that he had given up as a lad, and took a course at St. Charles Academy, San Carlos and Mexico City, thus equipping himself for a career as a civil engineer. In this capacity he was employed by several railroad companies in old Mexico, but finally he removed to El Paso, Texas, and later, in 1894, to Las Cruces, New Mexico. One of Mr. Sosa's accomplishments was painting, and this art he followed at Las Cruces for a time. Later, going to Albuquerque, he founded a weekly Spanish language paper, *The Star of New Mexico*, of which he continued as the editor and proprietor for five years. He then sold out and went to Santa Fe, where he founded a newspaper known as *The Golden Ant*, and was editor and proprietor thereof for two years, in addition to which he car-

ried on his work as an artist. It was while he was a resident of Santa Fe that he became a citizen of the United States. When he left that city Mr. Sosa took up his residence at Mora, and this continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. For ten years he was the owner, editor and publisher of *The Echo of the North*, a republican newspaper which had quite an influence in this section. He likewise had various other interests, one of which was the Sosa Theatre, which he established and of which he was the proprietor for some years. Few citizens of Mora have been more versatile in their accomplishments. His career was entirely free from that monotony that usually accompanies a life devoted to a single line of endeavor, and in each of his various fields of activity he accomplished success. He was a friend of progress and always lent his support to worthy movements, particularly those making for education, morality and good citizenship, and his benefactions were numerous. In his political allegiance he supported the principles and candidates of the republican party.

In 1895 Mr. Sosa was united in marriage with Miss Luze Alderet, a native of Las Cruces, daughter of Alcadio Alderet. To this union there were born ten children, of whom nine are now living: Adele, the wife of Gabriel Pacheco, employed as a clerk by a mercantile concern at Mora; Henry, a school teacher by profession, who also acts as business manager of the Mora Theatre; Josephine, the wife of Marceline Garcia, of Mora, a well-known farmer and stock-raiser of Buena Vista, Mrs. Garcia being a teacher in the public schools; Samuel, who has spent six years in the United States Navy and is now a first-class petty officer; Daniel, who is employed as a salesman at El Paso, Texas; Louis, who resides at home but is attending the Albuquerque Manual Training School; Alfonso, who is a student at the same school; and Julia and Gabriel, who reside with their widowed mother. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while Mr. Sosa conducted his newspaper at Albuquerque he served as local minister of the church there.

ADOLFO TRUJILLO. In the career of Adolfo Trujillo, of the Wagon Mound community of Mora County, there is much of an encouraging nature to be found by the ambitious youth who is starting out in life apparently handicapped by the lack of advantages. Mr. Trujillo, losing his father in infancy, had few of the advantages, educational or otherwise, that are considered as the birth-right of youth, but his determination and perseverance overcame these and other obstacles, and today he is one of the successful and well-to-do ranchmen of his community.

Mr. Trujillo was born at Taos, Taos County, New Mexico, in November, 1875, and is a son of Mrs. Magdalena Trujillo, and a grandson of Faustin and Dolores (Cordova) Trujillo, who were married at Taos, in which community the grandfather passed his life as a ranchman. The father of Mr. Trujillo died in 1875, but his widow survived until 1920, passing away when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-five years. Four children lived to maturity: Abram, who died at the age of forty-two years; Terasita, the wife of Lee West, of Roy, Mora County; Fidela, the wife of Cruz Romero, of Antonito, Colorado; and Adolfo.

Adolfo Trujillo was reared by a sister, and his early years were passed in hard work, little play and still less chance of attending

school, although he has since made the most of his opportunities, so that he has a good, practical education and a wide fund of general knowledge and information. When he was about fifteen years of age his energies were utilized in the herding of sheep, and this he followed until 1895, when he decided that he was ready to enter upon a career of his own and accordingly took the first step in the raising and ranging of sheep in the vicinity of Ocate, Mora County, where he remained for several years. Selling his sheep, he then took up the business of sawmilling near Ocate, where he owned a mill and furnished all kinds of rough building timber, and continued in the business for nine years. He disposed of these interests in 1916, at which time he entered cattle raising and general farming, and since has increased his holdings materially, being the owner of 657 acres of land near Wagon Mound and 200 acres in Colfax County. Mr. Trujillo raises a good breed of livestock and harvests the usual crops, and is accounted a farmer of intelligence and progressive views and a good judge of cattle, sheep and horses. He has been found a man of integrity in his business dealings and a citizen of public spirit. Politically he is a democrat, but his only public office has been that of school director of Wagon Mound. With his family, he belongs to the Catholic Church.

Mr. Trujillo was united in marriage with Miss Angelica Rains, who was born at Ocate, New Mexico, and to this union there have been born seven children, of whom five are living: Eliza, the wife of Julian Mitchell, of Mora County; and Margarito, Isa, Stella and Julia, all of whom reside with their parents and are attending school.

ROBERT J. TAUPERT. For nearly twenty years the late Robert J. Taupert was a business man whose work and influence measured up to the highest standard in the community of Las Vegas, where his memory is held in special esteem and where the business he founded is still successfully continued by Mrs. Taupert.

He was born in Columbia City, Indiana, February 2, 1872, son of John and Margaret (Kurtz) Taupert. His father owned and operated a foundry in Eastern Indiana, manufacturing plows. Robert J. Taupert grew up in Columbia City, acquired a good education in the grammar and high schools, and at the age of fifteen began an apprenticeship there to learn the watchmaker's trade. After four years spent in learning his trade he went to Chicago, in 1892, and for ten years worked there and at various towns in Illinois and other western states. He had a business at Monticello, Iowa, for a time, but failing health caused him to go to Boulder, Colorado, and in 1897 to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Three years later he moved to Mexico City, and from there established his home and business at Las Vegas in April, 1902. He became proprietor of the Robert J. Taupert Jewelry Store, one of the finest in New Mexico, and proved not only a successful store executive and manager, but was an artist and an expert in the particular work of his trade and profession. He made many beautiful and unique designs in jewelry, and also was an expert in the manufacture of lenses, and was an optician. Besides his local trade he built up a large mail order business.

Mr. Taupert was affiliated with Iva Lodge No. 57 of the Knights of Pythias at Monticello, Iowa, with Las Vegas Lodge No. 408,

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was a member of Chapman Lodge No. 2 of the Masonic Order, attained the thirty-second degree in the Santa Fe Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite, and was also a Shriner. While he gave his time to business, he never failed to respond with public spirit to every community enterprise, and was one of the promoters of the modern city growth and development of Las Vegas. He was a member of the Board of Education, and from 1912 to 1914, mayor of the city. He also served on the Board of Road Commissioners, and was much interested in the building of modern highways. He was a member of the Commercial Club, the Rotary Club, and as a boy was reared in the Congregational Church, but later attended the Episcopal Church.

Robert J. Taupert died November 9, 1921. He married, in 1901, Miss Harriet Proctor, of Monticello, Iowa. She died in 1909. On July 6, 1913, Mr. Taupert married Miss Ida M. Laird, a native of Missouri, and daughter of John and Sarah E. Akers Laird. Her father was a farmer and merchant at Marceline, Missouri. Mrs. Taupert since the death of her husband has managed the jewelry store, and also takes an active part in social affairs, being a member of the Episcopal Church, is active in the Child Welfare Department of the Woman's Club, and is a member of the P. E. O. Mrs. Taupert has three children: Margaret, Elizabeth and Barbara.

JAMES W. CLAY, now practically retired, has been identified with New Mexico for over forty years, and in his time was one of the outstanding business men, ranchers and live stock men in the state. His home is at East Las Vegas.

Mr. Clay has seen a great deal of the western country since his boyhood. He was born at Waverly, La Fayette County, Missouri, on the Missouri River, May 26, 1858, son of Joseph and Mary (Foster) Clay, his father a native of Scotland and his mother of Pennsylvania. His father was brought to Cincinnati when two years of age, and in 1837 moved to Missouri, where he followed his trade of carpenter and cabinet maker, and also engaged in farming. He bought land at twelve and one-half cents an acre. For a time he drove a stage coach at \$12.50 a month, and took his salary in land. Late in life he retired, and died when eighty-four years of age, in 1900, having survived his wife many years. They had ten children, four of whom are now living: James W.; Nannie, wife of Hugh Chappell, of California; Alice, wife of Frank Jones, of Trenton, Missouri; and John, of Fort Smith, Arkansas. The parents were members of the Christian Church.

James W. Clay attended a small country school in Missouri, walking three and a half miles from home to this temple of learning, which was an old log building with hewed logs for benches. The school was kept only three months in the year, and frequently he lost much time from that term on account of duties at home. His first employment was as a farm hand, and at the age of eighteen, in 1876, he had his first experiences in the great West, when he drove a four mule team from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Leadville, Colorado, taking a load of provisions. He was six months going and returning, and while he did not encounter hostile Indians he saw the buffalo, which were still on the plains in great numbers. Following this experience, he did farm work, traded in cattle, and in 1878 went to California, remaining a year and a half near Los

Angeles. This journey was extended into Washington and Oregon territory before he returned to Missouri.

Mr. Clay came to New Mexico February 2, 1882, and his first experience here was working on a ranch at Las Vegas, following which he drove horses for the Cox outfit and then became a cowboy. He had come to New Mexico with \$2000, representing in part his savings when his wages were fifty cents a day. He invested his capital in ranching, and after two years had to sell out at ten cents on the dollar. For eight years he was foreman for the Star cattle outfit and for four summers trailed cattle for the Calkins outfit. In 1898, at Las Vegas, Mr. Clay constructed a livery barn at the corner of Twelfth and National avenues, and with Ernest Bloom as his partner, operated it for a number of years and was also sheep buyer for Clay Robinson and Company. After closing the barn he leased the property, and it has since been converted into a garage. Mr. Clay on account of his familiarity with business and industrial conditions has frequently been employed by the Federal Loan Bank, and as collector of loans for the First National Bank of Las Vegas. He is a republican in politics. For twenty years in connection with other business he handled the Rosenwald live stock in this section.

Mr. Clay married Minnie Givens, daughter of W. A. Givens, who came to New Mexico in 1876. Her first husband was Pete Martin, and her two children by that marriage are: Ruth, wife of Hugh Trainer, a telephone manager; and Edith, wife of Fred Shutt, foreman on the Rosenwald ranch.

NARCISO VALDEZ. Among the farmers and ranchmen of recognized moral and material worth whose labors largely helped to develop the interests of New Mexico during its earlier years, as well as after it had entered upon its era of greatest prosperity, few were held in higher esteem than the late Narciso Valdez, for many years an operator in Mora and Colfax counties, whose home for a long period was at Ocate. Almost a quarter of a century has passed since his death, but he is still remembered as an industrious ranchman and as a useful citizen who represented his community in both Houses of the Legislature.

Mr. Valdez was born at Taos, New Mexico, October 29, 1848, and is a son of Antonio Jose and Antonia (Quintana) Valdez, natives of Taos County. Antonio Valdez, who was a prominent rancher of Taos County and also conducted a store at Taos for a number of years, moved to Colfax County in 1870, settling on the Valley Ranch, a property of 12,000 acres. In addition to general farming and stock raising he continued his mercantile operations near Springer, on the ranch, and also found time to engage in public affairs, serving for a time in the State Legislature. He was a democrat in politics, and he and Mrs. Valdez were members of the Catholic Church, in the faith of which he passed away in March, 1875, his widow surviving him until 1902 and dying at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of the following children: Constancia, the wife of J. M. Valdez, of Colfax County; Juanita, the widow of J. H. Clouthier, of Colfax County; Alena, the wife of Jose I. Valdez, of Colfax County; Rufena, the wife of Alberto Valdez, of Pueblo, Colorado; Amelio, of Colfax County; Manuel, deceased, and Narciso.

Narciso Valdez attended the public schools of Taos, and for



Narciso Valdez

further instruction was sent to Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, Missouri. The latter was a somewhat perilous undertaking, as he was forced to make the journey to St. Louis overland, at a time when the Indians were in a warlike mood. However, his journey was completed in safety, and after his graduation he returned to Taos, where he commenced working as a clerk in his father's store. In 1870 he went with his parents to Colfax County, where he engaged in working on the ranch and in the store, and following the death of his father he took over the management of the ranch property and continued to conduct it for his mother until her death. This was mostly cattle raising, although he did some farming on 12,000 acres in the Maxwell grant. In 1887 Mr. Valdez came to the Ocate community of Mora County and bought land, where he continued his operations until 1897. He also bought more land and conducted a store in Colfax County, which he operated until his retirement from active affairs. He then went to El Paso, Texas, where his death occurred February 14, 1903. He was a democrat in politics and one of the influential men of his party, and, while not an office seeker, served one term in each House of the State Legislature. Most of his life was devoted to his ranching interests, in which he won unqualified success. He was a faithful member of the Catholic Church and was buried in Colfax County.

In 1870, at Ocate, Mr. Valdez was united in marriage with Miss Paulita Valdez, who was born at Taos, daughter of Ignacio and Guadalupe Valdez, and who received her education at Loreto Academy at Mora. Mrs. Valdez, who has no children, is making her home at East Las Vegas.

MARGARITO ROMERO, who died March 16, 1917, was well known in business and politics, but the esteem which he enjoyed in a large section of country around Las Vegas was derived chiefly from his personal character, the kindly relations he sustained with friends and neighbors, and the unusual quality of his public spirit.

He was born in Santa Fe County, February 22, 1851, but a short time after his birth his parents moved to Las Vegas. His father, Miguel Romero y Baca, established the first grocery jobbing business in Las Vegas, and during the period of the Civil war furnished horses and supplies to the Northern army. He also served several times as probate judge of San Miguel County. He died about 1881. His wife, Josefa Delgado, was born at Santa Fe, November 15, 1816, and died at Las Vegas August 5, 1877. Her ancestors were of distinguished Castilian Spanish stock.

Margarito Romero was educated in the Christian Brothers College at Santa Fe, in a commercial school in St. Louis, and on returning home spent five years as a mercantile clerk. In 1880 he engaged in the general mercantile business and cattle and sheep ranching at La Cuesta, but two years later moved his store to Las Vegas and for a time was a member of the firm T. Romero & Brothers. Subsequently he engaged in business for himself, and the Romero Mercantile Company is still one of the flourishing places of trade on the Plaza. He also conducted a large ranch, and was a man of many resources. In 1895 he built a summer resort, known as El Porvenir, in San Miguel County. This hotel was destroyed by fire in 1903, but was rebuilt and is still in existence.

He operated saw mills and much other development work in the mining district around El Porvenir.

In 1872 he married Miss Irene Delgado de Romero, who died in 1914. None of their children survived infancy. In 1915 he married Miss Maria Baca, who survives him and resides on National Avenue in Las Vegas. The late Mr. Romero was a republican in politics, and was a member of the Knights of Columbus. He was president of the St. Josephs' Society. He served as treasurer of San Miguel County in 1898-1899, and was the first mayor of the old town of Las Vegas, holding that office for two terms, in 1903 and 1904. He was the prime mover in having the old town of Las Vegas incorporated. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1910, and every public service was rendered unselfishly and with a view to the greatest public welfare.

ORESTE BACHECHI, who is now one of the substantial capitalists and influential citizens of Albuquerque, has won success through his own ability and efforts. He came from Mexico to this state in 1885, and here his first service was in the humble line of manual labor. For a year after establishing his residence in Albuquerque Oreste Bachechi was engaged in the retail and wholesale liquor business, and thereafter he here continued in general merchandise business for the long period of twenty-six years. He then organized and incorporated a company for the prosecution of a milling and wholesale grocery business, with which line of enterprise he is still associated. He has contributed much to the development and up-building of Albuquerque, is here the owner of the Bachechi Block and the Bachechi apartment building, as well as the Pastime Theater and valuable building sites on Second Street. He is a stockholder in the Albuquerque City Electric Company and the Francisco Hotel Company, besides having local banking interests.

Oreste Bachechi was born in a mountain district near Florence, Italy, July 29, 1860, and very shortly afterward his father died. He was but six years old when his mother likewise passed away, and he was left in the care of an uncle. He was but thirteen years old when he became entirely dependent upon his own resources. He first went to Corsica and then made his way to France, where he found employment in sugar-beet factories. He then returned home and served three years in the Italian army, in which connection he received virtually his first educational training. At the close of his military career he returned to France, and shortly afterward, as a stoker, he embarked for America. He thus worked his passage to Cuba, and thence proceeded on a lumber schooner to Vera Cruz, Mexico. In that country he found profitable employment hard to obtain, and for a time he there worked in a restaurant. He received 25 cents a day and his meals for compensation, and contrived to provide food also for some of his Italian comrades, three of whom were virtually naked, as they sold their clothes to provide sustenance. The tickets which the Italian consul finally provided for his young countrymen to enable them to come to the United States were sold with the exception of three in order to enable them to exist, and by lot the remaining tickets were apportioned, Mr. Bachechi being one of the fortunate holders and having thus made his way to New Mexico, which has proven a veritable land of promise and advancement to him. He is the only surviving child of

Lorenzo Bachechi, who was an oil merchant in Italy, the other child having died in Italy.

In 1889 Oreste Bachechi married, at Albuquerque, Miss Mary Fancheschi, who was born in Lucca, Italy, in 1868. Of the children of this union, Arthur O. is the eldest; Iola is the wife of Louis Puccini, of Durango, Colorado; Victor continues to reside in Albuquerque; Lawrence is (1923) a student in the military institute at Roswell, this state; and Mario and Charles, who remain at the parental home, are attending the local schools.

In the public schools of Albuquerque Arthur O. Bachechi continued his studies until he had duly profited by the discipline of the high school, and he then became associated with his father's business, conducted under the title of the Bachechi Mercantile Company. This company developed one of the leading retail and jobbing enterprises of the kind in New Mexico, and with the same Arthur A. Bachechi continued his active association until 1918, when he volunteered for service in the World war. He was first assigned to the Automobile Training School at Austin, Texas, in June, 1918, and later was transferred to the air service at Kelley Field, near San Antonio, where he was assigned to special duty and where he continued until he received his honorable discharge from the United States Army February 6, 1919. He is a charter member of Carlyle Post of the American Legion at Albuquerque, besides which he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church.

The Anchor Milling & Grocery Company, of which Mr. Bachechi is secretary, treasurer and general manager and of which his father is the president, owns and operates in Albuquerque one of the largest and most modern flour mills in the state, the output capacity being 100 barrels a day. To this enterprise Mr. Bachechi has given his undivided attention since completing his service in connection with the World war.

On the 18th of May, 1923, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bachechi and Miss Mary Morelli, who likewise was born and reared in Albuquerque, where her father, A. Morelli, is a leading merchant tailor. Mrs. Bachechi attended the parochial schools, St. Vincent's academy and a business college in her native city, and here she and her husband have a wide circle of friends.

LUCIANO R. BACA, present postmaster of Las Vegas, was for a number of years active in the newspaper business, and comes from a family of highly educated and cultured people in New Mexico.

He was born at Ledoux, Mora County, New Mexico, January 7, 1887, son of Antonio and Juanita (Vigil) Baca, his father a native of Las Vegas and his mother of Espanola. Both were educated outside of their native communities, the father attending the University of St. Louis, and the mother completing her work at Notre Dame, Indiana. Antonio Baca and his wife were teachers, and the father devoted most of his active life time to the cause of education. He died in 1921 and his widow is living at Las Vegas. He was a democrat, and both were devout Catholics. Their children were: Luciano R., Mrs. Donato Ribera, Mrs. C. R. Sandoval, Nick, Camilo, and Frank E., the latter a carpenter, who died November 23, 1923.

Luciano R. Baca finished his education in the Christian Brothers College at Las Vegas, and as a youth served an apprenticeship at the printing trade. He was employed on the *Revista Catolica*, and for ten years was business manager of the *El Independiente*. He was employed as foreman on various papers, chiefly Spanish language papers.

Mr. Baca was appointed postmaster of Las Vegas April 7, 1922, having served as acting postmaster from March of the same year. He has charge of one of the largest post offices in the state, and has given a very effective administration. He was for six years town clerk of Las Vegas. He is an active republican, and a member of the Lodge of the Woodmen of the World. He and his family are Catholics.

Mr. Baca married Miss Filomena Maes, of Las Vegas. Their four children are Manuel, Dora, Antonio and Margarita.

REV. J. C. BALLAND was educated for the Catholic priesthood in France, his native country, and for over thirty years has been ministering to churches and widely scattered missions in New Mexico. His work for some years has been at Las Vegas, where he is pastor and has other administrative duties in the Catholic activities of that city.

He was born at Chelons, France, in Burgundy, May 6, 1870, son of Louis and Jeanne Balland. He was liberally educated at Lyons, France, at first in what was known as the Little Seminary of St. John and then in the Great Seminary of Lyons, which ranks second in number of students among Catholic seminaries of the world. He was ordained for the priesthood on May 27, 1893 and soon afterward came to America with Bishop Chapelle, who was in Rome in 1893, and soon after his return to New Mexico succeeded Archbishop Falpointe as Archbishop of Santa Fe, in January, 1894. Father Balland was given his first appointment at Mora, as assistant priest in July, 1893. In May, 1894, he was advanced to the duties of pastor of Jemez, and conducted a number of missions among the Indians and Mexican settlements. He spent two and one half years there, until October, 1896, when he was transferred to Chaperito as pastor. In October, 1899, he was given charge of Anton Chico, a parish that extended one hundred and twenty-five miles in three directions, including four counties, and he had a schedule to cover the isolated missions on horseback, so that he was twenty-five days in making the rounds. In November, 1901, he returned to Mora, and did some splendid work in that parish, having about six thousand people as communicants and had fourteen missions. He built the church and Sisters convent at Mora, known as the Sisters of Loretta Convent. Father Balland in January, 1917, came to Las Vegas as pastor of the Church of the Lady of Sorrows, and since then has been pastor of this church and also has charge of the convent of the Sisters of Loretta, with an enrollment of about three hundred pupils, and a parochial school for boys conducted by the Christian Brothers, with 150 pupils. There are also nine missions attached to the parish of Las Vegas, chiefly in the mountains to the southwest. He makes his parochial rounds with motor car and horseback.

Father Balland did much work of a patriotic nature during the World war period. He spent seven months in France in 1915.

His brother, Peter Balland, was badly wounded in the trenches while serving with the French army, and for sixteen months was in the hospital. He is now a merchant at Mora, New Mexico.

FRANK G. BARTLETT, of Magdalena, ranks among the pioneers of New Mexico, since he has lived here for over forty years and throughout has been a man of constructive influence and achievement in Socorro County.

He was born at Litchfield, Maine, in 1850, and is descended from one of the three Bartletts who came from England and settled in Massachusetts about the close of the American Revolution. His father, Daniel Bartlett, was also a native of Litchfield, Maine, and as a farmer and merchant spent his life in that community. He married Rebecca Tucker, born in West Gardiner, Maine, daughter of a farmer. They had four children, and the two now living are Miss Lizzie and Frank G., Both residents of Socorro.

Frank G. Bartlett completed his education in Monmouth Academy at Monmouth Center, Maine. He learned the miller's trade at Gardiner, and followed that vocation as long as he remained in his native state. On coming West he first located at Denver, then went to Iowa, was at St. Louis for a time, employed in a boot and shoe house, and from there came to New Mexico. After a few months at Las Vegas in the railroad service he came to Socorro, in the fall of 1879, and his first business here was buying wool, hides and pelts. He then became interested in lumber milling, and for several years operated lumber mills in the timber region of San Mateo. This was practically virgin timber, and during the eight or ten years he was there he brought out many millions of feet of lumber and millions of shingles.

Mr. Bartlett was one of the first business men at old Magdalena, selling goods there for ten years. He then became interested in the new mining town as a builder, purchasing property and erecting business and residence houses. One of the leading examples of his building construction work is the Becker-McTavish mercantile house. He also erected the first house on the town site and engaged in the lumber business, moving his yard to accommodate the railroad company, which desired to build its station on the same site. He erected the Liberty Building and other good business houses. Mr. Bartlett established the First National Bank of Magdalena, and during its existence remained its stockholder and for several years was vice president.

In the late nineties he became identified with sheep raising, finally disposing of his ranching interests in 1907. He was in the sheep business when the range was free and open, and it was his custom to drill a well for water and "scrip" forty acres of land, then occupying the entire region about for his grazing grounds. With the advent of increased population that shut off his range he disposed of his flocks and abandoned the business. Mr. Bartlett handled the Merino strain of sheep, and bred them to a much higher grade than usually found in New Mexico, frequently having sheep that would produce from ten to twelve pounds of fleece. Mr. Bartlett is a republican in politics, but chiefly interested in home affairs. He served one term as county commissioner of Socorro County.

In 1888 he married at Washington, D. C., Miss Mary Ford, who

was born in Maryland, daughter of William Ford. They have one son, Sidney S. Bartlett, who is a graduate of the class of 1924 from the new Mexico School of Mines and now located at Pachuca, Mexico.

IGNACIO SAENZ DUARTE is director and general manager of the *El Independiente* at Las Vegas, a Spanish language newspaper, which has had a successful career for thirty years. It was established in March, 1894, and has always been read and patronized by the Spanish speaking people of San Miguel and adjoining counties.

Mr. Duarte, the editor, was born at Ballenza in Chihuahua, Mexico, October 22, 1888, son of Petronilo Saenz and Josefa S. Duarte. His father was a merchant, farmer and stock raiser and a man of independent fortune. Both parents are now deceased.

Ignacio S. Duarte was educated in the parochial school, attended the University of Mexico City and a military academy there. He saw service in the Mexican army, beginning with the rank of lieutenant and was finally advanced to lieutenant-colonel. He served under Diaz and Huerta in many campaigns and as Indian-Yaqui in Sonora and against Villa, and was in the service from 1903 to 1914. From 1903 to 1906 he did duty for the army as a telegraph operator, and was also employed in civilian capacities as bookkeeper, newspaper man and publicity promoter. From 1906 to 1914 he was a member of the Regular Army under President Diaz and rose from the rank of second captain to lieutenant-colonel. While in the army he acted as correspondent for a number of newspapers.

While acting as lieutenant-colonel the command was the third regiment—Guerrero—and was in a battle that lasted fourteen days at Ojinaga, Chihuahua, and at the completion of battle they ran short of ammunition: this involved the whole division of 5,000 men. They then crossed the Rio Grande at Ojinaga to Presidio, Texas, and were quartered there three days. Then the American Army took them to Fort Bliss, and were prisoners there for four months. After that the government changed the camp to Fort Wingate and they were kept there four months more, until President Huerta left Mexico, and at that time they were freed. The prisoners then went to El Paso, Texas, and from there, in January, 1914, Mr. Duarte came to New Mexico and became editor of the *El Heraldo* at Socorro. At Santa Rosa he edited the *Santa Rosa Sun*, and at Raton he conducted a telegraph academy for three months. In 1916 he came to Las Vegas as editor of the *El Independiente*. In 1921 he also established *La Gaceta Neo-Mexicana*, and continued this until 1922, when the publication was discontinued. Besides publishing these two Spanish language newspapers the plant has facilities for a general commercial printing and book binding business. Mr. Duarte is the editor of the largest and most influential Spanish newspaper in New Mexico. It has a circulation of thirty-one hundred copies.

Mr. Duarte married Antonia B. Duarte, a native of Las Vegas, New Mexico. They are members of the Catholic Church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus at Santa Fe.

MANUEL PINO, JR., county superintendent of schools for San Miguel County, is one of the thoroughly qualified educators of the



John S. Smart

state, and is a young man of high ideals and represents one of the oldest families of the state. He was born in San Miguel County, September 3, 1897, son of Manuel and Genoveva Pino, both natives of the same county. The grandfather was named Isidro Pino, and he was a son of Manuel Pino and a grandson of Nicholas Pino, who came to New Mexico from Spain and was one of the early farmers and ranchers in the vicinity of Galisteo, in Santa Fe County. The father of the county superintendent of schools has devoted most of his life to merchandising and ranching. He established a store at Pecos, and sold general merchandise there for many years and at the same time conducted a stock ranch. He died in June, 1923, when fifty-seven years of age, and his widow survives him. He had established his mercantile business in 1900. Of his children four are now living: Manuel, Jr., Genoveva, Paulita and Justo.

Manuel Pino, Jr., was educated at home and graduated with the A. B. degree from St. Michael's College in 1916. On leaving college he began teaching, doing his first work in rural schools. In 1920 and 1921 he served as clerk to the county superintendent of schools, and in September, 1922, was himself elected to head the department of administration of the public schools of the county. He is a member of the New Mexico Educational Association, the County Teacher's Association, and is a republican in politics.

He married Adelina Varela, a native of San Miguel County. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Pino is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and is a member of the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce and the City Council, being chairman of the Finance Committee in the Council.

THOMAS VINCENT TRUDER, a native son of New Mexico, is a veteran of the World war, having interrupted his law studies to join the colors, and subsequently completed his law course and has many professional connections in the city of Las Vegas.

He was born at Raton, New Mexico, December 24, 1893, son of Vincent and Mary (Tully) Truder, his father a native of Vermont and his mother of New Jersey. His father came by train to New Mexico from Vermont in the late eighties, locating near Raton. He married in New Mexico in 1892, and his wife died August 1, 1923, and was buried in her native state of New Jersey.

Thomas Vincent Truder, only son of his parents, was educated in the Las Vegas High School, graduating in 1912, and in 1916 graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree from Notre Dame University of Indiana. He continued in Notre Dame as a student in the Law School in 1916-17, and in April 26, 1918, went to a training camp at Leon Springs, Texas. He was sent overseas August 3, 1918, with the Twelfth Machine Gun Battalion of the Fourth Division, and was on duty at St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne. He returned to this country July 29, 1919, and was discharged in August of that year. While in the service he was the only one of his battalion chosen to attend what was known as the Council of Legal Education in London, where he continued his studies for four months in international law. On returning to this country he resumed his studies in Notre Dame University, and he also taught Spanish and English there. He received his law degree in 1920, and was admitted to the New Mexico bar August 12, 1920.

Mr. Truder has had a very extensive private practice, and in January, 1921, he was appointed assistant district attorney, an office he still holds. He has done much to advance the cause of Americanism. He served two years as commander of Leonard Hoskins Post No. 24 of the American Legion, for one year was senior vice commander of the American Legion of the State, and in 1922 acted as state Americanism officer and is now chairman of the executive committee of the local post. He is on the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Las Vegas, and is a member of the Kiwanis Club. He is state advocate of the Knights of Columbus, faithful navigator of the Fourth Degree Assembly of the Knights of Columbus, and for two years was district deputy. He has also been an active official of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Truder married in June, 1923, Miss Eleanor Tucker, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Miller) Tucker, and a native of Colorado, in which state her parents were pioneers. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Truder is a graduate of the University of Colorado, and taught Spanish in the high school of Las Vegas for four years.

CHARLES B. FITCH during the last years of his life had his home at Las Vegas, and was well known for the reliable quality of his work as a building contractor. He was a man of varied experience, and represented some of the fine old Virginia stock.

He was born near Concord Depot in Appomattox County, Virginia, in November, 1858, son of James M. and Amanda J. (Bradford) Fitch, also natives of Virginia. James M. Fitch was a planter and slave owner. The Fitch family lived originally in the Netherlands, and moved from there to England in the thirteenth century. The title of baron was conferred upon one of the family for services to the crown. The Fitch brothers came to America in about 1700, one, James, a minister, settling in Connecticut, Thomas settled in New York and subsequently became president of a bank in Boston, and John settled in Maryland and subsequently moved to Appomattox County, Virginia, acquiring the land where Charles B. Fitch was born. This John Fitch was the father of Samuel Fitch, and Samuel was the father of Thomas and James McKeever Fitch, the latter being the father of Charles B. Fitch. By intermarriage the Fitch family became related to a number of powerful and historic names in old Virginia. Amanda J. Bradford, wife of James M. Fitch, was the daughter of Spotswood Bradford, of Scotch descent, who married a Miss Sterrett, descended from Robert L. Sterrett, who was the grandfather of Dr. John S. Sterrett, a distinguished Greek scholar. Amanda Bradford's maternal grandmother was Mary Stark, a sister-in-law of the Betty Stark of the Revolutionary war. The Fitches were also related to the Spotswood family of Virginia, one of the most distinguished in early Colonial annals.

Charles B. Fitch's maternal grandmother was a Miss McKeever, and his great-grandmother was a Miss Williams, of the Roger Williams family. His uncle, James Bradford, married Amelia Morgan, of Opelousa, Louisiana, and another uncle, Hugh Bradford, married Adelaide Abbott, of Appomattox County, Virginia. Dr. Philander Spotswood Bradford married Miss Ellen Bills, of St. Marys, West Virginia, Polk Starr Bradford married Willie Ann

Stoner, of Rockridge County, Virginia. His aunt, Mary Ann Bradford, married Joseph Burks, of Appomattox County, Virginia, and another aunt, Jennie Bradford, married Loch Oglesby, of Campbell County, Virginia. Another aunt, Marie Louise, died when eighteen years of age.

Charles B. Fitch was only two years old when his father died. His early youth was spent in Appomattox County, Virginia, and he had little opportunity for an education, although he was an extremely well read man and was a student of scientific subjects. He was twenty-two years of age before the estate was settled, and he was left without any inheritance. At the age of eighteen he had gone to live with an uncle in West Virginia, remaining there two years. When he left his Virginia home he went to the far Northwest, to the territory of Washington, and for a time was employed in construction work for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He bought a ranch in Washington, stocked it, and also owned land at Walla Walla. He made one trip to Alaska during the eighties. He was a resident of the State of Washington for five years, and after selling his property there returned to Virginia and for a short time was at Los Angeles, California, and then went back East to La Junta, Colorado, and then to Trinidad, that state. While there he bought property and built some houses and engaged in a regular business as a contractor and builder. For three years he was engaged in mining at La Belle, Colorado, and for a short time was located at Raton, New Mexico, assisting a friend in the operation of a coal mine. In 1900 he moved to Las Vegas, and continued his work as a contractor and builder until his death. At one time he was treasurer of the Carpenters' Union at Las Vegas, and he made a record as a very conscientious man in the fulfillment of every contract he took.

He married in the Trinity Cathedral at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1899, Mary Madison Shafer. She was born in Rockridge County, Virginia, daughter of Phillip H. and Margaret Catherine (Zollman) Shafer, natives of the same Virginia county. Mrs. Fitch's uncle, William Zollman, married Annie Bell, of Rockridge County, Virginia, Charles Zollman married Martha Bell, of Rockridge County, Virginia, Henry Zollman married Elvira Shafer, of the same county, Adam Zollman married Angeline McCorkle, of the same county, Madison Zollman married a Miss Ackerly, of the same county. Her father was a large planter, and died when Mrs. Fitch was an infant. Her paternal grandfather, John Shafer, married Christina Hileman, of Rockridge County, Va. Her maternal grandfather, William Zollman, married Anna Ripley, daughter of William Ripley and related to the distinguished Ripley family of Virginia, and who married one of the family of Bousman. The Ripleys were related to the Pittmans, one of the outstanding families of old Virginia. The Ripleys also intermarried with members of the Pogue family and the McCorkle and Bell families of Virginia.

Her paternal ancestors came to Pennsylvania early in the seventeenth century. They were among the first German settlers in that state, and around 1780 settled in Virginia. Her maternal ancestors came with the early Holland settlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitch had one daughter, Margaret Spotswood

Fitch, who is finishing her education in the New Mexico Normal University, specializing in English. Mrs. Fitch and her daughter are members of the Episcopal Church and are very active in church and social affairs.

IRA N. SPRECHER came to New Mexico as a young officer in the National Army in the early months of the World war, and since his return from overseas has located here permanently. He is now president and owner of the Bernalillo County Abstract and Title Company at Albuquerque.

Mr. Sprecher was born on a stock farm in Pettis County, Missouri, December 1, 1890. His family, of German ancestry, has been in America since Colonial times. The original seat was in Maryland. The founder of the family left a number of sons, a number of whom lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Samuel Sprecher, grandfather of Ira N., established his home in Pettis County, Missouri, and engaged in the stock business. His ranch home was near Sedalia. Prior to the Civil war he drove his feeders from as far west as New Mexico, and fattened them for the market on his Missouri ranch. He became widely known as a stock feeder, and was very successful. He lived to be three score and ten. His wife, a Miss Householder, was of a Maryland family in the same locality as the Sprechers. They had three sons and one daughter: Daniel H., who became a live stock commission merchant in St. Louis, achieved wealth and died a few years ago; Isaac N.; Miss Carrie, who never married; and William H., a business man of Sedalia, Missouri.

Isaac Newton Sprecher, father of the Albuquerque business man, was born in Pettis County, Missouri, in 1857. He attended country schools, and as a boy learned by practical experience the cattle business. For a number of years he was very successful as a cattle feeder, and that was his business until it became unprofitable and uncertain through the domination by the packing house interests of the cattle markets. His new field of endeavor was fire insurance, and he established a local agency at Sedalia for handling insurance, chiefly on farm property, and is now associated with a son in that business at Sedalia. Isaac N. Sprecher married in Pettis County, Miss Mary A. Hughes, daughter of Rees Hughes. She died in 1911. Their children are: Mrs. T. S. Adams, of Hughesville, Missouri; Mrs. W. J. Satterwhite, of Amarillo, Texas; Ira N.; Samuel R., his father's partner in the insurance business; and Alison H., of Seattle, Washington.

Ira N. Sprecher spent the first fourteen years of his life on his father's farm and stock ranch near Sedalia. He attended schools there, and then the public schools of Sedalia. He finished his high school course, and then acquired a valuable experience in the advertising department of the Sedalia Capital. He was with that newspaper a year and a half, and was then employed by the Crawford Loan and Abstract Company, learning thoroughly the details of the real estate, loan and abstract business of Sedalia.

Soon after America entered the war against the central powers he volunteered at Sedalia, and was sent to the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry, and in that capacity was sent to Camp Cody,



REV. JULIUS J. HARTMANN

New Mexico, and put to training troops. He was at Camp Cody until August, 1918, in the meantime being promoted to captain. In the closing months of the war, with the Thirty-fourth Division, he went overseas, sailing from Camp Dix, New Jersey, on board the *Cretic*, and after passing through the torpedo zone landed at Liverpool, England. Going across Great Britain, after a few days at Winchester he and his command embarked at Southampton, crossed the channel to Le Harve, France, and two days later went into a training area, where the Thirty-fourth Division was broken up and used for replacements. Captain Sprecher was sent to the Twenty-sixth Division, being assigned to staff duty, and subsequently was put with the First Division, on General McGlachlin's staff. He was ordered home in March, 1919, sailed from Bordeaux in May on *Alphonso* the Thirteenth, the first Spanish vessel going West, landed at New York and was mustered out at Camp Upton, New York, on May 12.

A short time after leaving the army Mr. Sprecher came to Mexico, and for a short time was at Deming in the service of the Federal Light and Traction Company. In February, 1920, he removed to Albuquerque, acquiring a half interest in the Bernalillo County Abstract and Title Company. In December of the same year he bought the other interest, and has since been its owner and manager. He is president of the company, Mrs. Sprecher, his wife, is vice-president and Miss M. R. Maples, is secretary.

As a matter of business and public spirit Mr. Sprecher has worked to bring Albuquerque to the attention of the outside investing public. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, and was made a Mason in Temple Lodge No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Albuquerque.

At El Paso, Texas, February 18, 1918, Mr. Sprecher married Miss Ione H. Hodgdon, a daughter of John and Sarah Hodgdon. Mrs. Sprecher is a native daughter of New Mexico, born at Deming, where her father was one of the pioneer business men. Mrs. Sprecher is one of two daughters, the other being Louise, wife of E. L. Foulks, of Albuquerque. Mr. and Mrs. Sprecher have three children, Robert Newton, Nancy Louise and Jane.

JULIUS JOHANNES HARTMANN was born December 2, 1885, at Dingelstaedt in Eichsfeld, Germany, son of Albert and Marie (Strecker) Hartmann. The father of Albert came from an old line of business people and traders, a branch of which immigrated about 1860 to St. Louis, Missouri, where they engaged extensively in hide business with the Southwest.

Albert Hartmann came to America when a young man, but being obliged to help his father in business in Germany, he returned reluctantly to Germany where he always nursed a great fondness for America. Marie Strecker, his mother, descended from an old family of professional men, many of whom became prominent in public life.

Julius J. Hartmann frequented the schools of his native town, later entered the gymnasium at Heiligenstadt, studied and finished the classical course at the Franciscan College at Harreveld, Holland. At the age of seventeen he entered the American College of Louvain, Belgium, to study for the secular priesthood. The college authorities sent him first to the seminary of St. Trond, Belgium, to take up philosophy, at the end of which he attended the university

of Louvain to study theology, and at the age of twenty-two he was ordained priest at the American College and sent to the missions in New Mexico. He arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, the day after the funeral of Archbishop Bourgade, who had received him into the archdiocese. Archbishop Pitaval, then administrator, appointed him the same day assistant at the cathedral of St. Francis at Santa Fe, and chaplain of St. Catherine's Indian School, Santa Fe. From 1910-1912 he was assigned to Guadalupe Parish, Santa Fe, as assistant.

During his stay at Guadalupe Parish he also acted as chaplain of the United States Indian School, the State Penitentiary, and was chaplain of the Constitutional Convention in 1910. From 1912-1915 he organized the Estancia Valley and neighboring districts into a new parish and became its first pastor with Willard as headquarters. When St. Anthony's Orphanage was founded at Albuquerque, New Mexico, he was made its first chaplain. In 1919 he was appointed pastor of Socorro, New Mexico, and in 1921 he came back to the orphanage at Albuquerque. Here he is chaplain of the institution at the present time.

HERBERT W. KANE, though one of the younger citizens of New Mexico, has had a wide and varied experience as an engineer in development work, was with the colors during the World war, and has made a successful record in journalism. He is now editor and manager of the Las Vegas Optic.

Mr. Kane was born in Chicago, May 15, 1891, son of John W. and Louise Elizabeth (Wagner) Kane, his mother a native of Illinois and his father of Virginia. John W. Kane was a mechanical engineer, entered the Civil war at the age of sixteen, serving during the last two years. He subsequently graduated from West Point Military Academy, and for many years was in army life and also in the work of his profession. His widow is still living.

Herbert W. Kane finished high school in Chicago, and in 1908, at the age of seventeen, came to New Mexico, employed by the staff of engineers for the French Land and Irrigation Development Company. Leaving this work, he spent three years in the University of Kansas pursuing a technical course, and then resumed his experience in irrigation development in New Mexico. His former experience in the newspaper business was assisting in editing the Weekly Times at Springer, New Mexico. Following that he became city editor of The Range at Raton. During the World war he entered special service for the government at Camp Cody in June, 1918, receiving his honorable discharge after the armistice.

Mr. Kane was with the operating department of the St. Louis Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company in Colfax County for three years, and then came to Las Vegas to assume the editorship of the Daily Optic and manager of the Optic Publishing Company. The Optic, a newspaper with a successful history of more than forty years in New Mexico, has a circulation throughout San Miguel County and an extensive state and foreign list.

In June, 1923, Mr. Kane married Miss Helen V. Kelly, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly, of Las Vegas, New Mexico. Mr. Kane is a member of the Elks and the Rotary Club, and a republican in politics.



G. C. Von Goethem

REV. GEORGE C. VAN GOETHEM has had an active career of service for some years in the Southwest, as an organizer, builder and the pastor of Catholic churches. His work was in Arizona for several years, until he left there to go as a chaplain with the American forces back to his native land of Flanders. Since the war he has been in New Mexico, and is now pastor of the Holy Family Church for Americans and St. Ann's Church for the Mexicans at Deming.

George Charles Van Goethem was born in the city of Lokeren, Flanders, Belgium, July 28, 1868, son of Charles and Coleta (De Smet) Van Goethem. Both families were of Flemish origin, their records running back many generations. Charles Van Goethem was a merchant at Lokeren, was a college graduate and served several years as mayor of his home town. He and his wife had eleven children, seven of whom survived, the only two in America being Father Van Goethem and Albert, a farmer in Alberta, Canada. The oldest sister is Sister Susan, a Sister of Charity at the Academy of the Sacred Heart in Galle, Island of Ceylon. The others are citizens and business people in Belgium.

George Charles Van Goethem was reared in Lokeren, attended a seminary, taking his college course there, and is a graduate of the famous University of Louvain. One of his professors was his Eminence Cardinal Mercier, one of the distinguished characters of the World war. Father Van Goethem was presented by Cardinal Mercier with the latter's autographed portrait inscribed with his "God Bless you." After finishing his college work Father Van Goethem came to the United States, being without knowledge of the English language. He was assigned his first duties in British Columbia, doing missionary labors over that province and in the state of Washington. While in Washington he became an American citizen, and has since learned the fluent use of the English language and has command of seven other tongues.

From the Northwest he came to Arizona and spent ten years building and organizing a number of churches in the state, one at Arivoca, another at Tubac and another at Amado. At Nogales, Arizona, he was pastor of the Sacred Heart Church.

When America entered the World war he volunteered as a chaplain of the Knights of Columbus organization, and was appointed chaplain of the 112th Infantry of the 28th or Keystone Division, which rendezvoused at New York. He sailed October 20, 1917, on the Philadelphia, landing at Liverpool and at once going over to France and joined his regiment when it arrived. He saw service at Chateau Thierry, the Argonne Forest, and was in the Thiaucourt sector when the armistice was signed. He was gassed, and was given a citation, this honor being issued by the colonel of the regiment, George C. Rickarts. Paragraph 5 of special order No. 177, dated April 3, 1919, Headquarters Riviera Hospital center, reads: "Pursuant to and in compliance with the provisions of par 8, G. O. 110, G. H. Q., AEF., 1918,—series, and authority granted in telegram, Hq., S. O. S. dated February 10th, 1919, Chaplain G. C. Van Goethem, 112th Inf., gassed at Xammes, October 28th, 1918, is hereby awarded one wound chevron." After the armistice Father Van Goethem was sent to headquarters of the Army of Occupation at Antwerp, and was senior chaplain there.

After ten months he returned to the United States, sailing from Havre, France, aboard the French line La France to New York, and soon afterwards resumed his work in the Southwest, being appointed pastor at Columbus, New Mexico. Since 1919 he has been pastor of the Churches of the Holy Family and St. Ann's at Deming, and his service as a pastor covers a quite extensive territory.

A. A. GALLEGOS. The present county clerk of San Miguel County is A. A. Gallegos, who represents some of the old families of this section of the state and who himself has been well known through his activities as a merchant and public leader.

Mr. Gallegos was born at Villanueva, in San Miguel County, April 29, 1885, son of John and Siprena (Flores) Gallegos. His parents were both born and reared in the same locality, and his father spent his life as a farmer and stock raiser. There were seven children: Crescenciano and Porfario, farmers; Eutimo, who has also followed farming; A. A.; Eugenio; Prefecto, who is employed in the State Bank at Las Vegas; and the youngest daughter, now deceased, was the wife of Luis Padilla.

A. A. Gallegos was educated in the public schools and in the State Normal University at Las Vegas, taking a business course. In 1901 he opened a general mercantile store at Billunuba, and has been the leading merchant for over twenty years there. He also owns thirteen acres which are under irrigation and growing abundant crops of wheat, corn and beans. He is also a cattle and sheep rancher.

Mr. Gallegos was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the territory of New Mexico for 1909-11. He was elected county commissioner in 1911, and served five years, and in 1917 was elected county clerk. He held the office two years, and in 1922 was again elected to the same office. During the World war he was chairman of the Local Board of Exemption, and is a member of the Republican Central Committee of San Miguel County. He and his family are all Catholics, and he is financial secretary of Council No. 804 of the Knights of Columbus.

He married Miss E. Padilla, a native of San Miguel County. They have three children: Andres, John and Josephine.

FREDERIC W. FISHER is an electrical and mechanical engineer of wide experience, covering a period of thirty years or more, and for nearly a quarter of a century his headquarters have been at Albuquerque. He has been the engineer in the installation of many public utilities throughout the West.

Mr. Fisher was born at South Bend, Indiana, January 25, 1874, but when he was a child his parents moved to Hillsdale in Southern Michigan, and in that cultured community he grew up and received his education. His father, William R. Fisher, was born at Battle Ground, Indiana, and spent his active career as a building contractor. He lost his life in 1898, when murdered by a highwayman while traveling near Kendallville, Indiana. He was descended from an old family of pioneers in Indiana. William R. Fisher was a member of an Indiana regiment in the Union army during the Civil war, being a non-commissioned officer. He married Belle V. Joseph, who was born at Plymouth, Indiana, daughter of Asbury



J. W. Fisher.

Joseph, a farmer. She died in 1917, at the age of sixty-three. Her children were: Frederic W.; Lotus A., of San Gabriel, California; Dr. Guy J., who died at Jackson, Michigan; Maria, who is married and living in Los Angeles; and John J., of Alhambra, California.

Frederic W. Fisher while in school at Hillsdale put in his spare hours studying mechanical engineering, and when he left home at the age of nineteen he went to Chicago and began to work for the Western Gas Construction Company, having charge of its exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. After the fair he continued in construction work for that company until he came to New Mexico. He supervised the construction of gas and electric light plants in many cities of the West, including Salt Lake City, and in California his work took him to such communities as San Francisco, Riverside, Santa Ana, Santa Monica and Long Beach.

Mr. Fisher came to Albuquerque in 1900. For twelve years he represented Fairbanks, Morse & Company. While in that service he designed many plants for irrigation in the Pecos Valley and also in the Rio Mimbres Valley. He designed the electric light and power plant for the New Mexico State School of Mines, the electric light plant for the town of Santa Rosa, and many plants of smaller capacity throughout New Mexico and Arizona. The water and electric light plant for the Spanish-American Normal School at El Rito, also the State Reform School at Springer, were designed by him.

Mr. Fisher in 1919 established the Albuquerque branch of the M. J. O'Fallen Supply Company, and is manager of its machinery department. As an engineer for this firm he has designed many small plants and supervised their installation. Recently he designed and installed three water plants for the Bernalillo County Schools, and completed a water and light plant for the high school at Willard, New Mexico. He is vice-president of the Rio Grande Eastern Railroad Company and a director of the Hagan Coal Mines Company, which company owns the coal mines at Hagan, and the Rio Grande Eastern Railroad is being built from Hagan Junction on the Santa Fe to the coal mines.

Mr. Fisher is one of the directors of the Albuquerque Hotel Company, and was chairman of its building committee during the construction of the Franciscan Hotel. He was a member of the old Commercial Club and since its reorganization into the Chamber of Commerce has retained his membership in the new body. In 1922 he served as chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, and in 1923 as chairman of the House Committee of the Kiwanis Club. He is a member of the advisory board of The Boy Scout Council. He is a member of Albuquerque Lodge No. 60, A. F. and A. M., and New Mexico Consistory, Scottish Rite, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is a past chancellor commander of Mineral Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, and is esteemed loyal knight of the Elks Lodge. In politics he has been a republican and has served on the county committee and several state conventions.

At Albuquerque, March 30, 1901, Mr. Fisher married Miss Katherine E. Harsch. She was born at Peoria, Illinois, and was three years of age when her parents, Adolph and Catherine (Stauffer) Harsch, came to Albuquerque. Adolph Harsch was one of the earlier American settlers in Albuquerque, arriving in this locality

in 1879, before the new town of Albuquerque was established. He was successfully engaged in business here until his retirement. During the Civil war he was a Union soldier, and was wounded, still carrying the enemy's bullet in his body. He is a past commander of the Albuquerque Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, has served as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, as a city councilman of Albuquerque, and is a staunch republican. His service as a Union soldier was with an Illinois regiment. Adolph Harsch and wife had the following children: Edwin A., connected with the Southern Pacific Railway at Lordsburg, New Mexico; Walter A., of Whittier, California; Rose M., wife of Dr. D. J. Lynwaller, of Laguna, New Mexico; and Mrs. Fisher.

During the World war Mr. Fisher volunteered his services to the United States Shipping Board, but was not called to active duty. He assisted in all the local loan drives and was one of the first subscribers to the first loan. Mrs. Fisher had an active part in the Red Cross Chapter, doing much knitting and other work and assisting in the drives for funds. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is presiding officer of the Woman's Relief Corps, is an officer of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, and an officer of Pythian Sisters. In 1923 she represented the National Convention of the Woman's Benefit Association at Los Angeles. She has also held chairs in the Eastern Star, of which her mother has been treasurer for sixteen consecutive years.

MARIUS M. PADGETT was well known in New Mexico journalism for over sixteen years, being publisher and editor of the Las Vegas Optic. The Optic was established in 1879, and has enjoyed an extensive circulation and influence at home and also outside the state.

Mr. Padgett, who is at present postmaster of Las Vegas, was born at Newark, Ohio, January 13, 1869, son of Elias and Theresa (Jones) Padgett, his father a native of Ohio and his mother of Indiana. His father spent his life as a farmer. Marius M. Padgett finished his high school education at Delaware, Ohio, and was a student in the Columbus Medical College, but instead of practicing medicine entered the newspaper business at Delaware and was also identified with the Ohio State Journal at Columbus. Later he bought the Western Reserve Democrat at Warren, Ohio, and during his management brought about greatly increased prosperity of this newspaper, published in one of the oldest communities of the Western Reserve. He continued with it as editor and manager until 1907.

In 1906 he had come to Las Vegas and bought the Las Vegas Optic. He was manager and editor of the Optic for sixteen years, until March, 1923, since which time he has given his attention to his duties as postmaster. Mr. Padgett also served as coal and oil inspector under Curry & Mills for northern New Mexico, and has been a county commissioner of San Miguel County.

Mr. Padgett is affiliated with the Elks Lodge at Warren, Ohio, and with the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Las Vegas. He is a republican and a member of the Episcopal Church.

He married Miss Katherine Daum, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio. She died in 1910, and is survived by one daughter, Elizabeth. On July 1, 1924, Mr. Padgett married Grace White, a daughter of W. F. White, of East Las Vegas.

JOSE GONZALES. One of the most important men of Dona Ana County in respect of public service and civic influence, is Jose Gonzales, an attorney specializing in land law, a real estate dealer of Las Cruces. Las Cruces has been his home for a third of a century.

He was born in Socorro County, New Mexico, January 18, 1869. His grandfather Hilario Gonzales, was a rancher in Bernalillo County, being a son of the Mexican founder of the family. The tradition is that three brothers came from old Mexico and settled in Bernalillo County, founding a numerous and prominent family in this state. Antonio Gonzales, father of Jose, was born in Bernalillo County. During the Civil war he was for a few months a Union soldier. After the war he engaged in ranching and farming. His education was acquired in private schools, and for a time he taught in Socorro County. Antonio Gonzales, married in that county Ruperta Baca, daughter of Juan and Maria (Chavez) Baca. He was an independent in politics, though favoring the republican cause and was a very earnest Catholic. He died in 1914, having survived his wife about a month. They had six children: Nasian Ceno, a business man of Springerville, Arizona, and for four terms a member of the Lower House of the Arizona Legislature; Jose; Carlota, Erinea, Blaz, and Francisco.

Jose Gonzales spent his boyhood on his father's ranch and farm in Socorro County, acquired his education in the local schools and graduated in the commercial course from the State Agricultural College at Las Cruces. Before finishing his college work he had some experience in merchandising. He began teaching in the public schools of Dona Ana County, and in 1896 was elected on the republican ticket county superintendent of schools. He filled that office until 1901. At that time Dona Ana County included a much larger district than at present, Otero County, and portions of Lincoln, Socorro and Luna having subsequently been taken from its area. When Mr. Gonzales taught and when he took up his duties as county school superintendent most of the schools were conducted in private homes rented for that purpose, and sometimes no building at all was provided for the scholars. Mr. Gonzales as county superintendent started the movement for the erection of modern school houses. He himself taught one school in a building unfit for use and so crowded that he dismissed part of his pupils to the sunny side of the building while he heard the others recite.

After leaving the office of county superintendent Mr. Gonzales became court interpreter for the Third and Sixth Judicial Districts, holding that office from 1902 to 1908. He was also a member of the Las Cruces School Board. In the sessions of 1903-05-07, he acted as translator for the House and Senate of New Mexico. President Roosevelt appointed him register of the United States land office, and by reappointment from President Taft, he served five years in that office. He was elected a member of the Lower House of the State Legislatures of 1915-17, being chairman of the finance committee. In the Legislature he espoused the cause of universal suffrage and led the fight in prohibition.

During the World war Mr. Gonzales in 1917 became a member of the State War Board and was also a member of the County Council of Defense, and was assigned to the speaker's program to stimulate war sentiment. He was also a committeeman in the

collection of funds for the cause. He served as a private in Company C, of the First Infantry Regiment of the New Mexico Home Guard from 1918 to 1920.

For almost a quarter of a century Mr. Gonzales has held a commission as a notary public. In 1914 he was admitted to practice before the United States Land Office, and has made an enviable reputation as an attorney specializing in land law. Along with his legal practice he has for four years conducted a successful real estate business in Las Cruces, and has been associated with some important development work in this line. He is a republican in politics and has been a delegate to every important party convention since New Mexico was admitted to the Union. He is a member of the Alianza Hispano-Americana, serving as its president three years, as treasurer four years, and for the past six years has been supreme trustee of the alliance, attending the meetings at Tucson, Arizona, the seat of the supreme officers of the order. He has also been president of the local council of Knights of Columbus.

At Las Cruces, October 2, 1893, Mr. Gonzales married Miss Rafaela Castaneda, daughter of Maximo and Antonia (Garcia) Castaneda. Mrs. Gonzales was born in Las Cruces in April, 1869, and finished her education in the Convent of Loretto. Mr. and Mrs. Gonzales had four children, but the only one to grow up is Miss Adalina.

JOHN W. HARRISON is one of the sterling and honored citizens of San Miguel County, is the owner of one of the well improved ranch properties of this county, and has been for many years the efficient and popular manager of the lumber business and general merchandise store conducted at Pecos by the Gross-Kelly Company.

Mr. Harrison claims the old Hoosier State as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred on a farm near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, March 27, 1852. He is a son of Franklin and Frances (Kyle) Harrison, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky. Franklin Harrison passed his entire life in Indiana and his active career was there one of close association with farm enterprise. He and his wife were residents of Marion County, that state, at the time of their death.

John W. Harrison acquired in the public schools of Indiana his early education, and he was but a boy when he made his way to Iowa, where he found employment at farm work and where also he attended the rural schools. In 1872 he thence made the overland trip to Texas, as a workman with a construction gang that did effective service in connection with the building of the Kansas, Texas & Pacific Railroad. He was for two years associated in the getting out of ties and bridge lumber for this railroad, and he remained in Texas five years. There he initiated independent activities as a contractor in the supplying of ties and bridge lumber. In 1878 Mr. Harrison came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and thus became a territorial pioneer of this now vital and prosperous state. Here he continued in the manufacturing of ties and bridge lumber, in charge of mills owned and operated by the Gross-Kelly Company, these products having been used by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Harrison has been connected with the Gross-Kelly Company for the long period of forty-three years, and for the past twenty-two years he has been manager of this



John Shank

company's general merchandise store at Pecos. On his ranch he raises good types of cattle, and has a few full-blood Holstein cows. His ranch, which he has brought up to a high standard, has an area of 400 acres. He is a substantial stockholder and also a director of the Gross-Kelly Company, and has done much to further the successful operations of this representative industrial and mercantile corporation. Mr. Harrison has had no desire for participation in practical politics, but is a loyal supporter of the cause of the republican party, and as a citizen he is distinctly liberal and public-spirited. His wife is a communicant of the Catholic Church. Her maiden name was Ellen Fitzgerald, and she was born in Canada. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison the eldest is Mary, who is the wife of Charles S. Erickson; Mabel is the wife of Athol A. Winn, a merchant at Mosquero; John E. is associated with the Gross-Kelly Company, with headquarters at Mountainair, Torrance County; and Margaret is the wife of S. P. Gray, of Pecos.

JOHN SHANK, a resident of Las Vegas since 1884, spent practically all his life on the Western frontier, being reared in a section of Iowa that marked almost the furthest point west reached by permanent settlement, and subsequently participated in the historic activities of Bleeding Kansas between the free states and slavery forces to dominate that country. For a number of years he also lived in Colorado.

Mr. Shank was born near Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa, December 15, 1845, son of Christian and Phillipina (Bashon) Shank. His parents were born in Germany, and came to the United States when young people, in 1832, were married in Ohio, and a few years later moved to Iowa, which was still a territory. They were among the first settlers on the west side of the Mississippi River. In 1846 they moved to Hancock County, Illinois, near Warsaw, where Christian Shank engaged in farming on the edge of the prairie, his land being partly prairie and partly timber. He was born in 1812 and in spite of the hardships of a frontier existence he reached the age of eighty. His wife passed away in 1890. Of their nine children three are now living: Jacob, of Lodi, California, John and William. The children now deceased are: Philip, who enlisted from Illinois in the Union army and died in the first year of the war; Henry, who served in the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was with that regiment in the campaign against the Indians at the close of the Civil war; George; Catherine, who married John Thompson, who went to California in 1872; Anna, who became the wife of James Kane, of Kansas; Mary, who married James Hearne.

John Shank during early boyhood attended the log cabin school house fitted up with some of the old furnishings of which only the pioneer can remember. There were split logs for the floor and for the benches. In 1859 he attended the family on their removal to Kansas, living for a time in Franklin County and later in Douglas County near the City of Lawrence. The trip to Kansas was made overland by oxtteams, the family having three wagons and three ox teams. They built a log cabin for their first home in Kansas, and they broke up a strip of the virgin prairie for their first crops. When the Civil war came on and when several of his older brothers entered the army, John Shank joined the State

Militia, and was with the Kansas home troops for two and one-half years, though several times he made excursions into Missouri fighting the guerillas and was with the Kansas Home Guards that helped to stop the great invasion of General Price during September and October of 1864. On his return home he enlisted, on November 4, 1864, with the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry. He enlisted at Wyandotte, Kansas. He was stationed at Fort Leavenworth for a few months, and in February, 1865, started his company to Fort Kearny, Nebraska, thence to Julesburg, Colorado, and up the north cut to Laramie, Wyoming. They had only a pack train, with thirty days of rations, and suffered greatly in the severe spring weather of that year. From Laramie they went on to the Black Hills, and had several fights with Indians, on one occasion losing one man and twenty-five horses. From the Dakotas they went on to the Yellowstone River, and for some days were on the verge of starvation, eating the meat of their mules and horses until fortunately they run on to a supply station on the Powder River. After reaching some of these outposts of the Northwest, they returned to Fort Laramie and then to Fort Leavenworth, arriving at the latter post toward the end of November, 1865.

Mr. Shank was then mustered out and returned home, engaging in farming in Douglas County, Kansas, until 1870, and then moved to Johnson County, that state, where he lived until 1874. He soon learned the trade of plasterer, and worked at that occupation during slack times on the farm. In 1874 he started for Colorado, trailing some cattle he owned, and located in what is now Huerfano County. He worked at his trade and in 1875 went to Silverton, Colorado, prospecting, and thence to Laveta, where he resumed prospecting in 1876, and at Walsonburg, Colorado, had charge of the operation of a coal mine. In 1882 he removed to Franceville, Colorado, opening a coal mine there. After two years of operation he moved to Elizabethtown, Colorado, becoming a merchant, and in 1884 came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where for fifteen years he was superintendent of the old street railway, then a horse car line. In the meantime, in 1892, he organized the Las Vegas Independent Telephone Company, had charge of the construction of the system and was president of the company until the plant was sold.

In 1887 Mr. Shank helped organize the Mutual Building and Loan Association at Las Vegas, and has had some official part in making that one of the strongest of any loan association in the state. He has held various offices, president, vice president, secretary, and since 1906 has been secretary of this corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000. For a quarter of a century Mr. Shank has also owned and operated a rooming house.

In 1867 he married Samantha Salisbury in Kansas. She died in Colorado in 1875. They had two children, one who died in infancy and Charlotte, who died in Las Vegas at the age of twenty-two years.

In 1877 Mr. Shank married Lucy Alice Williams, who was born in Michigan. Mr. Shank joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1882, and for many years has been a member of the Sherman Post No. 1 at Las Vegas, has served for many years as chaplain of the Post and for one year was commander of the department of New Mexico of the Grand Army of the Republic. He held the

office of county commissioner in 1892-1893, and has also been on the City Council. He is a republican, and while in Kansas he served as Sunday School superintendent. Mr. Shank went to Colorado in 1874 when it was a territory, and also came to New Mexico when it was a territory and was present in both territories when statehood was secured. His wife also taught in the first public school in Las Vegas.

DOMINGO HAYS is one of the progressive and influential representatives of modern ranch industry in San Miguel County, and his success is the more gratifying to note by reason of the fact that he was born in this fine old New Mexico County. He was born December 20, 1865, and is a son of May and Juanita (Montoya) Hays, the former of whom was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, and the latter in San Miguel County, New Mexico, a member of one of the old and influential Spanish families of this section of the state. May Hays gained his early education in the common schools of his native city, and as a young man he enlisted in the United States Army, in which he served three years. He was with the troops that came to the southwest for service in the Mexican war, in which he participated in the battle of Monterey. After his retirement from military service he came to San Miguel County, New Mexico, and on the corner of the historic plaza at Las Vegas, this county, he established a general store. He continued in the mercantile business at this location until his establishment was destroyed by fire, in 1877, and he then removed with his family to his ranch in San Miguel County, this property having been a tract of land purchased by him. He had previously become largely interested in ranch enterprise, and he continued his activities in general ranching and the handling of sheep until 1885, when he retired and established his home at Las Vegas, he having been one of the venerable and honored citizens of that city at the time of his death, June 1, 1899. His birth occurred January 3, 1822. He served as sheriff of San Miguel County for a term of years, and also as county commissioner, and was prominent in the local councils of the democratic party. His wife was seventy years of age at the time of her death, in 1913, both having been earnest communicants of the Catholic Church and he having contributed \$500 to the erection of the fine edifice of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, in the city of Las Vegas. Of the two children the elder, Cruz, died at the age of thirty years, so that Domingo, of this review, is the only surviving member of the immediate family.

Domingo Hays was afforded the advantages of the public schools at Council Grove, Kansas, and thereafter he took a course in the Jesuit College at Las Vegas, New Mexico. He has long been concerned with the operations of his father's old ranch estate, known as the Apache Springs Ranch, is now the owner of this fine property, which comprises four and one-half sections of land and which is well improved in every respect. Here Mr. Hays has proved a vital and progressive exponent of agricultural enterprise and the cattle industry, and since his youth he has resided on the ranch homestead the greater part of the time, though he was for six years employed in a general store at Las Vegas. He has served as a director of school district No. 7, and in 1920 was government census enumerator for three precincts in San Miguel County. He

also served as secretary of the church built at Lagunita San Miguel County, District No. 7. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

In 1885 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hays to Miss Philamenia Lucero, who likewise was born and reared in New Mexico, and the children of this union are three in number: Mary is the wife of Catarino Viarala, a railroad employe, and they reside at Las Vegas; Manuel likewise resides at Las Vegas and is there in railroad service; and Josephine is the wife of Vincente Aguilar, a successful ranchman in San Miguel County.

WILLIAM C. KENDALL, present sheriff of Sierra County, and for many years an incumbent of that office, is a pioneer of New Mexico, having been in the States over forty years. His business has been that of a rancher except for the time he has held the office of sheriff. He is one of the prominent peace officers of the Southwest.

Mr. Kendall was born at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, fifty miles south of Louisville, on November 28, 1860. His grandfather moved to Kentucky from Virginia and was a farmer. Noel Kendall, father of the New Mexico sheriff, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, and devoted his active career to farming. He died at the age of sixty years. His wife, Mary Glover, who died in 1888, was the daughter of John Glover, of Hardin County, Kentucky. Their children were: Maggie, who died in LaRue County, Kentucky, the wife of John B. Reed; John B., of Globe, Arizona; William C.; Elizabeth, who died young; and Robert E. Lee, of Louisville, Kentucky.

William C. Kendall grew up on a tobacco and grain farm in Kentucky, had the advantages of the rural schools, and at the age of eighteen on leaving home worked as a wage earner on a farm in that community. On leaving Kentucky he spent a year in Linn County, Missouri, and then traveled by railway to New Mexico, arriving at Engle in 1882. He was the first native Kentuckian to locate in that section. For a time he worked in a mining camp at Grafton, and then became a cowboy on a ranch on the west side of the Eagle River. He was on that ranch a year and a half, at a time when the Indians were hostile and troublesome and when several cowboys were slain. Mr. Kendall himself had several narrow escapes from Indians. Subsequently he engaged in the ranching business for himself on the east side of the Gila River, near Hermosa, in a locality where mostly the Indian troubles occurred. For forty years he has continued to be actively identified with the cattle raising industry, and still has important ranching interests.

He was first called to the office of sheriff of Sierra County in 1905. Some years later he was again elected sheriff on the first state ticket, when the first Governor McDonald was chosen to head the state government. He was therefore the first sheriff of Sierra County under statehood. In all his terms he has proved a most vigorous and fearless officer of the law and has apprehended a number of murderers and other criminals. One of them was Albert Houchin, who murdered a man and woman at Las Palomas. He captured this criminal at Beaumont, Texas. Under his first election Sheriff Kendall served two years. After an interval of two years he was elected to office for three years. Following that he

was elected for five years as sheriff, and on July 1, 1923, was appointed to his present term as the successor of Neal Sullivan. Sheriff Kendall is a democrat, having given his first presidential vote in New Mexico to Woodrow Wilson in 1912. He has been a delegate to various county and state conventions. He was made an Odd Fellow in Purchie Lodge at Hillsboro, New Mexico, and is a past noble grand of that lodge.

Sheriff Kendall married at Hot Springs, New Mexico, Mrs. Emma O. Gibbons. By a former marriage she has two sons, Derwin, in Texas, and Walton, at Hot Springs, New Mexico. Sheriff Kendall also by a former marriage has a son now living at Hot Springs.

JOHN G. ALBRIGHT. The history of the press in New Mexico credits John G. Albright with founding several important papers and a long and influential service not only in journalism but in the public affairs of the state. He has been one of the conspicuous citizens of Albuquerque practically from the beginning of the modern era of that city.

He was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, March 27, 1848, member of one of the old German-American families of that section of Ohio. His father, Ulrich Albright, was born at Nurmberg, Germany, and was a tailor by trade. He came to the United States in 1845, locating at Chillicothe, Ohio, and died at Yellowbud, Ohio, in 1864. He and his sweetheart left Germany and were married aboard ship. Their children were: Mrs. Barbara Kendrick, who died at Circleville, Ohio; John George; Margaret, who died in early womanhood at Circleville. Ulrich Albright's second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Schafer. There were two children of this union, both residents of Long Beach, California, Mattie, wife of John Weidinger, and George.

John G. Albright was reared at Chillicothe, Ohio, was educated in public schools there, and when he was twenty-two years of age he went to Kansas. He arrived in that frontier state in 1870, making his first home near Humboldt. In that pioneer town he was a merchant's clerk for the Star Grocery, owned by the firm of Hewitt and Edwards. Leaving there he was in the merchandise business a short time at Longton, Kansas, and in 1872 located at Howard, that state, where he conducted a grocery store, and at the same time acquired his first experience in newspaper work by publishing a weekly paper called the Industrial Journal.

From Kansas Mr. Albright brought his family to New Mexico in 1880 and founded and published the Santa Fe Evening Journal. A year and a half later he moved his plant to New Albuquerque, a village just starting up on the right of way of the Santa Fe Railroad. He brought out the first issue of his paper in September, 1882. There were already two papers in the field, the Evening Review and the Morning Journal. This paper he named the Evening Democrat. About a year later he bought the Evening Review, and in 1886 he acquired the Morning Journal, and the name was changed to the Journal-Democrat. Thus he absorbed both his competitors, and he continued the Journal-Democrat until the fall of 1886, when he sold the plant to a stock company, the chief stockholder of which was A. A. Grant, whose conspicuous service in the development of Albuquerque has been noted on other pages of this

publication. After selling the *Journal-Democrat* Mr. Albright retired from newspaper work, and during the next five years he was an organizer for the Improved Order of Red Men in New Mexico and in various states of the Union. In this he met with wonderful success as deputy great inchoonee, initiating thousands of members into the fraternity.

He was then drawn again into newspaper work as publisher of the *New Mexico State Democrat*. After four years he was persuaded to change his politics from democratic to republican, and under those auspices he continued the publication until 1920, when it was discontinued.

New Albuquerque when Mr. Albright first saw it had a population of less than a thousand people. Under the impulse given by the railroad and the Santa Fe Railway shops he has witnessed the growth of the city until it has over 25,000 population. Both as a newspaper man and as an individual citizen no one has contributed more loyally to this progress than Mr. Albright. He has in every good sense of the term been a public man, though never an elective official. When he brought his family to Albuquerque in 1882 the new town had no hotel, and all those in the old town were filled to capacity. He drove from Santa Fe with two yoke of cattle to a wagon. After vain search of lodging at old Albuquerque he returned to the new town, and was asked by the pioneer business man, H. N. Jaffa, whether he had found a place for the night. Mr. Jaffa immediately offered his store as a shelter to the newcomer and his family, and in that way they spent their first night in the new town. That was a sample of the hospitality that prevailed for many years.

At Howard, Kansas, in 1873, Mr. Albright married Miss Emma L. Luse, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in Albuquerque. By his first marriage Mr. Albright became the father of one of America's foremost song artists, who went by the stage name for many years of Claude Albright, and under that name had an international reputation. She received her early training in voice in Kenwood Institute at Chicago, and was a graduate of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where she also studied under the noted Gottschalk. In Europe she studied in Paris, London, Berlin and Bremen, and had a fluent command of the French, Italian, Spanish and German languages. She toured the world, singing before the crowned heads of Europe, and in Paris she was selected from twenty-five noted singers to take one of the leading roles in the operatic drama of *Parsifal*. She was married to Mr. Edward Roberts, a native of Maryland, and for many years a constructing engineer in the service of the United States Government. Their home was established at Palo Alto, California, where Mrs. Roberts died in June, 1923, at the age of forty-nine.

At Buffalo, New York, September 15, 1921, Mr. John G. Albright married Miss Jennie Miller, of Buffalo, daughter of Herman and Mary (Miller) Miller, her mother being a daughter of John Miller, who came from Germany and settled in Buffalo about 1857. Herman Miller was born at LaPorte, Indiana, and was married in Buffalo, where his wife died in 1920, leaving two children, Alfred Miller, who died at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Mrs. Albright. Mrs. Albright was educated in the public schools of Buffalo. The

only child of Mr. and Mrs. Albright, a daughter, died in infancy, in December, 1922.

Mr. Albright had an active part in the sale of bonds and in other patriotic movements during the World war. He was one of the citizens who worked together as one big team to make a metropolis of Albuquerque. They were a force of determined men striving to put their community in the lead as a railroad and manufacturing center and defeat the similar aspirations of Socorro. In all these movements and efforts the Journal-Democrat of Mr. Albright was a chief medium of publicity, and in one of the strenuous campaigns that meant so much to the future destiny of the young city the evening Democrat, prior to its absorption of the Morning Journal, for six months published two editions daily, the Morning as well as the Evening Democrat.

PAUL B. DALIES. For nearly thirty-five years of his youth and mature manhood Paul B. Dalies has been identified with the commercial life of Belen. He is vice president of the John Becker Company, a commercial enterprise that includes many of the business activities of that community. Dr. Dalies is a nephew of John Becker, and has been identified as clerk and active executive ever since coming to New Mexico in 1889.

Mr. Dalies was born in Menominee Falls, Wisconsin, February 9, 1874. His father, Rev. Carl Dalies, was born in Germany, and was liberally educated for the Lutheran ministry. He came to the United States in the early '20s, and for the rest of his life was one of the scholarly and effective workers in the ministry of the Lutheran Church. He served the Lutheran Congregation at Ripon, Wisconsin, for thirty-five years, and was also for many years treasurer of the Lutheran Synod. He died at Ripon at the age of Seventy-two in 1913. Rev. Carl Dalies married Meta Vielstich, a sister of Mrs. John Becker, of Belen. She died in 1918 at the age of sixty-eight. The children were: Mrs. Herman Gammert, of Chicago; Paul Bernard; Carl A., who became a New Mexico merchant, spending some years in Belen, and died in Willard, and was quite prominent in politics, serving as a member of the Legislature and being chosen speaker of the House and subsequently was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate; Hannah, the next child of the family, is the wife of Charles Rankin, of Plainview, Texas; Max Frederic, Mrs. Clara Stewart, and Arthur John, all live in Chicago.

Paul B. Dalies was reared at Ripon, attended the public schools and Ripon College, but left school and came to New Mexico in company with a sister. She left the following year, but he remained at Belen, and entered the services of his uncle, John Becker, as a clerk, and has performed his share in making that one of the leading mercantile institutions of New Mexico. When the business was incorporated under the name John Becker Company, he was elected vice-president, the office he holds at this time.

In the meantime other commercial responsibilities have devolved upon him. He is vice president of the First National Bank of Belen, and is president of the Belen Realty Company, a company organized for the purpose of building houses for rent and for sale, and in that way it has been an important factor in the solid development of the town. He is also vice president of the John Becker

Milling Company, a part of the varied business operated under the John Becker Company.

Mr. Dalies has been city clerk of Belen since the incorporation of the town in 1918, and for eight years was a director of the schools of the district, assisting in planning and instituting the public school system. One of his associates on the board was Father Picard, a distinguished community leader at Belen. When Belen was incorporated as a village Mr. Dalies had a prominent part in the movement. Much opposition existed to the proposed plan of incorporation for a time, but it finally dissolved, and community relations have been exceedingly harmonious ever since. Mr. Dalies has always been a public spirited man in his community, but not ambitious for political honors outside. He has attended several republican conventions as a delegate. For many years he was one of the trustees of the Lutheran Church at Belen until it and other denominations were united as the Federated Community Church of Belen, and of this organization he is also a trustee. He was made a Mason at Albuquerque in Temple Lodge No. 6, and became a charter member of Bethlehem Lodge No. 56, at Belen. He is also a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Albuquerque and also the Mystic Shrine Temple there. During the World war he was a member of the County Council of Defense of Valencia County, and was a leader in all the drives for funds and other patriotic purposes. Mrs. Dalies had an active part in the home and Red Cross work.

Mr. Dalies married at Ripon, Wisconsin, July 19, 1899, Miss Clara Zinth, who was born at Ripon, and had been a schoolmate of Mr. Dalies. Her father, August Zinth, came from Germany to the United States as a young man and married at Ripon, Miss Louise Miller. He served as a Union soldier in the Civil war, was a machinist and foundry man at Ripon, and died in that city. Mrs. Dalies is one of a family of six daughters and two sons. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Dalies are: Russell Max, a student in the University of New Mexico; and Dorothy Helen, attending the Belen High School.

CHESLEY HILBURN THOMASON has lived practically all of his life in New Mexico and has been one of the younger men of enterprise, ability, and initiative in Otero County. He was a volunteer soldier during the World war and the greater part of the time since his discharge he has been county clerk of his home county.

He was born in Coke County, Texas, October 9, 1891, and the following year his parents moved to New Mexico and settled near what is now known as Cloudcroft, taking as their homestead in that primitive and practically unsettled mountain region the place which has since become the Pump Station of Cloudcroft. His great-grandfather probably came to America from England and settled in Virginia, but his grandfather, William Santeroy Thomason, was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, about forty miles east of Nashville. In 1848 he married Elizabeth Jane Stone, also a native of Tennessee, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted with the Confederate forces and though he served during the whole four years of that war, he was neither captured nor wounded.

Just at the close of the war, however, Jasper, one of his four

children, died. This left a family of only two boys and one girl: Richard, the eldest who married Fannie Gaston, of Kentucky; Nancy Keturah who married S. J. Williams of Weekly County, Tennessee; and James Turner. This James Turner Thomason, Chesley's father, was born November 12, 1860, in Fulton County, Kentucky, and when only sixteen moved with his parents to Johnson County, Texas, where he acquired a moderate education and learned the cattle business. There in that state, in Putnam, Calahan County, in 1886, he married Emma Haseltine Scott, a native of Alabama.

She was born in Clay County, Alabama, July 31, 1868, and was the eldest daughter of Daniel Ellis Scott and Sarah Elizabeth Anderson. The other children were Joseph Lee, born in 1870; Edna, born in 1872, Syrus David, born in 1874; Ollie Elizabeth, born in 1876; Collins, born in 1878; and DeWitt, born in 1880. Daniel Ellis Scott was born in Clay County, Alabama, in 1846, and during the Civil war was a Confederate soldier, though he later joined the Union forces and served in an expedition to quell an Indian uprising. His wife, Sarah Elizabeth Anderson, was also born and reared in Clay County, Alabama, and was one of the seven children of Diantha Hood and David (Buck) Anderson, who were married near Ashland, in Clay County, Alabama, in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Scott and their children had moved to Texas when Emma Haseltine, Chesley's mother, was but nine years old. This was about the same time that the Thomason family moved to Texas from their home in Kentucky.

James Turner Thomason and wife, Emma Haseltine Scott, moved from Texas to New Mexico about 1892, and since that time have lived continuously in New Mexico. For the past several years they have been engaged in the dairy business at Alamogordo, and prior to that time were in the cattle and goat business. They have the following children: Beulah, wife of Gregg O'Gorman of Fort Worth, Texas; Irene, wife of Lee R. York, of Abilene, Texas; Chesley Hilburn; Eddy Roy, who married Sallie Green, of Alamogordo; Miss Ollie Viola, a commercial teacher in the high school at Durango, Colorado; Easter Pearl, wife of A. Green of Cloudcroft; Clay Burt, who married Josephine Baird of Cloudcroft; and Ola Alice, who died in her teens, unmarried, at Alamogordo.

Chesley H. was reared on his father's ranch near Cloudcroft, where he early learned to help with the farming and goat herding. He attended the country public school, the New Mexico Normal University, and the International Business College at El Paso, Texas. He was graduated from the Normal School in 1913 and for two years thereafter was principal of the Lincoln County High School, at Capitan. Later, he was both a pupil and a teacher in the International Business College for some time. After this business training, he returned to Otero County and located at Alamogordo. Here he engaged in the work of compiling a set of abstract books of the county, and as an outgrowth of this work he organized and incorporated the Otero County Abstract and Title Company, in which he is still financially interested.

In July, 1917, Mr. Thomason volunteered for service in the Tenth Engineers, United States Army, enlisting as a private at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, July 24, 1917. He was trained with the Tenth Engineers at the American University, Washington,

D. C., under the command of Colonel Woodruff, and went overseas early in October, sailing from Hoboken, on the English transport *Carpathia*, and going by way of Halifax, and landing at Glasgow, Scotland,—the first American troops to be landed at that port. From there he passed through Great Britain to Southampton, and shipped thence to Le Havre, France, landing on French soil October 10, 1917. While in France he was raised to the rank of master engineer and during most of his seventeen months' overseas service he was in charge of the distribution of engineering supplies and equipment for the forestry operations of the Tenth and Twentieth Engineers from the Engineers Base Depot at Gievres, Lior et Cher, being stationed there at the time the armistice was signed. On January 15, 1919, after nearly a year and a half's overseas service, he sailed from Brest on the United States Battleship *New Jersey*, and landed at Newport News, Virginia, February 1, 1919. He received his honorable discharge then at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, on February 28, 1919.

Later that same year Mr. Thomason helped organize the *Alamogordo Post*, No. 34, of the American Legion; he attended the National Convention of the Legion at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1921, and was post commander at Alamogordo in 1923. He was active in the work of the Red Cross both before and after his period of enlistment, and in 1919, during the first post-war period, he was county chairman of that organization.

After his release from army service, Mr. Thomason resumed his work with the Otero County Abstract and Title Company, but in 1920, having announced himself a candidate for the office of county clerk of Otero County, he was elected to that office and rendered such efficient and satisfactory service that he was nominated and elected without opposition for his second term. At the election in 1924, being ineligible for longer continued service as county clerk, he was nominated and elected—again without opposition—to the office of representative to the State Legislature for 1925 and 1926 from Otero County.

Mr. Thomason is a member of the Baptist Church, a Legionaire, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Alamogordo Commercial and Golf clubs, a Rotarian, and a Royal Arch and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

On November 23, 1919, in El Paso, Texas, he married Miss Azalea Elizabeth Austry, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Miss Austry was born in Guilford, Missouri, October 22, 1893, the eldest daughter of William Clinton Austry and Cora Brooks Austry. She has a brother, William Hobart Austry, a graduate of Missouri University, who married Miss Martha Louise Kohler of St. Joseph, Missouri, and who since his honorable discharge from army service has been in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburgh. She has one sister, Miss Marjorie, also a graduate of Missouri University, who is a teacher in the high school at Salina, Kansas. Both Miss Austry's father and mother are graduates of the Stanberry Normal School, of Stanberry, Missouri, and Mrs. Thomason herself is a graduate of the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas, having received her bachelor of arts degree there. She also was a student at the Missouri State Normal School at Maryville and spent one term at the National Archæological School at Santa Fe. Before her marriage, she taught one

year in Eddy County as a rural primary teacher, one year in the Benton High School Commercial Department at St. Joseph, Missouri, one term as critic teacher in the Training School of the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas, and five years in the high school, English department, at Artesia, New Mexico.

It was while in school at Las Vegas that Chesley H. Thomason, the grandson of two Confederate soldiers, met and wooed the granddaughter of two Union soldiers, for Mrs. Thomason's grandfathers were both Union soldiers. She is of English, Irish and German descent and traces her family on her father's side to her great-great-grandfather, Henry Austry, a gardener and florist, who was born, reared, educated and married in Germany and who came to America about 1832, first settling in Pennsylvania and later moving to Ohio where he died, at Oxford, about 1887 or 1888. His wife's name is not known, but it is known that she also was of German birth, and that she died when her son, Henry, Jr., was but two or three years old. This couple had but two children, Margaret, born in Germany in 1830 and who married, lived and died in Oxford, Ohio, and Henry, Jr., born February 22, 1833, in Pennsylvania. He was a shoemaker in early manhood, but later became a hardware merchant. On December 24, 1858, at Carlinville, Illinois, he married Elizabeth Shank, the daughter of John Shank—born in Pennsylvania, January 31, 1789—and Mary Zinc—also born in Pennsylvania, in or near Philadelphia, July 7, 1789. They married about 1815 or 1816 and there were eleven children born to them, four girls and seven boys, Elizabeth being the third from the youngest, and being born October 24, 1834. The Shank family moved from Pennsylvania to Kane County, Illinois, about 1848, and the father and three sons were coopers by trade.

Henry Austry and Elizabeth Shank had four children born to them: Mary Ellen, in 1860 at Virden, Illinois; William Clinton, October 1, 1867, at Virden, just before the family moved from Illinois to Grant City, Missouri. There in 1871 George B. was born and in 1873 Edgar H. In 1890 the family moved to St. Joseph, where William Clinton Austry and wife, the parents of Mrs. Thomason, still reside. It was in Illinois, however, that her grandfather, Henry Austry, enlisted in the Union Army for service in the Civil war, but it was in St. Joseph, Missouri, that her father, William Clinton Austry, married Cora Belle Brooks, on September 3, 1891, and added to the German of his family the English and Irish and Mohawk Dutch of hers.

Her grandfather, Henry Brooks, of pure Irish descent, was born April 30, 1804, and died some time before 1860. He married Irene Hotailing—a Mohawk Dutch maid, for her mother's maiden name was Catherine Van Sickle—who was born in Mohawk, New York, December 8, 1804, and died January 7, 1894. She and Henry Brooks were the parents of seven children, and most of their descendants yet live in New York: Catherine A., born in 1830; Isaac Neuton, born June 22, 1835; Mary Jane, born 1837; William H., born in 1840; Charles S., born in 1843; Eliza P., born in 1846; and Francis, born in 1849. Their eldest son, Isaac Newton, married Mary Pearson at Friendship, Adams County, Wisconsin, January 4, 1857, and here was introduced a pure English strain into the family for Mary had been born in England, the daughter of an English mother and father.

Her parents were John Pearson, born April 5, 1817, at Hayden Bridge, England, and Elizabeth Emerson, born at Beard Heap, England, May 9, 1816. They were married at Sunderland, on March 16, 1839, and Mary Pearson, named above as the wife of Isaac Neuton Brooks, their eldest child was born at Hayden Bridge, Northumberland, England, on the 27th day of December, 1839. Isaac Neuton Brooks and his English wife were the parents of ten children, three of whom died in infancy. The others, Mary Jane, born in 1859; Thomas William, born in 1861; Rosetta, born in 1863; Joseph Henry, Born in 1865; Ida Amelia, born in 1867; Cora Belle, born October 13, 1869 near Camden, Missouri; and Nora, born in 1875, complete the family. It was the father of this family who served and was wounded in the Civil war. He was a member of the One Hundred Thirty-eighth Illinois, a company commanded by Colonel Wood and one which was mustered out in 1864. And it was the next to the youngest daughter of this soldier, Cora Belle Brooks, whom William Clinton Austray married and who are the parents of Mrs. Thomason.

Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Thomason have one daughter, Emmabelle Marie, who was born at Alamogordo, August 21, 1920, and who is already her daddy's "Big Girl."

HENRY H. JACOBS. Before establishing his home in Luna County in 1911, Henry H. Jacobs had had a wide and successful experience as a practical farmer and farm developer in Iowa and several states of the Northwest, and he brought with him to Southern New Mexico not only this experience but ample capital to finance his undertakings in what was then practically a virgin region. He became one of the pioneers in the modern era of farming here, particularly with the aid of irrigation. Just a year before he came the practicability of irrigating the land from subsurface wells had been demonstrated. Irrigation farming made considerable progress for several years, though it was much retarded during the period of the revolutions in Mexico.

Mr. Jacobs came to New Mexico from Iowa, a state in which he had lived almost continuously for half a century. He was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, June 12, 1853. His father, George Jacobs, was born in Germany, came to the United States in 1835, when sixteen years of age, and first lived at Rome, New York, and later in Dane County, Wisconsin, where he married Elmyra Warren, a native of Maine. In 1863, with his family, he moved to Iowa and took up a homestead, and was one of the pioneers of Palo Alto County, where he voted the first republican ticket, casting his vote in the face of threats, since most of the early inhabitants were from the South. George Jacobs died in 1904, and his widow passed away in 1922, at the age of ninety-two. Their children were: Amelia, who married Capt. E. P. Ring and lived at Lake Park, Iowa; Henry Horace; Leander, of Delta, Colorado; Imogene, who married Rufus Thompson and lives at Lewiston, Montana; May, wife of S. W. Hazen, of Sherburne, New York; Aurilla, who married Carl McCauley, of Laredo, Texas; Minnie, wife of H. S. Cuplin, of Minot, North Dakota; and George, who occupies the old homestead his father entered in Iowa.

Henry H. Jacobs grew up on the Iowa homestead, and had only the advantages of the country schools of Palo Alto County, and



A. A. Jacobs

then engaged in farming, an occupation he has varied almost from the first by interests of a commercial nature. In 1882 he became a merchant at West Bend, Iowa. Three years later he was elected sheriff of the county, and filled the office eight years. He then engaged in the hotel business at Emmetsburg, Iowa, being occupied with his duties as a landlord for twelve years or more. In the meantime he had become interested in North Dakota land, acquiring some tracts near Devils Lake, and spending much time looking after their improvement and cultivation. He still owns land there and has given it more or less of his personal supervision through twenty-one seasons. Subsequently his land investments extended to the Twin Falls irrigation project on Snake River in Idaho, but he maintained his home in Iowa during much of the time he was doing this development work. After six years he disposed of the developed tract in Idaho at a fancy figure, and it was soon after that date that he came to New Mexico.

Mr. Jacobs arrived in New Mexico in January, 1911, and acquired a section of 640 acres of deeded land. While it had not been prepared for cultivation or irrigation, nature had given it a perfectly level surface, so that the expense of leveling preliminary to irrigation was spared. It was grass land, and in that respect was somewhat of a contrast to the tracts heavily overgrown with mesquite. Of his 640 acres probably not more than twenty acres was not level and cleared by nature in readiness for the plow. While the virgin soil of this particular locality is difficult to plow when somewhat moist, this condition has been greatly improved through fertilization, watering and cultivation, until the soil is practically as easy to handle now as any sandy loam. It is particularly well adapted to the growing of alfalfa, beans, the canes and sorghums, and such grains as wheat and oats. All these crops mature and yield well. Mr. Jacobs has provided for each eighty acres of his farm a well flowing from 800 to 1,200 gallons of water per minute, ample to irrigate all the fields. The water on his home place is lifted by an eight-inch pump operated through electric current from Deming, while another well is pumped by a 45-horse power Stover engine with distillate fuel. Mr. Jacobs has found field corn a worthy addition to the usual crops grown here. The marketing conditions are such as to give the grower the market price plus the freight rate into the region. He has also proved it easy to produce cheap meat, since hogs are brought to the fattening period on the vegetation, alfalfa and beets, and Mr. Jacobs' plan is to raise pedigreed hogs and grow the pigs to maturity upon the open range, using alfalfa and vegetable crops largely. He sells them when a few months old at a good price. His best wheat yield after pasturing the fields during the winter has been thirty-two bushels to the acre. Field corn runs from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre, and the bean crop turns out from twelve to eighteen sacks of 100 pounds each to the acre. Nature has also endowed this region of New Mexico with advantages for fruit, though Mr. Jacobs has grown fruit only for home use and not for commercial purposes. His experiments indicate that grapes yield as profusely as anywhere north or south and peaches and apples also do well.

Mr. Jacobs, since coming to Luna County, has used his influence and personal efforts in behalf of the modern road building pro-

gram, assisting in improving the first good road past his farm. He helped build the highway from Deming to Mongolia, known as the Borderland Highway, and also the local part of the El Paso to California road. There is an inexhaustible supply of gravel with which to improve highways.

Mr. Jacobs married in Palo Alto County, Iowa, April 30, 1882, Miss Jennie Brown, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of George Brown, who became an Iowa farmer. Mrs. Jacobs accompanied her husband to their new home in New Mexico, subsequently became ill and was taken back to West Bend, Iowa, where she died April 16, 1915. On April 15, 1919, Mr. Jacobs married in Luna County Mrs. Roxie Short. She was left a widow while improving her home near Deming, having come into the state as the wife of John J. Short from St. Louis, Missouri. They lived two years in El Paso, and while there Mr. Short entered land from the Government near Deming, and died in 1918, leaving a son, Benjamin, who is now with his mother on the Jacobs farm and is a member of Company C of the New Mexico National Guard. Mrs. Jacobs was born in Celina, Texas, October 31, 1882, daughter of Benjamin W. and Luvica (Callahan) Wilson, her father from Texas and her mother from Charleston, West Virginia. Benjamin Wilson has been a farmer during his active life, and at the age of eighty-two lives with his daughter, Mrs. Jacobs. The latter's mother died in Celina, Texas. In the Wilson family were the following children: Wanda, wife of Charles Wentworth; Mrs. Jennie Perkins, of Celina, Texas; Mrs. Jacobs; Mrs. J. D. Todd-hunter, of Gage, New Mexico; Lubelle, wife of Uland Anderson, of Dallas, Texas; Jack Wilson, of Dallas; and Hallie B., wife of H. C. Myers, of Houston, Texas.

Mr. Jacobs helped organize and is a director of the Mimbres Valley Farmers Association at Deming, a wholesale and retail concern, the primary purpose of which is to furnish oil, produce and other supplies to the local farmers. Mr. Jacobs is a republican, having cast his first presidential ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes. While he lived in Idaho, he served one term as county commissioner.

ELMER R. BACCHUS. There is no better known citizen of Hot Springs in Sierra County than Elmer R. Bacchus, superintendent of schools and also United States Commissioner. He was one of the pioneers in this new town and his enterprise has done much to make it grow and prosper.

Mr. Bacchus was born on a farm near Clarksburg, near Harrison County, West Virginia, February 25, 1868. He was named in honor of Tom Randall, the noted Pennsylvania statesman. His grandfather was William Backues, the name having been subsequently changed to its present form. He moved out of Eastern Virginia through the Cumberland Gap into that section of old Virginia that is now Harrison County, West Virginia, where he spent the rest of his life. His children were Jesse, James, John, Phoebe, Kizzie, Charlotte, Martha and Celia, all of whom reared their families in the region of Clarksburg, West Virginia.

James Bacchus, father of the New Mexico educator, was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, and was a Union soldier in the Civil war. He spent his active career as a farmer and died on the

home place near Cherry Camp at the age of fifty six. He married Julietta Davis, whose parents were Asa Davis and Contenta Davis, of the same family name and distantly related. Contenta Davis was a native of Denmark. James Bacchus and his wife had the following children: Edmond, who served as a Union soldier in the Civil war and was accidentally killed in a saw mill; Jasper, who was a Union soldier and now lives at Parkersburg, West Virginia; Miss Mary Ella, deceased; Monterville, who met an accidental death in a saw mill; Phoebe, wife of Joe Meek, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Daniel Newton, in the lumber business in New Mexico, on the Gila River; Elmer Randall, of Hot Springs; Luther, a dairyman at Parkersburg, West Virginia; William A., in the dairy business at Grafton, West Virginia; and Clarence, a pattern maker in the United States Engine Works at Parkersburg.

Elmer R. Bacchus spent his boyhood days on the farm in West Virginia, attending the public schools and later the State Normal School at Fairmont, finally the West Virginia University at Morgantown. He had left the farm at the age of sixteen and by teaching and other employment completed his higher education. After teaching a term of school in his old home community he left Virginia in 1891 at the age of twenty-three, beginning his travels that have since taken him all over the western part of the country. For about two years he taught a school near the Stribling Iron Furnace in Stewart County, Tennessee, and the next stage of his travels carried him to Jefferson, Texas, where for almost a year he was timekeeper for the Lone Star Iron Company, next becoming river foreman for the Tyler Car and Lumber Company at Durst, Texas. He was then employed to become principal of the school at Colgate, in the Choctaw Nation of Indian Territory, teaching the children of the employes of the mining camp there. Then in 1896 a strike shut down the industry and also the school after Mr. Bacchus had been in charge about three months. His next employment was found near Tecumseh in the Pottawatomie Nation of Old Indian Territory, where he operated a saw mill, shipping lumber to fill a contract for the Rock Island Railway Company, then doing some extensive rebuilding work. From there he went overland to Leadville, Colorado, and thence to Middle Park, Colorado, where he taught a term of school. Leaving there he went through to Salt Lake City, Utah, to Saint Anthony, Idaho, serving a term as principal of the Saint Anthony Schools from the fall of 1898 until the spring of 1899. From there he started for Laramie, Wyoming, with J. C. Proctor, foreman for Kilpatrick Brothers, railway contractors, then engaged in relining and constructing cut offs in Wyoming for the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Bacchus had a brief experience as employment agent for the contractors, and when he left Wyoming he taught a term of school at Kremling, Colorado, and was then elected county superintendent of schools for Grand County, holding that office three years. At the end of his term he was attracted by the presence of valuable veins of coal in platting the townsite of Palace, Colorado, but subsequent events gave the rival town of Oak Creek the advantage and his proposition was abandoned. On leaving Palace he went to Teton City, Idaho, then to Carbon, Montana, where he was in the quartz and copper mining activities between Butte and Helena, next operated a rooming

house at Basin, Montana, and then became foreman on the Showers farm at Laurel, near Billings. After the close of the farming season he returned to Teton City, Idaho, and for four years was principal of schools.

From Idaho Mr. Bacchus started again for the southern part of the United States, continuing his journey on to Tampico, Old Mexico, in 1911, and thence to Engle, in the State of San Luis Potosi, where he was employed as freight agent at the station for the Santa Fe Railway. Leaving this work he returned to the United States because of unsettled political conditions in Mexico, and on his return identified himself with the community of Hot Springs, New Mexico, the place that has claimed his residence ever since.

He was one of the first thirty persons to settle at the new town of Hot Springs. He arrived here with only five dollars in capital, since the misfortunes of ill health and other expenses had impoverished him. He was accompanied by his wife and child, and although very weak he was compelled to find employment. His first position was as a merchant's clerk at thirty dollars a month, and he then became the second principal of the Hot Springs Schools. About the same time the opportunity came to him to engage in the real estate business as agent for the handling of the property of Austin and McElroy, who had laid out an addition. However, he continued with his school work, his salary as principal ranging from \$80 to \$125 a month. He was one of the committee of four instrumental in securing patents from the United States for the present Hot Springs townsite. In 1918 he was appointed United States Commissioner and has performed the duties of that office ever since. Now in addition to being principal of the grammar schools he is also superintendent of the entire town school system. He has also served as councilman, and otherwise has been prominent in all the activities for the upbuilding of this community, particularly the construction of good highways which were made to Hot Springs available as one of the most noted resorts in the state.

Mr. Bacchus regards Hot Springs as his permanent home and has shown his faith in the town by building several properties, including the post office building, one of the main business houses, and the Bacchus Apartments. During the World war he was registration commissioner of the locality, giving up all his time to the various war causes. He and Mrs. Bacchus are Baptists, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Bacchus and Miss Retta Graham were married at Teton City, Idaho, August 14, 1901. Her parents were James and Jane (Brandon) Graham. Her father was a farmer, was an early settler in Utah, living for a time in Salt Lake, and then moved to Teton City, Idaho, where he died in 1900 at the age of sixty-eight, survived by his wife until 1920, when she passed away at Butte. Mrs. Bacchus is the youngest of a large family of children, the others now living being Frank, John, George, Joseph, Mrs. Alice McMillan and Mrs. Mattie Hanson. Mrs. Bacchus was born in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Bacchus have one daughter, Virginia Afton, who for three years attended high school at Albuquerque, is a graduate of the Sisters' School in Socorro, and is now a student nurse in Hotel Dieu at El Paso, Texas.

LAFAYETTE CLAPP. In the forty odd years of his residence in New Mexico, Lafayette Clapp has been a farmer and rancher, merchant and miller, builder of irrigation ditches and other construction work, a banker and real estate man, and has rendered a constructive service in the development of the state such as few other citizens can claim.

Mr. Clapp, whose home is at Hatch in Dona Ana County, where he has lived the greatest part of his career in New Mexico, was born at East Hampton, Massachusetts, January 23, 1853. His grandfather, Medad Clapp, was of old New England and Colonial ancestry, a native of Massachusetts, where he spent his life as a farmer and a son of Jonathan Clapp, a wealthy inn keeper at East Hampton. The wife of Jonathan Clapp was Margaret Rouquel. The Clapp family in America is descended from Roger Clapp, who was one of six brothers coming from England to the Massachusetts colony. Roger Clapp was born at Salcombe Regis, Devonshire, England, April 6, 1609, and sailed from Plymouth for New England, March 29, 1630. He arrived at Nantasket, May 30, 1630, on the ship *Mary* and John commanded by Captain Squib.

Medad Clapp married, May 27, 1819, Betsy Stebbins. Of their two sons only one grew to manhood. This was Lafayette Clapp, Sr., who was born at East Hampton, Massachusetts. During the Civil war he became a member of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, and in the latter part of the war was put in charge of the white refugee work in Newberne, North Carolina, establishing an orphan asylum for the destitute children of the Confederacy. His wife became the matron of this asylum, and they continued it until the close of the war. It was in that portion of the South that Lafayette Clapp, Jr., acquired his first lasting impression, being about eighty-nine years of age when the Civil war was at its height. He saw a portion of General Sherman's army coming North after its march through Georgia to the sea. He also happened to be standing under the guns at Fort Totten when the salute was fired announcing the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox.

After the war Lafayette, Sr., returned to Massachusetts and engaged in merchandising and insurance business. In former years he had been a farmer. He served several terms as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, later he again went South, purchasing a home at Tyrone, North Carolina, where he finished his active years. He was one of the charter members of Ionic Lodge of Masons, organized in December, 1864, and was the first master of the lodge. In this lodge Lafayette Clapp, Jr., did his early Masonic work, and still retains his membership there. Lafayette Clapp, Sr., was a member of the Congregational Church. He married at East Hampton, Massachusetts, Miss Sarah R. Chamberlain, the Chamberlains like the Clapps being of English ancestry and Massachusetts colonial stock. Mrs. Sarah Clapp survived her husband a few years. Her children were: Lafayette and Norris S., who died at New Haven, Connecticut, leaving a wife and daughter. Lafayette Clapp, Sr., is buried at Tyrone, North Carolina, while his wife lies at East Hampton, Massachusetts.

Lafayette Clapp, Jr., returned to East Hampton after the war, with his parents and there attended the East Hampton High School, and his engineering studies were carried on alone and largely through practical experience he acquired thorough knowledge of

his profession. As a young man he worked in the East Hampton Bank, and in 1872 at the age of nineteen went West to Marquette, Michigan, where he became an accountant in the freight department of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railway Company, now a part of the Northwestern line. After some months he returned home, and at East Hampton became town clerk.

Coming to New Mexico in 1882 Mr. Clapp located at Lake Valley, where he was in the mercantile and ranching industry and then moved into the Rio Grande Valley, establishing himself four miles north of Hatch as a farmer. The flood of 1884 destroyed his crops and practically ruined his land, and after that disaster he had to begin all over again. Not long afterward he engaged in contracting, building and excavating for railroad work. Some of his early experience also included work on irrigation projects in the Rio Grande Valley. His first building contract was the construction of the storehouse of what is now the Miller Mercantile Company, at Lake Valley. Subsequently he handled many important building contracts on his own capital. He acted as surveyor and accountant for the Las Animas Land and Cattle Company, and gradually engaged in general land surveying, mining and irrigation engineering in Dona Ana, Sierra and Grant counties. He continued his engineering profession after locating at Las Cruces, being the engineer in charge of the Mimbres River submerged dam and reservoir, a project financed and promoted by the late A. B. Spaulding, baseball magnate, Mr. Fisher of the paper trust, though its primary promoter was Frank Smith of Los Cruces, a general speculator and real estate man of that day. The project was an ambitious one contemplating providing water by a submerged dam for irrigation in Grant County. The engineering difficulties and problems were solved, but the water supply developed was too small for profitable use, and the attempt was abandoned on the ambitious scale first projected. For some ten years Mr. Clapp was engaged in these and various other engineering enterprises. Then removing to Hatch, he became a merchant and miller at that point, founding the chief mercantile enterprise of the new village. He has been active as a merchant for many years, only retiring from his heavy responsibilities in October, 1922. Fifteen years ago he platted the townsite of Hatch, and has been instrumental in making the village a real commercial center.

Mr. Clapp was identified with the Elephant Butte dam project from its inception, being one of the first board of ten directors, and continued a member of the board nine years. He was president of the Elephant Butte Water Users' Association during six years of the period he was a director of the project. He also acted in the liquidation of the First National Bank of Cutter, established by the mining interests in that vicinity, and served as cashier of the institution until he closed up its affairs. In later years he was appointed receiver of the First State Bank of Las Cruces, and that bank is still in process of liquidation. In addition to his merchandising and milling interests at Hatch, Mr. Clapp owned a large amount of land in that vicinity, using it for general farming and grain raising. He still has many of these property interests there. He acted as railroad agent and express agent of Hatch, while Mrs. Clapp was the third postmaster of Hatch, holding that office for some twenty years.

This record indicates how closely his business and professional engagements have been identified with the public interests, though he has never consented to accept an elective office. He comes of a republican family, having cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, at East Hampton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Clapp married at East Hampton, Massachusetts, in March, 1882, Miss Ellen L. Foster. She was born at Plymouth, Vermont, where he was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp came to New Mexico soon after their marriage.

GEORGE SNYDER is one of a family group that has played a prominent part in the mining and ranching industries of Southwestern New Mexico. The Snyder Brothers ranch is one of the oldest and most extensive live stock propositions in Grant County, located in the district adjoining White Signal which is a postoffice town for the ranch.

Mr. George Snyder was born in Jasper County, Indiana, August 7, 1860, son of Henry and Sophie (Stolbaum) Snyder. Henry Snyder was born in one of the Rhine provinces of Germany, came to the United States when a young man and in Indiana married Sophie Stolbaum, whose father, George Stolbaum, also came from Germany. The ten children of Henry and Sophie Snyder were: P. Henry, a member of the firm of Snyder Brothers, at White Signal; Mrs. Mollie Whiteley, now of San Diego, California; George; Charles, of Burlington, Kansas; Emma, wife of John Swen, of Wayne County, Iowa; Julia, a resident of Deming; Fred, associated in business with his brother George; Jennie, wife of Kin Hook, of Wayne County, Iowa; William, of Burlington, Kansas; and Lottie, who died in Iowa, wife of Bert Thompson.

The older member of the Snyder Brothers, P. Henry Snyder, was born in Jasper County, Indiana, in March, 1856. These two brothers attended about the same schools and had the same boyhood experiences in the Hoosier state. Their younger brother, Fred Snyder, was born in Indiana, December 17, 1869, and is a comparative newcomer in New Mexico, having come here in 1907. He left the state after a few years, but returned in 1920. He married in Wayne County, Iowa, Miss Nellie Sharp, daughter of George and Mattie (Little) Sharp. They have a daughter, Lela, now a student nurse in the Baylor Hospital at San Antonio, Texas. The brother, P. Henry Snyder, who was the first of the family in New Mexico, was out of the state for a number of years, engaged in mining at Hayden, Arizona. In fact his brother George has never married.

George Snyder lived in Indiana until 1879 and since moved to Wayne County, Iowa. From Iowa George Snyder went to Nebraska, taking up a homestead near Broken Bow, and while there he engaged in freighting between Fort Kearney and Broken Bow, hauling supplies and money. From Nebraska he started for New Mexico, having received word from his brother Henry that this mineral country offered great profits and he imagined that all one had to do was to hold the sack while others shoveled in the gold. In a few months George Snyder found himself broke. In that condition he hired out to a saw mill for wages of \$35 a month, and also took a contract for logs which brought him more money. After his saw milling experience he spent three months putting up

hay for George Dickinson between Florida and Nutt Station, and then engaged in mining.

Mr. Snyder arrived in New Mexico May 1, 1885, being then a young man of twenty-five and without other experience than that of a stockman and farmer. His brother Henry had come here in 1881.

After leaving the saw mills George Snyder developed the Copper Flats mine, an iron mine, out of which many thousands of tons of ore were taken, the ore being hauled by ox teams to the El Paso smelter. These ore wagons frequently made almost a solid train, moving out of the mining district. After selling this mine Mr. Snyder used his teams for a time in freighting between Cooks Peak and Florida Station. The driver of his outfit was the well-known George Sublett, now of Tyrone, a former merchant of that place.

Mr. Snyder came to New Mexico the year of the Geronimo raid, and while he was all around the localities where the raids occurred, he was lucky enough to escape contact of the hostile redmen. He passed over ground where they had just left their bloody trail of death, and all summer the trouble went on until the capture of Chief Geronimo in Mexico.

One of the prospects opened by the Snyder Brothers was on Gold Hill, out of which they took several thousand dollars, and were offered a large price for the same, but refused it. Not long after, the three brothers engaged in the cattle business, establishing themselves in the White Signal district south of the Big Burro Mountains. They succeeded by purchase to the squatter's right of Ignacius Trofer. One part of the property was homesteaded by Julia Snyder, who was associated with them actively fourteen years until she established her home in Deming. In 1896 the brothers established themselves on the Snyder ranch, or the H Rail Circle ranch. The J Bar S brand was adopted by the sister, and after she abandoned the ranch, the brand was continued by her brother, Henry. The Snyder ranch has grown during the years to an area of about 12,000 acres, 6,000 acres being patented land. In addition to this property, George Snyder owns homestead ranch comprising three sections of land, on which he grazes most of his cattle. Good luck has attended Mr. Snyder's ranching, and aside from a few ups and downs, his efforts have been so well repaid that his fellow cattlemen look upon him as a wizard at the game. His stock is of the white-faced brand, and the cheapest he has sold them on the market was \$11 for yearlings, while his high price was \$30 each for the same class of stock. He has given care as well as time to the business, has escaped stock epidemics, and from a start of comparatively few heads has brought his holdings up to about 3,000. During the occasional seasons of drouth that visit the region, Mr. Snyder's ranch has had a provision of brush growth to take the place of grass.

The Snyder Brothers found this region full of live stock and live stock outfits when they came into it. Some of the large individuals and firms at that time were Thomas Lyons & Company, the Oak Grove Cattle Company, the Victoria Land and Cattle Company, the Diamond A, Roberts & Banner, David Tulloch, who is now ranching in the Organ Mountains, and the Cureton Company.

Of all these, only the Cureton Company remain in this region today.

For a time the Snyder ranch was also devoted to horse production, the horses being marketed in Louisiana and Mississippi. It did not prove profitable for long, and then from the sale of the horses Mr. Snyder invested the proceeds in cattle from Marfa, Texas.

In the forty years he has been in New Mexico George Snyder has had experience that would fill a volume and his activities have brought him not only a satisfactory material competence, but also the esteem of his fellow men paid to a citizen of thorough integrity. He is a member of the Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of Mexico, has never joined any fraternity, and in politics acts independently, voting for the man rather than the party.

DANIEL A. CREAMER, a merchant at Vada, Dona Ana County, is an old time resident of New Mexico, having spent nearly a third of a century in the state. He had a veteran's record for railroad service and as a railroad man first came to New Mexico.

He was born at Corning, Steuben County, New York, March 4, 1854. The Creamer family is of Holland Dutch ancestry, and his great-grandfather after coming to New York settled in New Jersey, where he was identified with educational work. Daniel Creamer, grandfather of the New Mexico citizen, was born in New Jersey in 1796 and owned and operated boat yards and dry docks at Olean and Corning, New York, putting up one of the first frame houses in the latter city. Daniel Creamer married Ann Hart, who was born in 1796, a direct descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Alfred W. Creamer, father of Daniel A. Creamer, was the youngest of the six children of Daniel Creamer and wife, and was born June 4, 1827, at Rochester, New York. He learned the trade of shipbuilder under his father and gave up some substantial business connections in Western New York to become a soldier of the Union. On September 7th, 1861, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fifth New York Volunteer Cavalry, was promoted to first lieutenant and was commissioned a captain of Company B of that regiment. He served under General McClellan in the Army of the Potomac during the Peninsula campaign in Virginia, and throughout his service participated in many battles, including Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He was never wounded, although some horses were shot under him, and was never captured. His regiment was raised chiefly in Queens County, New York, and he left the service there.

After the war Captain Creamer moved out to Missouri, locating in Chillicothe, where he engaged in contract work. Subsequently he became identified with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, and was widely known in the West on account of his service as station master at the old Union Station in Kansas City. He held that position for eleven years, retiring about 1893. He kept his home at Chillicothe during these years and died and was buried there. He was a republican but never active in politics, was a member

of the Grand Army Post at Chillicothe and also at Kansas City, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Captain Creamer is remembered by his old friends in the Middle West as a man of reserved quiet disposition and thoroughly well informed on events on history. He married at Geneva, New York, Caroline Carl, daughter of Abram Carl, and a descendant of the Scotch family that settled at Saratoga, New York, in 1764. Mrs. Creamer survived her husband many years and died at Chillicothe. There were five children: Mrs. May Westcott, of Elmira, N. Y.; Daniel Abram; Frank K., a railroad man at Chillicothe, Missouri; Mrs. George Allen, of Ogden, Utah, and Charles A., who died in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Daniel A. Creamer spent the first fifteen years of his life in the rugged county of New York where he was born. He had a rather limited education in the country schools, and as a small boy he worked in lumber and planing mills, and after his father removed to Missouri he learned telegraphy in the Chillicothe office of the old Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway. His first employment was as telegraph operator at Utica, Missouri, not far from Chillicothe, and altogether he was in the service of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway as a telegraph operator for twelve years. On leaving the railroad service in Missouri in 1881 he went to Colorado, being appointed manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway office at Salida, Colorado, and from there went to Salt Lake, Utah, where for a time he was in the life insurance business. He had made his first trip, in search of experience and travel, in 1875 to the end of the Santa Fe Railway, at West Las Animas, Colorado. In 1892 he came to New Mexico as an employe of the Santa Fe Railway at Rincon, and served that road at many points as far south as El Paso and Deming. His last railroad work was done at Berino, New Mexico, and when he retired he located at the Santa Fe Railroad station at Vado, where he is now engaged in business as a merchant. He has been a resident of New Mexico for thirty-two years. Mr. Creamer is an independent, but has only a voter's record in politics. He passed his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876.

He married at Chillicothe, Missouri, in May, 1888, Miss Allie White. She was born at Defiance, Ohio, in 1858. Her father died just after enlisting as a soldier in the Union Army. Her mother, whose maiden name was Lorinda Kentner, is now living at LaMesa, New Mexico, at the venerable age of ninety-two, having been born February 29, 1832. Mrs. Creamer is a sister of Forrest H. White, a well-known New Mexico citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Creamer are the parents of five children and there are also several grandchildren. Their daughter Hazel is the wife of Prescott Brown, assistant engineer with the United States Reclamation Service at Las Cruces, and they have a son, Daniel Marcus. Hilda P. Creamer married Ray O'Brien, master mechanic of the United States Reclamation at North Platte, Nebraska. The three sons are Alfred F., George A. and Charles C. George, a merchant, lives at San Miguel, New Mexico, and by his marriage to Katherine Forsyth has a daughter, Mary Alice. The son Alfred S. was with the navy during the World war, being on duty on the Tallahassee, the mother ship of the submarines, stationed at Bermuda and other West India points, and this ship spent some little

time in search of a colliery lost in the Atlantic. At the close of the war Alfred F. Creamer was at Hamilton. He is a member of the American Legion. The son Charles C. was also in the naval service, a radio man on a submarine chaser, and later transferred to the destroyer Cowell. He was sent to the Adriatic Sea, doing radio work at Venice, Fiume, Trieste, and other points around that sea. He made many photographs in the course of this service, his collection being an unsurpassed record of that particular phase of the war. He received his honorable discharge at Boston, and is now with the electrical signal department of the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

ELI MOSER is an old timer in Otero County, having been identified with its affairs as a rancher and farmer for forty years. His home is in the James Canyon, near Cloudcroft, where he owns a big mountain ranch lying along the canyon, most of the land being at an altitude of 7,000 feet.

Mr. Moser was born in McDonald County, in Southwestern Missouri, December 4, 1862. His father, George Moser, a native of the State of Indiana, left there in early manhood, moving to Missouri, and married Mary Ann Copeland, also of Indiana. Her father, Elias Copeland, spent his last years at Humboldt, Kansas. Two years after the birth of Eli Moser the family moved out of Missouri and located six miles north of Erie in to Neosho County, Kansas. That was a new region, and George Moser entered and proved up a homestead. After fourteen years of residence in Kansas, the family returned to McDonald County, Missouri, and George Moser and his wife lived out their lives in that locality. They had a large family of sons and daughters, namely: Benjamin, Rosealf, Elizabeth, Georgann, Eli, Oliver, Thomas, Newton, Silas, Isaac, Alsom and Charles, all living except Benjamin, Alsom, Rosealf and Elizabeth. Newton has his home at The Dalles, Oregon; Oliver is in Oklahoma, and Eli is in New Mexico, while the others remain in Missouri. George Moser was a Baptist minister as well as a farmer.

Eli Moser acquired his education in local schools and in his native county. When he was twenty years of age, there being other younger children to help in the work of the farm, he obtained permission from his father to leave home and started out with \$40 in money, accompanying members of the Bullard family to New Mexico. They made the long journey from McDonald County, Missouri, in covered wagons and Mr. Moser spent his first year at Roswell, a place then containing a store, hotel and blacksmith shop, and soon afterwards a saloon. He earned his first dollar in that locality, hoeing corn at a dollar a day. He was employed nine months and seventeen days at wages, and then on March 1, 1884, came into the locality where he lives today, near Cloudcroft, and has since applied his efforts as an independent rancher and farmer. He entered land in Cox Canyon, proved it up, and on selling purchased the place where he now lives. This tract was entered by J. W. Bullard, and he now owns 1,746 acres, using forty acres for cultivated crops and the rest as pasture land for his grade cattle.

Mr. Moser has been interested in the community affairs, though he never held any other office than school director. He is a demo-

crat. During the World war he was appointed a mounted police, to serve without pay, but was never called to duty.

On his farm and ranch he married Miss Eva Bullard, daughter of the late J. W. Bullard and wife, who spent their last years in New Mexico. Mrs. Moser was born in California in 1870, her parents having gone to the Pacific Coast just after the Civil war. Mrs. Moser died in March, 1903, and surviving her are children and grandchildren. The oldest is George Moser, who died in California, leaving a wife and two children, named Nada and Gordon. Minnie Moser married Wilbur Lumbley, of San Diego, California, and has one son, Clyde. Lee, on his father's ranch, has a son, Robert Lee, by his marriage to Emma Wafford; Arzela married Harvey J. Sewell, of Cloudcroft, and their children are Veda, Harvey, James, Eli, Nellie, Eva, Billie and William Lee. Sylvia, the youngest child, is the wife of Vance Thomas, who is now taking vocational training for forest ranger duty at Fort Collins, Colorado.

F. L. MEHLHOP, sales manager of the Hagerman Alfalfa Growers' Association, Incorporated, is perhaps one of the best-known business men of Chaves County, and has long been identified with the alfalfa industry as shipper, dealer and official of his present organization. His knowledge of the needs of the alfalfa growers is a practical one, for he has long been an alfalfa grower himself, and understands the business from its beginnings upward.

Born at Bath, not far from Havana, Mason County, Illinois, F. L. Mehlhop came into the world August 31, 1884, a son of John A. and Elizabeth (Borgelt) Mehlhop, the latter a daughter of Henry and Eliza Borgelt, farming people of German ancestry. The Mehlhop family also traces back to German ancestry. John Mehlhop was born near Havana, Illinois, and was reared in Mason County, where for some years he was engaged in teaching school. Subsequently he entered the newspaper field, where he remained for fifteen years. Under the administration of President Cleveland he was appointed a pension examiner. When he left newspaper work he returned to teaching, and for eight terms was superintendent of the Mason County schools. In 1922 he came to Dexter, and during that year and the two succeeding years he was superintendent of the Dexter Consolidated Schools. Mrs. Mehlhop died at Havana, Illinois, in 1902, but he is still living, being now sixty-six years old. Their children were as follows: Joan, who is a trained nurse of Havana, Illinois; Margaret, who is teacher of mathematics in the Savanna, Illinois, High School; Florence, who is a student of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado; and F. L., who is the only son and eldest child of the family.

The paternal grandfather of F. L. Mehlhop, Henry Mehlhop, was born in Hanover, Germany, from whence he came to the United States and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Havana, Illinois. He married Anna Speckman, and they had a large family, among whom were many sons, all of whom except John A. died in young manhood. He, with a sister, Hannah, widow of Henry Payne, of Los Angeles, California, are the only survivors of the children born to their parents.

The high school of Havana and the University of Illinois at Urbana gave F. L. Mehlhop his educational training. When he



F. L. Muhlhopf

completed his education his father owned and conducted the Mason County Democrat, and in this connection the son began his business career. When his father sold the paper the son continued for a time with his successor, but then went to Peoria, Illinois, and for a time was a reporter on the Peoria Journal. Subsequently he was made city editor of this newspaper. It was while occupying this position that the exposure was made of N. C. Daugherty, superintendent of the Peoria city schools. Mr. Mehlhop covered this story for his paper, and as the prominence of those involved made this a much-read article, wide-spread credit was reflected upon the young man who handled the affair in so masterly a manner.

Tiring of the confining work of a newspaper office, in 1906 Mr. Mehlhop began to consider making a change in location and occupation. New Mexico was then much in the public mind, and he decided to cast his fortune with the territory. Therefore he came to it and established himself at Dexter. He entered a half section of land in Chaves County, under the desert and homestead laws of the United States, acquiring a quarter section through each. This property he developed and improved under irrigation, and lived on it in a shed he erected, as he was then unmarried. Selling this property later on, he bought his present farm near Dexter, which is supplied with irrigation from a water right, and he is devoting this land to alfalfa and cotton raising, rotating the crops between these two products.

Reared in a democratic atmosphere, it was but natural that he should espouse the principles of democracy and cast his first presidential ballot, in 1912, for Woodrow Wilson. Since then he has continued to support the party of which President Wilson was so long the leader, and he has frequently represented it in local and state conventions. In 1916 he was elected to the Lower House of the New Mexico State Assembly, and served under Speaker W. H. H. Llewellyn in a republican House. In spite of this fact he was assigned to the committees on judiciary, education and finance, and made an admirable record in this connection, and he introduced a primary election bill which was reported out of committee, but it failed of consideration owing to lack of time. In 1918 Mr. Mehlhop was re-elected to succeed himself, and served under Speaker A. A. Sedillo in another republican House. In this session he was assigned to the same committees, and succeeded in having passed several bills of minor importance.

In 1914 Mr. Mehlhop started buying and shipping alfalfa hay in a small way. This business grew quite rapidly until he was accounted one of the large shippers of alfalfa hay from the Pecos Valley. In 1922, when the Hagerman Alfalfa Growers Association of Hagerman, Greenfield and Dexter, New Mexico, a co-operative marketing agency, enlarged the scope of its activities, he was chosen sales manager of this organization. Under his management this organization has become a potent factor in marketing one of the principal farm products of his section. Associated with him in it are men of prominence at Dexter and Hagerman and their vicinity, and Willis Pardee, the secretary-treasurer of the organization, whose place of residence is Hagerman. Mr. Mehlhop is also secretary of the Dexter Board of Education. He assisted in organizing the Dexter Gin Company in 1923, and continues one of its

directors and principal stockholders. He also helped to organize the Dexter-Greenfield Drainage District, and there has been little of moment in this region with which he has not been connected in one way or the other. During the late war he served on the Chaves County Council of Defense, was a member of the local draft board, and was registered in the second draft, but the signing of the armistice prevented of his classification.

Mr. Mehlhop married in Chaves County Miss Effie Bradley, a daughter of J. L. Bradley, formerly from Mercer County, Illinois, where Mrs. Mehlhop was born. She was one in a family of four children, all of whom were educated in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Mehlhop have three children: Elizabeth, John and Donald. Mr. Mehlhop belongs to Hagerman Lodge Number 29, A. F. and A. M., and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, while his wife is very active in club affairs, being president of the Dexter Woman's Club, and one of the officials of the New Mexico State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

RANDOLPH EDWIN WATTS, M. D. Coming to New Mexico as a medical officer during the World war, Doctor Watts spent eighteen months at Fort Bayard, and since his discharge has conducted a successful medical practice in Grant County, with home at Santa Rita.

Doctor Watts was born near Pleasant View, Amherst County, Virginia, October 23, 1889, a grandson of Delaware Watts, who came to the United States as a child from England and became a planter and slaveholder in Amherst County, Virginia. He was a commissioned officer in the Confederate army, was wounded in battle, and died from the effects of his war service. He and his wife had three sons and one daughter: Christopher C. and Shepard, both private soldiers in the Southern army, and with General Lee at Appomattox; Chiswell T.; and Anna, who died as the wife of Peter Thornton.

Chiswell T. Watts, father of Doctor Watts, was also a native of Amherst County, and has given his active years to farming. He married Virginia Wilsher, a native of Amherst County, daughter of Robert Edward and Sally (Wyatt) Wilsher, Virginia planters, and a descendant of the Wilshire family of England. Sallie Wyatt's mother was a great-granddaughter of President James Monroe, and through the Wyatt family there is also a connection with the noted Randolph family of Virginia. Chiswell T. Watts and wife had two sons, Aubrey C., a farmer in Amherst County, and Dr. Randolph E.

Randolph E. Watts grew up on the Virginia farm, attended the high school at Pleasant View, and largely on his own resources paid the expenses of a higher education. He attended Richmond College, and took his medical course in the Medical College of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1911. During his senior year he was interne at the Soldiers' Home Hospital in Richmond, and following that for a year was police surgeon at the Richmond City Hospital. He also did postgraduate work in New York Postgraduate Hospital, and in the fall of 1912 engaged in practice at Oriental, North Carolina, and from there removed to Kanapolis, in the same state, but six months later volunteered for military duties in April, 1917.

at the first call for volunteers. In July he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, and in September of that year was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for intensive training as a military surgeon. He became instructor in the section of tuberculosis in the medical officers' training school there, and in November, 1917, was sent to New Mexico and was stationed at Fort Bayard until May, 1919, giving practically his entire war service in this locality.

After his discharge from the army at Fort Bayard, May, 1919, Doctor Watts remained in Grant County as a citizen and professional man. He still holds a commission as captain in the Medical Reserve Corps and is engaged in general practice. He is a member of the Local, State and American Medical associations. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Silver City, belongs to the Chi Zeta Chi medical fraternity, and he and his wife are Baptists and he is a democrat in his political views.

Doctor Watts married at Cape Charles, Virginia, May 30, 1912, Miss Amber Garrett, who was born at Birdsnest, Northampton County, Virginia, daughter of William T. and Mary (Roberts) Garrett. Mary Roberts was a daughter of General Roberts, a prominent Confederate officer in the Civil war. Mrs. Mary Garrett died in 1912. William Garrett was a farmer in the potato growing district of Virginia. In the Garrett family were five sons and five daughters, Mrs. Watts being the youngest of the ten children. Her surviving sisters are Mrs. T. L. Cobb, Mrs. Mary E. Matthews, Mrs. Inez Anderson and Mrs. Hattie Critcher, all of Northampton County, Virginia. Mrs. Watts graduated from the Woman's College at Richmond in 1910, and has taken a prominent part in community work in various localities. She is a member of the Woman's Club at Silver City. During the World war she was active in the Red Cross at Kanapolis, North Carolina, and helped organize what is now the largest Young Women's Christian Association in that state, doing this as a part of the woman's war work. The movement was financed chiefly by Charles Cannon, the noted towel manufacturer. Doctor and Mrs. Watts lost their only child, Randolph, Junior, in infancy.

BENJAMIN REGENSBURG. The agricultural interests of Mora County and the saw mill industry have a capable and enterprising representative in Benjamin Regensberg, who has spent practically his entire life at Guadalupita. His career has been indicative of what can be accomplished through the possession and proper exercise of the homely qualities of industry and honesty, when directed by good management, while in his life as a citizen of the community he has demonstrated always a willingness to cooperate with others in bringing about better conditions.

Mr. Regensberg was born at Guadalupita, New Mexico, November 18, 1877, and is a son of Jacob and Eduvigen (Gould) Regensberg. Jacob Regensberg was born at Hesse Cassel, on the Rhine River, Germany, and received his education in the public schools of his native land, where he also served an apprenticeship to the trade of butcher, and followed that vocation for several years. When he reached the age of twenty-one years he decided to seek his fortune in the United States, and accordingly severed home

ties, crossed the Atlantic, and finally arrived at his destination in Pennsylvania. For a time he was employed at his trade, but gradually drifted into the selling of merchandise and thus made his way across the country, arriving in New Mexico during the '60s. He took the train as far as Kansas City, and then boarded a wagon drawn by an ox team, which carried him to Ocate, this state. From that place he moved to Mora and followed his trade, eventually locating at Guadalupita and founding a meat market and mercantile business, with which he continued to be connected during the remainder of his life. He also ran live stock to some extent, and in every way was considered a good citizen and capable man of business. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church. By his first wife Mr. Regensberg was the father of three children: Benjamin; Eliza, the wife of Mr. Taylor, of Colorado; and Amelia, the wife of Eugenio Romero, of Mora. After the death of his first wife, in 1883, Mr. Regensberg married Miss Bertha Stern, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of seven children: Morris, of Colmor, New Mexico; Joseph, of Las Vegas; Beatrice, the wife of William Todd, of California; Carl, of Las Vegas; Sidney, of California; Myrtle, the wife of Mr. Smith, of California; and Alice, also a resident of the Golden State.

Benjamin Regensberg received his education in the public schools of Guadalupita and the private school of Edward Hiller, of Mora, and remained on the home place with his parents until he became of age. He then continued working in association with his father and on the surrounding ranches, but when he married, at the age of twenty-four years, he desired an independent career and accordingly embarked in business on his own account as a farmer and stock raiser. He continues to farm in Mora County, and now has forty acres of irrigated land on which he carries on farming, in addition to breeding a good grade of live stock and raising and ranging sheep. He established a mercantile store at Guadalupita, which he has developed into a successful enterprise, and in addition is the manager and operator of a saw mill in the same county.

Mr. Regensberg married Miss Louisa McGrath, who was born at Gray Creek, Colorado, and to this union there have been born nine children: Viola, the wife of James Vigil, of Mora County; Jacob, Amelia, Lincoln, Clara, Roy, Eugene, Mabel and Alvin, who reside with their parents. The family belongs to the Catholic Church.

HUGH A. TEEL, whose home is designated as the village of Teel, Grant County, is one of the pioneers of the Mimbres Valley, one of its splendid characters and the man who for many years has influenced its development. His life work has identified him prominently with mining and fruit growing, and the Teel orchards are famous all over this section of the southwest.

Mr. Teel was born in Adair County, Missouri, February 8, 1858, son of Melvin and Arramitta (Meek) Teel. His maternal grandfather, Johnson Meek, was a pioneer in the State of Iowa, going there from Michigan, and had to bear a part in the warfare against the Indians who threatened the peace of the early settlers in that region. He located on government land, and spent his life there, in a locality where some of his children and grandchildren also

lived their lives. Melvin Teel was of old Virginia stock and Scotch-Irish ancestry, moving to Missouri from Indiana, and immediately after the birth of his son Hugh, he moved to Iowa, and from that state came across the plains to California, settling in Shasta County, where he died in Melville in 1862. His father was a Virginian, a farmer, and in the course of his wanderings, moved west to Iowa, then to Missouri and finally out to the Pacific Coast, and died in old age in Shasta County. After the death of Melvin Teel his widow moved to Alameda County, California, and she is living in the same house which she occupied more than sixty years ago. Her children were three in number: Hugh Adelbert; Mary L., a teacher in Alameda County, and Verona, who died unmarried.

Hugh A. Teel was still an infant when his parents moved to California. He was reared in Alameda County, and acquired a good education, attending the public schools and subsequently was a student of civil engineering in the University of California at Berkeley. In March, 1884, still unmarried, he came to New Mexico, to engage in prospecting and mining in the southern part of the territory and in Chihuahua, Mexico. At Cook's Peak near Deming he located and developed the Teel and Poe mining property, he and another owner conducting this lead and silver proposition with good results for several years, until Mr. Teel sold his interests to Mr. Meek of Iowa.

On leaving Cook's Peak he settled in that section of the Mimbres Valley where he has had his home ever since, establishing the Teel post office. He has lived in this locality since 1898, and many years ago he started the development of an orchard, which is now one of the largest in the Southwest. He produces all the varieties of fruits that are adapted to the climate and altitude, 6,000 feet. His principal commercial crop is the apple, the varieties that pay the largest profits being the Stark Delicious, the Staymen Winesap, Mammoth Black Twig and the Arkansas Black. His apples supply the local demand and are shipped to many points in Western Arizona. He transports most of his fruit by automobile truck. He has thirty acres devoted to the apple and to numerous minor crops, including peaches, plums, pears, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. In his particular locality all of these fruits reach a wonderful perfection of flavor and color, and he has little competition because of this excellent quality in commanding a ready market for the product.

Mr. Teel married at Deming, New Mexico, September 5, 1890, Miss Alma Berry. She was born in Hinds County, Mississippi, daughter of Henry Berry, who moved to Mississippi from Arkansas. The Berry family were planters and slave holders before the Civil war. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Teel the oldest is Verona, wife of C. E. Williams, of Hurley, New Mexico, and the mother of two daughters, named Florence and Ruth. Alma Teel married R. E. Nolan, their home being at Glendale, a suburb of Los Angeles, and they have two children, Richard and Blanche. The youngest child is Blanche, wife of D. B. Leake, of Grant County, and the mother of one son, Bruce.

The only son of Mr. Teel is Hugh A., Jr., who was with the Twentieth Engineers during the World war, going overseas in the spring of 1918, and seeing active service until after the armistice. Most of his duty was in the forest service in Central France. He

returned to this country in 1919, and since that year has been manager of the Teel orchard and ranch. Mr. Teel, Sr., grew up in a republican home and cast his first vote in 1880 for James A. Garfield for President. He is a member of the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery of the Masonic Order at Deming. During the World war he became registrar of his precinct, and his son on his twenty-first birthday was the first to enroll for service. He also had an active part in he various drives to contribute the local quota to the sale of bonds and other war funds.

VALERIO RAMIREZ. As the tide of emigration has spread westward more land has been withdrawn from cultivation, and with the ever increasing population has come still greater demand for foodstuffs, so that those industries connected with the cultivation of the soil and the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs, have increased in importance until today they are receiving an attention that is nation wide. Like other of the Southwestern states, New Mexico continues to be one of the strongholds of the stock raising industry, and its most successful men are those who are interested in it from one angle or another. One of these representative ranchers of San Miguel County worthy of special mention in this connection is Valerio Ramirez, of Rociada, rancher and merchant.

Valerio Ramirez was born in Santa Fe County, New Mexico, July 25, 1862, a son of Jose and Carmelia (Oragon) Ramirez, the latter born at Penablanca. The father was not a well educated man, as he had but little opportunity to attend school, but he learned the blacksmithing trade, and after his marriage at Penablanca located at Rociada. There he built a blacksmith shop, and also did freighting from Kansas City to Leavenworth, through Santa Fe, first with oxen, and later with mules. With these primitive means several months were consumed in making the trips over the trails. For many years he continued his freighting, but in the meanwhile became interested in ranching and farming. He ran sheep and did a general line of farming. A man of solid worth, he was made a justice of the peace, and for several years thus served the people of Rociada, and he continued a stalwart republican until his death in 1916. At that time he was seventy-two years of age. His wife had passed away in 1908, aged fifty-seven years. They were the parents of seven children: Valerio, whose name heads this review; Polona, who is deceased, was the wife of the late Rafael Sanchez; Tribilio, who was a farmer and freighter, is deceased; Amelia, who is the wife of Jose L. Sanchez, of Colorado; Candido, who is employed at the Castanada Hotel of Las Vegas; Adelaide, who is a resident of Santa Fe; and Branlio, who lives in Colorado. They are all members of the Roman Catholic Church. The Ramirez family is an old one in this part of the state, and was founded in New Mexico by Cesario Ramirez, who was born in old Mexico. When but a small boy he was captured by hostile Indians and brought to Penablanca. There he grew up, became a sheep raiser and rancher and a successful man of affairs.

Valerio Ramirez of this review attended the public schools of Rociada and Christian Brothers College, being at the latter for five years. Returning to Rociada, he resided with his parents and taught school in the neighborhood for four years. At the end of

that period he began to assist his father in freighting, and later became interested in several projects at El Mora, Colorado. Subsequently he secured contracts from the government for freighting from El Mora to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, and used mule teams in making his trips. After five years of this business he returned to Rociada and commenced farming and ranging cattle, and is still interested in these industries, operating upon an extensive scale. He established a general store at Rociada and took his son, Canuto, into partnership, and they have the postoffice. Mr. Ramirez lived for eighteen years in Mora County, and while there served as a school director and justice of the peace, but his residence there did not interfere with his business interests at Rociada and in San Miguel County.

Mr. Ramirez married Crisanta Sanchez, born at Mora, New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Ramirez have three living children: Selicita, who is the wife of Isidro Durari, of Rociada; Canuto, who is in partnership with his father; Tile, who is the wife of Frank Martinez, a farmer, and two who died in infancy. They, like the other members of the Ramirez family, are Catholics.

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS ATWOOD, one of the very able attorneys practicing at the bar of Roswell, is a Texan by birth, but for nearly fifteen years he has made New Mexico his home, coming here during its territorial history, and consequently participating in all of its development as a state, and he is loyal to it, and proud of the progress it has made. In his profession he ranks with the highly-trained and resourceful practitioners of the law, and his practice is a large and valuable one.

Born at Red Water, Texas, Colonel Atwood is a son of William M. Atwood, and grandson of William Arnold Atwood, whose birth occurred in Georgia, in 1826. In 1854 he moved to Texas, and from then on until his demise he was resident of Henderson County, where he was engaged in farming on a somewhat small scale. Not only did he furnish sons to the Confederate cause, but a brother, also a Confederate soldier, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Several times married, he was the father of thirteen children.

William M. Atwood was also born in Georgia, but was taken to Texas when a lad, and there reared. At the time the family moved to Eastern Texas there were but few schools, and during the war education suffered, so that he secured but little schooling, but being a naturally intelligent man, and closely observant, he felt the lack but little, and following the close of the war, went into the lumber business, in which he was very successful. He was also engaged in manufacturing, and carried on his operations in Bowie County, although for a number of years he maintained his residence at San Angelo. After he had retired from business he moved to Tyler, and there died March 27, 1918, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Miss Geneva Nettles, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Bowie County, who came to that region from Alabama and spent the remainder of his life in farming. Enlisting in the Confederate service from Alabama, he served throughout the war, and was wounded in one of the engagements in Alabama. William M. Atwood and his wife became the parents of the following children: Jefferson D., whose name heads this re-

view; Edna, who is the wife of O. P. Coppedge of Roswell, New Mexico; and Lela, who is the wife of Forrest O. Gurley, of Clovis, New Mexico.

Growing up in his native village, thirteen miles from Texarkana, Colonel Atwood in its schools laid the foundation for his education. Subsequently he went to Ouachita College, Arkansas, from which he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and he prepared himself for the profession of law at the University of Texas, during the period when Hon. David F. Houston was president of that institution. In 1906 he was graduated therefrom with the degree of bachelor of laws, and was admitted to the bar of Texas. The following year he established himself in practice at San Angelo, Texas, where he remained until 1910. Coming then to Artesia, he continued in practice alone until his company was called into service, when he closed his office.

Colonel Atwood as a member of the New Mexico National Guard saw service on the Mexican border as captain of Company C of the First New Mexico Infantry, and was stationed at Columbus. His company did guard duty on the border until mustered out of the service the day prior to the declaration of war by this country against the Central Powers. Sixteen days later the New Mexico National Guard were called into the service again, and Company C rendezvoused in its home station, later going to Albuquerque, where the regiment mobilized. The regiment became a part of the Fortieth Division at Camp Kearney, California, but was broken up into machine gun and other units. He went overseas with the division as a major in command of a battalion composed of the Carlsbad and Las Cruces companies, known as the One Hundred and Forty-third Machine Gun Battalion. The command sailed from New York on the *Mentor*, an English freight boat, landed at Liverpool, and three days later the boat took them to France and landed them at Cherbourg. Colonel Atwood was later transferred to the Thirty-seventh Division, and commanded a machine gun battalion in it until within a short time before he was returned to the United States, when he was promoted from the rank of major to that of lieutenant-colonel, and given command of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry. Returning to the United States the regiment was mustered out at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and he was later honorably discharged at Fort Bliss May 27, 1919. He participated in the Pannes defensive sector in the Saint Mihiel salient, and the Ypres-Lys offensive in Belgium.

Following his discharge Colonel Atwood opened his office at Roswell, and transferred his residence here, and here he has since made his home. He became a member of the Charles M. De Bremond Post of the American Legion of which he was the second commander, and he was the alternate member of the national executive committee from New Mexico for 1920. For the year 1922-23 he was chosen state commander of the Legion, and during his term the enactment of the soldier exemption bill was accomplished in the State Legislature. Colonel Atwood's law practice is general in character. While he is a strong democrat, he works in behalf of his party as a layman, not caring to run for office.

In November, 1908, Colonel Atwood was married at San Angelo, Texas, to Miss Olga McWhorter, who was born at Sherman, Texas, a daughter of Byron McWhorter and his wife, whose maiden name



W. E. Bowen

was Ellen Ater. Mrs. Atwood is the second of the four children born to her parents. She was educated at Corsicana, going through its high school, and in the Denton Normal College. At the time of her marriage she was a school teacher. Colonel and Mrs. Atwood have no children. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Roswell Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Rotary Club of Roswell has him as one of its members.

WILLIAM E. BOWEN, superintendent of the Hagerman Irrigation Company of Hagerman, has been connected in his present capacity since 1906, but he dates his association with this important project back to 1894, so that for the past thirty years he has devoted much of his time and attention to its development, and a large measure of its successful operation is due to his energy and far-sighted policies. He has not confined himself, however, to this alone, but has interested himself in various undertakings having for their object the further development of this region and the advancement of its people.

The birth of William E. Bowen occurred in Texas County, Missouri, September 15, 1861, and he is a son of Joseph J. Bowen, and a grandson of William Bowen, a native of Virginia, but later a farmer and merchant of Chatham County, North Carolina. Three sons and a daughter were born to William Bowen and his wife, namely: George, Joseph J., Martin Van Buren and Aphia, the latter of whom married Andrew Jackson.

Joseph J. Bowen was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, and he was reared in his native state, where he was married to Margaret Johnson, a daughter of Andrew Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Bowen died in the '90s, when she was forty-four years old, but Mr. Bowen survived her until he had reached the venerable age of eighty-nine years, and passed away in Texas County, Missouri, in 1922. Their children were as follows: Mary A., who died in Texas County, was the wife of John Fulks; William E., who was the second child; Lucinda, who resides in Texas County, is the wife of John Lee; John J., who is a resident of Bisbee, Arizona; Aphia, who was the wife of Arthur Boren, died in Colorado, leaving a family; George F., who is a farmer of Texas County; Leonard, who is also a farmer of Texas County; and Lottie, who is a resident of Oregon, is the wife of Lee Wilson.

Growing up on his father's grain farm, William E. Bowen was given such educational advantages as were offered by the public schools of Licking and Houston, Missouri, and for two years after he had completed his school days he was engaged in teaching in the country schools. At the age of twenty-five he left his home community and, going to Divine, Texas, spent a year in that region, following farming.

Leaving Texas, Mr. Bowen went to Bisbee, Arizona, and worked in the smelter and machine shops of that city for a time before he entered upon his career as an irrigation man. It was with the Desert Land Company that he gained his initial experience, working as foreman under James Douglas, Junior, in the experimental work of this company in Sulphur Valley, continuing with this concern for five years.

In 1894 Mr. Bowen came to New Mexico and became an employe of the Hagerman Irrigation Company. His first connection with this organization was a humble one, for he worked as a common laborer for a few months, then for several years was a ditch rider. When he formed his first connections this company bore the name of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, and was owned and controlled by J. J. Hagerman. The latter was succeeded by H. J. Hagerman, and then, in 1906, the stock was sold to the farmers of the Pecos Valley, and Mr. Bowen was made superintendent of the new organization operating under the present name of the Hagerman Irrigation Company, and has since held this responsible position, as already stated. He is advised by a Board of Directors composed of the following gentlemen: R. C. Reid, president; Harry Cowan, vice president; Noah West, M. Y. Monycal and Thomas Platt. The secretary and treasurer of this company is W. A. Losey, of Hagerman.

Since Mr. Bowen assumed charge as superintendent there has been an extensive enlargement of irrigated lands to the amount of 4,000 acres; water rights have increased in value from \$10 per acre to \$50 per acre, and while the development of this section into a fruit-growing region has been to a large extent abandoned, there has been a strong impetus in favor of cotton raising, and the valley has become, perhaps, the most prosperous locality of New Mexico. Here the highest duty of water is achieved, and more and better crops are being grown for the amount of water used for irrigation. The class of farmers is of the highest, their methods have improved and they are becoming much more efficient, and now, under present conditions, it is possible for twice or three times the acreage to be irrigated than formerly. This irrigation system is recognized as a model one by government officials, but unless more water becomes available the possibilities of the district have been practically reached. The annual amount of water now available for irrigation is fifty-six cubic feet per second. The average flow of the main canal, and the number of cubic feet utilized annually, according to the figures of 1923, reaches approximately the enormous amount of 1,860,696,000 cubic feet; the acreage covered is from 9,000 to 10,000 acres.

Mr. Bowen is one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Hagerman, and is on its present directorate. For a number of years he was a member of the town board of Hagerman, and for fourteen years was on the Board of Education, and is now its president. He is a member of the Drainage Board of the Hagerman district, and is its efficient secretary. A stanch democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. While he is oftentimes appointed to various committees of his party, he does not participate very actively in politics, his time being otherwise occupied. During the late war he was appointed a member of the different committees having in charge the local activities, and gave to these duties the thought and energy so characteristic of him.

On January 8, 1884, Mr. Bowen was married in Texas County, Missouri, to Miss Louisa Boren, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Cook) Boren, farming people and natives of Missouri. Mrs. Bowen is the youngest of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, born to her parents, and she was born May 16, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen became the parents of the following children: Eunice, who is the wife of Charles Ballard, of Artesia, New Mexico; Opha, who is married and resides at Long Beach, California; Ernest, who is station agent of Hagerman; Volney, who is station agent for the Santa Fe Railroad at Greenfield, New Mexico; John L., who is a tonsorial artist of Hagerman; and Flossie and Flora, twins, who live at Hagerman.

Fraternally Mr. Bowen belongs to the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has been through the chairs of the latter, has been a representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for a number of years, and is grand senior warden of the Encampment. He, his wife and four of their children belong to the Christian Church of Hagerman, of which he is an elder and superintendent of the Sunday School. In every particular Mr. Bowen measures up to the best type of American citizen, and he and his family are held in the highest regard both here and elsewhere.

HERMAN WERTHEIM. During a residence of more than forty years in New Mexico, Herman Wertheim has been known in the Dona Ana locality as a thrifty merchant, farmer and farm developer, and more importantly as a man of the finest humanitarian impulses, ever ready to do for and assume burdens in the community welfare.

Mr. Wertheim, who was never married, was born in Helmarshausen, Hesse Cassel, Germany, June 11, 1858, of Hebrew parentage. His parents were Abraham and Hannah (Schoenstadt) Wertheim, both natives of the same province, his mother a daughter of Herman Schoenstadt, butcher and merchant, Abraham Wertheim having likewise been a butcher by trade. There were six children: Jennette, of Helmarshausen, Germany; Herman; Jacob, of Tucumcari, New Mexico; Emma, wife of Max Goldenberg, of Tucumcari; Robert, of Helmarshausen; and Henrietta, was the wife of Alexander Goldenberg, of Tucumcari.

Herman Wertheim received his early educational advantages in Germany, and in 1875, at the age of seventeen, came to the United States, and his entire experience has identified him with business affairs since then. He has become a thorough American in spirit as well as in letter. He took out his citizen papers in Dona Ana and cast his first vote in New Mexico Territory. He is a republican. Mr. Wertheim for six years was a merchant's clerk at Opelika, Alabama, and in 1882 came to the territory of New Mexico, first locating at Las Vegas. He was a merchant's clerk of Charles Ihlfeld, who is now the dean of New Mexico merchants. After about a year with Mr. Ihlfeld, during which his highest wage was fifty dollars a month and board and lodging, Mr. Wertheim came to Dona Ana County, in 1884. For one year he was associated with Max Goldenberg in the mercantile business in La Cruces, and then he established himself in the village of Dona Ana, where he and his brother Jacob opened the general store of Wertheim Brothers. His brother finally retired and went into business for himself at Tucumcari, and since then Herman has carried on the business alone at Dona Ana.

Mr. Wertheim's early efforts at farming and farm developments in this section of the Rio Grande Valley were opposed by many

obstacles. Irrigation facilities had not yet reached a system where water could be depended upon when needed, and during the construction of a new ditch the farmers of the locality raised no crops at all. Even then only a limited acreage could be irrigated, and no permanent relief came until the United States Government projected the Elephant Butte project, supplemented by the drainage canals that have put farming on an ideal basis. Mr. Wertheim has brought a hundred acres of the valley land near Dona Ana under the plow, his main crop in recent years being alfalfa. He was one of the early directors of the Elephant Butte project, and was also identified frequently with the local schools as a director. He and others promoted the new school house in Dona Ana. He was made a Mason at Las Cruces, still holding his membership in the lodge there. He took a good citizen's interest in the winning of the World war, purchasing bonds and donating to the Red Cross and other auxiliary efforts.

JOSEPH R. LIVESAY, merchant and banker of Anthony, Dona Ana County, is a pioneer of the great Southwestern country. He went into Western Texas at the time the first railroad was being built across the staked plains of El Paso. His business activities made him well known in a number of towns in Western Texas, including El Paso, and for nearly twenty years he has been equally active and prominent in the Rio Grande Valley of Southern New Mexico.

Mr. Livesay was born on a farm near Lexington, in La Fayette County, Missouri, October 4, 1856. His father, George W. Livesay, was born in Greenbrier County, in what is now West Virginia, the youngest of the seven children of Fountain and Mary (Handley) Livesay. When George W. was a boy he accompanied his parents and the other children to Central Missouri, where Fountain Livesay spent the rest of his life as a farmer and died before the Civil war. George W. Livesay was reared on a farm south of the Missouri River, acquired a limited education, and managed to remain neutral in the war between the North and the South. He was a quiet, industrious farmer, always voted the democratic ticket, and died in 1885, at the age of fifty-six. He married Elizabeth Ann Renick, who died in 1890. She was born in La Fayette County, Missouri, on the farm where her father, William H. Renick, settled on coming from Kentucky. George W. Livesay and wife had the following children: Joseph R.; William F., of Kansas City, Missouri; John S., a farmer at Independence, Missouri; Sallie A., wife of Coleman Bedford, of Independence, Missouri; Robert E., of Oak Grove, Missouri; and Mary R., who married J. R. Hulse and died at Oak Grove, Missouri.

Joseph R. Livesay spent his boyhood and youth on a Missouri farm, attended country schools and finished his education in the Missouri State Normal School at Warrensburg. He taught for several years, and in 1879 became a clerk in the freight office of the Santa Fe Railway Company at Atchison, Kansas. He remained there two years, and then came to the Southwest country, arriving in Texas in March, 1881. He first went to San Angelo, and from there went on into the western part of the state, along the route where the Texas and Pacific Railway was then being built out toward El Paso. He engaged in merchandising and trading at the successive terminals of that road, at first at Colo-

rado City, then at Pecos and Toyah, and when the road was finished into El Paso he located at Fort Davis, Texas, where he became a merchant and was also connected with the quartermaster's department of the army, in the post quartermaster's office. His home was at Fort Davis seven years, and during that time he served one term as commissioner of Jeff Davis County. From Fort Davis he transferred his interests to Marfa, Texas, where he became agent of the quartermaster's department for a time. On leaving that service he took up merchandising and the lumber business under the name J. R. Livesay. He had a notable part in the affairs of that West Texas locality for sixteen years. He served as a trustee of the local schools and acted as United States commissioner. From Marfa Mr. Livesay moved to El Paso, where he became secretary and a director of the Pass City Foundry & Machine Company. His interests in this industry he sold out in 1906, and in that year came to New Mexico.

His first work in this state was farming in the valley tributary to Anthony, being manager for the Horaco farm. A year later he engaged in merchandising at La Mesa under his individual name, selling goods there for three years. He also served as a member of the school board. On leaving La Mesa he and others organized the Valley Mercantile and Banking Company of Anthony, opening the business in 1910. The capital of the general mercantile branch of the business is \$30,000, and the state bank has a capital of \$25,000. Mr. Livesay is president of the company, succeeding C. E. Miller in that office, and the other officers are: Winchester Cooley, of El Paso, vice president; Miss Ruth Livesay, cashier; and the directors are Mr. Livesay, his daughter Miss Ruth, W. Cooley, H. M. Andreas and A. M. Greenwood.

Mr. Livesay has also held the office of postmaster of Anthony since 1911. He was a member of the local school board, and holds a life membership in the Masonic Order. He was made a Mason at Marfa in 1888, and is a past master of Marfa Lodge No. 596. He belongs to the Las Cruces Lodge of Elks, and he and his wife are active members of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Livesay married at Marfa, Texas, June 1, 1892, Mrs. Elizabeth P. (Johnston) Davis, who was born in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, daughter of Theodore and Eliza (Patrick) Johnston. Her father served as a chief quartermaster in the Confederate army in the war between the states, and for the most part was a merchant in private life. He died at Waco, Texas. Mrs. Livesay by her first marriage had three children, the two survivors being: Charles F. Davis, of El Paso, and Mrs. A. M. Greenwood, of Anthony, New Mexico. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Livesay. The oldest, Mary E., died after her marriage to Frank D. Hawley. The second child, Joseph R., Jr., gave up his life for the cause of his country in the World war. The daughter Louie J. is the wife of Robert T. Hoover, of El Paso, and has two sons, Robert T., Jr., and Joseph R. The daughter Ruth is the wife of Charles F. O'Hara. Catherine is the wife of W. G. Ikard, of Anthony. Mrs. O'Hara is one of the popular young business women of New Mexico, being actively associated with her father as cashier of the Anthony bank. She finished her education in the New Mexico State College at Mesilla Park.

The soldier son, Joseph R. Livesay, Jr., enlisted at El Paso in

Company A of the One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry. He was trained at Fort Worth, became sergeant of his company, and in 1918 went overseas. He was killed during the Saint Mihiel campaign and died October 18, 1918. His body was brought home and is now at rest in the Great National Soldiers' Cemetery at Arlington, Washington, District of Columbia.

CHARLES C. LEE, postmaster of Las Cruces, is a veteran of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, and after that service was located for some time at El Paso. He formed his first permanent connections with the Rio Grande Valley in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, as a farmer.

Mr. Lee was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, October 23, 1880. His father, Henry Lee, was born in Henrico County, Virginia, and grew up on a farm there. For four years he followed the fortunes of the Confederacy in the Civil war and was among the remnant of General Lee's army at Appomattox. Immediately after the close of the war he settled in Montgomery County, Kentucky, and has lived there for over half a century, engaged in farming. He married in Kentucky Miss Martha Calhoun, of an old Kentucky family. She died in 1902, leaving two children: Charles Calhoun and Nellie, the latter the wife of Edwin Collier, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charles C. Lee grew up in Kentucky, living on a farm and getting his education in the local schools. For one year he was a student in Kentucky University at Lexington, leaving school to go into the army.

After his enlistment he was assigned to duty with the Sixth United States Artillery, commanded by Colonel Mills. For a time he was at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and was then sent to the Philippines. On the Island of Panay his regiment assisted in putting down the Filipino rebellion, and was then sent back to Honolulu. This command did garrison duty in Honolulu for a year and nine months. Mr. Lee was at Honolulu when Judge S. B. Dole was inaugurated governor of the Hawaiian territory. Judge Dole had been the first and only president of the Hawaiian republic. He was inaugurated governor in 1900. Mr. Lee received his honorable discharge at Honolulu as sergeant of Battery I of the Sixth Artillery.

He then returned to Kentucky, took a course in Smith's Commercial College at Lexington, and then, leaving his native state, went to El Paso. He had some varied business employment there, and for four years was with the Lumber-Mineral Company at Arbo, Mississippi, becoming assistant superintendent of the woods department. Returning to El Paso, he engaged in the hotel business as chief clerk of the Hotel Zeigler. In that way the people of the Rio Grande tributary to Las Cruces came to know him.

On January 1, 1912, he was appointed deputy county treasurer and collector by W. W. Cox, county treasurer and collector of Dona Ana County, New Mexico. W. W. Cox served two terms as county treasurer and collector. In 1911 he was elected after a strenuous campaign, being nominated on the republican ticket. After his first term he was renominated by his own party and endorsed by the democrats, and elected without opposition and so far as known this is a distinction that has fallen to no other can-

didate on a county ticket in the state so far. Mr. Cox died December 31, 1923, at the age of sixty-nine.

In 1915 Mr. Lee joined the National Guard of New Mexico, and was called to service on the Mexican border in May, 1916. On August 26, 1917, he resigned as deputy treasurer and collector and became a student in the Second Officers' Training School at Leon Springs, Texas. On November 27th of the same year he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, and was held on duty in home camps until his discharge at Richfield, Texas, January 31, 1919.

Following this second period of military duty Mr. Lee engaged in farming in Dona Ana County until 1921. In November, 1920, he was elected to represent Dona Ana County in the Legislature for the session of 1921, the Fifth Legislature. He was made chairman of the committee on taxation and a member of the committee on schools, finance, enrolling and engrossing of bills, judiciary and others. He introduced the bill providing the present tax code of the state. Jointly with a colleague he introduced the bill that makes it possible to build a power line to utilize power from the Elephant Butte Lake. He was also interested in passing legislation for the relief of the cattle men by giving them easier lease terms and easier methods of payment of their indebtedness to the state as purchasers of state lands. He was also interested in public school legislation.

On August 1, 1921, Mr. Lee was appointed acting postmaster at Las Cruces. On August 21 he took the office as successor of Bliss Freeman, and on March 13, 1922, was given his regular appointment as postmaster. He also holds a commission as first lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, in the New Mexico National Guard. Mr. Lee cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt while at El Paso, Texas. He has been identified with the regular organization of the republican party, being especially interested in local campaigns. In religious matters he favors the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Lee was married to Jane Elizabeth Nickles on September 21, 1924. Miss Nickles is a member of the pioneer family of that name who settled at Hays, Kansas, with the earliest settlers and who have taken an active part in the upbuilding of the State of Kansas. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Lee Miss Nickles was a member of the faculty of the Agricultural College of New Mexico, being instructor in commercial science.

THEODORE ROUAULT is one of the oldest residents of Las Cruces, a community with which he has been identified for more than forty-five years. He has been a merchant and rancher, and through his capital and enterprise has done much to develop the upbuilding of the town and the prosperity of the locality.

Mr. Rouault was born in Province of Ille-et Vilaine Combours, at the foot of the castle of Chateau Briand in France, May 29, 1851. His father, John M. Rouault, was a grain merchant and died when Theodore was seven years of age. His mother, whose maiden name was Marie Tuloup, continued the business of the family, though confining it to groceries, and subsequently married for her second husband Frank Tremaudant. She was again left a widow in 1870, and she died about the close of the last century. She had a daughter by her second marriage. Her oldest

daughter finally took charge of the family business. There was only one son, Theodore, and of the three daughters of the first marriage the only survivor is Mrs. Marie LeCompte, who continues to live in the community where she was born.

Theodore Rouault was given good advantages at home and in school, his mother keeping him in school until he was grown. He finally left home in order to get away from the routine of school, leaving with no knowledge of anything practical beyond mathematics and science. He sailed from Havre to New York on the *LaBretagne*, and after spending a day or two in New York and Baltimore, continued his journey to New Mexico. He left the railroad at some point in Colorado and finished the journey down the Rio Grande to Las Cruces by stage. He reached here in 1879. At that time the only Frenchman in this entire district was William Dessauer. Practically all the other inhabitants of the valley were Spanish speaking. William Dessauer employed Mr. Rouault as a clerk at Las Cruces for six years. This was the only employment Mr. Rouault ever had in the United States. At the end of six years he bought out the Dessauer business, and continued it as a general merchandise establishment, but gradually eliminated or subordinated the various departments until practically the implement business was the central feature. In 1912 he sold out to the Meyers Company. At that time he built on the site of his old store a handsome new structure, part of which was used by his successors in the mercantile line and the building as a whole is known as the Rouault Hotel.

Mr. Rouault was the pioneer in the commercial canning industry in Las Cruces. He promoted this enterprise to take care of the surplus fruit, grapes, pears and apples raised tributary to the town. In 1896 he added the canning of chile and tomatoes. His chili products became justly famous. They were awarded at three different times at competitive exhibitions a huge silver cup by Diessel, and in the final competition at Albuquerque the cup came to Mr. Rouault as its permanent possessor. He has always been very proud of this trophy. Mr. Rouault continued in the canning business until 1907, when he abandoned it and since then there has been no commercial cannery in this vicinity. It proved a very valuable industry, giving employment to labor on a large scale and affording a profitable market for the fruit and vegetable growers in the vicinity.

Mr. Rouault has had farming interests for many years. He built a substantial home in Las Cruces in 1881, and eight years later put up another residence adjoining. Some of his time has also been given to public affairs. He made his declaration of American citizenship in 1890, and after getting the vote, became affiliated with the republican party. He was elected on the republican ticket and served as county assessor of Dona Ana County from 1896 to 1901.

At Las Cruces in August, 1880, he married Miss Maggie Garcia. Her father was Capt. Eusebio Garcia, a well known citizen of New Mexico. Once he invited an Indian to get up behind him on his horse. The Indian proved treacherous, getting possession of the pistol carried by his benefactor, and shot and killed Captain Garcia. Mr. and Mrs. Rouault had a married companionship of thirty-five years. She passed away in December, 1915. The oldest child,

Theodore Rouault, Jr., born in 1881, is a traveling representative of the Winchester Arms Company, living at Las Cruces, and he served two years as chief game warden of New Mexico. He married Vivian Odell, and has one daughter, Geraldine. The other children of Mr. Rouault are: Mary, wife of Frank Lucerro; Theresa, wife of John Dickinson, of Toledo, Ohio, and the mother of a daughter, Mary Marguerite; and Miss Margarita Rouault, living at home with her father.

MRS. LENA B. SEXTON is county superintendent of schools of Dona Ana County. She is a woman of liberal education, has had business experience as well as training in school work, and has given the county a most liberal and progressive administration of its schools.

She was born at Plano, Illinois, daughter of Henry A. and Viola (Hale) Broaddus. Her parents were born at Macomb, Illinois, and her father was a jeweler and optician. From Plano, Illinois, where Mrs. Sexton first attended school, the family went out to Utah, and her father was in the jewelry business at Salt Lake for seven years. They then came to Las Cruces. In the Broaddus family were five children: W. H. Broaddus, of Las Cruces; Lewis A., watchmaker and jeweler at Las Cruces; Dr. Charles A., a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat at Salt Lake City; and Dr. John E., an optician of Salt Lake.

Miss Lena Broaddus acquired her advanced education in Colorado College in Colorado Springs, where she spent two years, and another year in the liberal arts course at the University of Utah at Salt Lake. After coming to Las Cruces she was associated with her father's optical business for a year and then entered the Music Conservatory of Oberlin College in Ohio, where she continued the study of the violin for a year.

Upon leaving Oberlin College she was married, February 14, 1910, to Dr. T. C. Sexton, a well known physician and surgeon of Las Cruces. Doctor Sexton was educated in the University of Mississippi, graduated in medicine from Tulane University in New Orleans, and came to New Mexico from Laurel, Mississippi. Doctor and Mrs. Sexton have two children, Lois Jean and Robert.

During the World war Doctor Sexton was one of the official examiners of the Local Draft Board and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. He has served as secretary of the Southwestern Medical Society, embracing territory in the states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. For many years he has been secretary of the Dona Ana Medical Society. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and is president of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was its financial secretary.

Mrs. Sexton during the World war was an officer of the County Red Cross. She was a leader in securing the establishment, under the auspices of the Red Cross, of a hospital at old Mesilla during the influenza epidemic. She was one of the three women who took active charge of this work, the hospital having some fifty patients. A soup kitchen was also operated in connection with the hospital. The hospital building was an old schoolhouse. At the same time these three women kept a motherly eye upon the members of the Students Army Training Corps at the college, whose numbers were reduced rapidly by influenza.

Mrs. Sexton in April, 1921, was chosen a member of the New Mexico School Board of Las Cruces. In November, 1922, she was elected county superintendent, beginning her term in January, 1923, as the successor of Mrs. Olive McBride Fleming Jones. While on the Las Cruces school board she was a member of the Teachers' Committee, and devoted her time especially to the selection of well qualified teachers for the city schools. As county superintendent she began operating under the new code of school laws, which changed the entire field of work of the county superintendent. She tried for the first time, under this law, a summer institute of seven weeks under the auspices of the State Agricultural College. This institute proved very successful and was especially appreciated by teachers desirous of perfecting themselves for their work, but without the means to take the more expensive courses offered in the normal schools and colleges. As county superintendent she helped secure by popular vote the creation of a union high school district, consisting of four rural and one city district.

REV. JULIUS D. TERRY has been a resident of the fine Pecos Valley since 1912 and has consistently named his farm, situated seven and one-half miles southeast of Artesia, Eddy County, "Beulah Land." Mr. Terry came to New Mexico from Texas, where he had passed three years in ranch enterprises sixty miles northwest of Toyah, Texas, and he and his son having there had sixteen sections of land, which they reclaimed and improved in a large degree and of which they disposed upon coming to New Mexico.

Mr. Terry was born in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, March 2, 1847, and was reared in St. Tamany Parish, that state, where his father was actively identified with the timber and lumber industry. He attended school in a little log schoolhouse, and the Civil war deprived him of such educational advantages as might otherwise have been his. An alert and receptive mind and a determined application to study and reading during later years enabled him to round out a really liberal education. He was but sixteen years of age when he joined the state troops of Louisiana and made ready for service as a youthful soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, Captain Cheatham having been in command of his company and Colonel Ogden in command of the regiment. He saw service in various skirmishes with Federal forces in both Louisiana and Mississippi. He enlisted in connection with the last call for men, when persons ranging in age from sixteen to sixty years entered the service, and at the close of the war he was with his company when it disbanded at Camp Hepsibah Church, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, he having never formally surrendered and having never formally received his discharge.

Upon attaining to his legal majority Mr. Terry became actively associated with his father's timber and farming operations, and after his marriage he continued his residence in Louisiana until the health of his wife became precarious and led to his seeking a change of climate and general conditions. He proceeded by boat to Galveston, Texas, in 1868, and his wife was so feeble that she had to be carried from the vessel. She eventually regained her health on their farm at Garland, not far distant from Dallas. There Mr. Terry continued his farm operations about twenty



REV. JULIUS D. TERRY AND FAMILY GROUP

Julius D. Terry
Mary Jane Terry
Stewart Miller
N. R. Stroud

Marcus P. Terry
Miss Beulah Stroud
Mrs. Elmira Terry
William Miller

V. P. Terry
Mrs. Ollie Terry
Grover C. Terry
Paul Terry

Thomas Terry
Jack Terry
Mrs. Lucy Terry
Lucy Terry

Julius Terry
Marcus Terry Jr.
Ellen Terry
Mrs. Florence K. Miller

Mrs. Mary Jane Stroud
Beulah Beth Terry
Eva Terry

years, and in the meanwhile he accumulated a substantial property. The family cash box was empty when Mr. Terry arrived in Dallas, and he pawned his watch to meet expenses. Finally a veritable Good Samaritan took Mr. Terry and his invalid wife into his home and gave the young man work in cutting cordwood. Mr. Terry finally rented the farm of this good friend, and the next year he made a trip back to Louisiana to get his children, who had there remained in the meantime. It may be noted that while Mrs. Terry regained her general health, she never recovered her hearing. From Dallas County Mr. Terry finally removed to Greer County, Texas, a district now included in the State of Oklahoma. He was there one of the first settlers in the vicinity of the present town of Altus, to which new town he helped move the Methodist parsonage from Frazier, and at Altus he figured as the pioneer Methodist clergyman. He took up two sections of land, and provided a modest habitation for the care of the family of twelve members. There he applied himself diligently to the improving of his land, to farming and to trading in stock, and eventually he reaped a reward, in the sale of his land for \$12,000. He then removed with his family to Culberson County, Texas, and bought the ranch property of which mention has been made in the opening paragraph of this review.

In 1912 Mr. Terry made his first visit to New Mexico, as a delegate to the annual Methodist Conference held at Artesia, and on this occasion he was so favorably impressed with the country, its irrigation advantages and its fertile soil that he subsequently purchased eighty acres of land in Eddy County. He paid \$150 an acre for this property, a price that seemed very high at the time but that looks small in proportion with the value today placed on the property. Mr. Terry has made good improvements on his land, and his alfalfa crops have brought average returns of \$100 an acre during the years of his residence here. Cotton-growing also has become a feature of his progressive farm enterprise, and he was the first man to gin cotton (two bales) in his community. In 1923 his crop aggregated 100 bales.

Mr. Terry was about twenty-three years of age when he initiated his earnest and faithful service as a preacher. He was ordained at Waxahachie, Texas, by Bishop Keenon, but in Greer County he had previously been licensed to preach. His first text was taken from the third chapter of the First Epistle of John: "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us." He has held various pastoral charges along through the forty years of his ministry, but has worked mainly as a supply pastor.

The political allegiance of Mr. Terry has ever been given to the democratic party, his first presidential vote having been cast in 1868, for Governor Seymour of New York. His father, John Orrin Terry, was a large slaveholder prior to the Civil war, and in his timber operations furnished material for the rebuilding of the wharf in the city of New Orleans. John Orrin Terry devoted the greater part of his active life to the timber industry, and furnished masts for many vessels that still sail the seas. He acquired wealth, but the Civil war lost him his possessions and he died a poor man. He married Fruzer Marriner, New Bern, North Carolina, and she died when her son Julius D., of this sketch, was an infant. Of the other children it may be recorded that Theodore died of

yellow fever, prior to the Civil war; Colonel Thomas, a Confederate soldier in the command of General Jackson, was seriously wounded in battle and died in New Orleans; Orrin Finley, who likewise died in New Orleans, was permanently crippled by injuries he received while serving as a Confederate soldier in the Civil war; V. P. was killed in the battle of Winchester; Jerome, likewise a soldier of the Confederacy, is now a resident of Beaumont, Texas; Julius D. is the youngest of the number; and the two daughters died in childhood. The son Jerome, by his first marriage, has one daughter, Edna, who lives in Montgomery County, Texas, and is married to T. W. Hill and has two children, Harry Lobil and Virginia. In 1887 he married Isadora Louisa Griffin, and has three sons, Jerome T., who is married and has one son, Jerome T. Frank Orrin and Don. John Orrin Terry, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from England in company with one of his brothers, the brother having settled on Long Island, New York, and he having established his residence in Louisiana, where he passed the remainder of his life. His son, John Orrin, started his independent career with one slave, old "Uncle Harry," and in his extensive timber operations in the period prior to the Civil war he owned and utilized the services of 100 slaves.

On the 9th of April, 1868, in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, was solemnized the marriage of Rev. Julius D. Terry and Miss Elmyra Gosslin, her father having been a Frenchman and his vocation having been that of machinist, and the maiden name of her mother having been Josephine Wells. In conclusion is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Terry: V. P. and Marcus are associated in ranch enterprise in Oklahoma; Mary is the wife of Newton Stroud, of Fort Worth, Texas; Florence is the widow of Stewart Miller and resides at Lawton, Oklahoma; Thomas is an agriculturist and stock man in Eddy County, New Mexico; Beulah is the wife of Sanders F. Evans, of Lafayette, Georgia; Grover C. is a merchant at Lawton, Oklahoma; Paul, who is associated with his father in farm enterprise, married Miss Savoy, and they have two children, Mamie Belle and Sanders.

On account of illness the family of Beulah and Sanders F. Evans and their one son, Edward B., were not present when this portrait was made. A grand-daughter, Elizabeth Miller Main, was also not present.

HARRY R. HANNUM. One of the principal features of New Mexico citizenship is cosmopolitan character. The people of the state represent many nationalities, many grades of culture and experience, including some who have never been more than a few miles from their birthplace and others who have traveled pretty much over the world. One of the latter is Harry R. Hannum, who came to New Mexico about twenty years ago for the sake of his health, and has since been actively identified with the agricultural development work in the Rio Grande Valley in Dona Ana County.

Mr. Hannum was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1873, son of Norris H. Hannum and grandson of Norris H. Hannum, both of them natives of Pennsylvania and farmers by occupation. His father, Norris H. Hannum, was one of two children, the other being Annie, who became the wife of John Hagy. Norris H. Hannum, the father, spent his early life as a farmer in Bucks County, but in later years became manager of a branch of the great

wall paper manufacturing concern, the Janeway Company. He finally followed his friends to New Mexico and spent his last days at La Mesa, where he died October 2, 1909, age sixty-seven. His wife was Lucy C. Engle, who was born in Chester, Pennsylvania. Her father, Isaac E. Engle, was a sea captain and vessel owner, was engaged in commerce from New York to China, and is buried at Shanghai, China. Mrs. Norris H. Hannum died in February, 1922, aged eighty-two. Of her four children Harry R. is the youngest and the only one of the children who has descendants.

Harry Richardson Hannum grew up in the Pennsylvania country near Doylestown until he was seven, when his parents moved to Camden, New Jersey. He had a public school education, and on leaving home learned the trade of electrician at Philadelphia. He followed the electrical business for fourteen years. For several years he was employed by the General Electric Company in the construction of electric plants in and around Philadelphia.

Mr. Hannum was one of the youthful Americans of adventure-some spirit attracted to South Africa in the early nineties. He went out to that distant country in 1895, landing at Cape Town, and at Johannesburg was employed in electrical work. He arrived there about the time of the Jamison Raid which was the primary cause of the South African war, ending in the subjugation of the four states by England. Some of his employment in South Africa took him to the different mines and the gold fields. He left there in 1897, sailing from Lourenco Marques and returning to Philadelphia. Back in the United States, Mr. Hannum went on the road as a sales representative of the Janeway Company, wall paper manufacturers, covering a territory in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He was doing a satisfactory business when his health failed and he was ordered to the Southwest. From Philadelphia he came to this region in 1903, spending the first year in El Paso, and the second year in Las Cruces, New Mexico. All that time he was unable to do any manual labor.

Then, in 1905, he came to Dona Ana County region and engaged in farming, earning his first money in the state by such work. For a time he was a tenant farmer, growing alfalfa under irrigation by the crude system of private ditches that then prevailed. In 1906 he bought two hundred acres of the old Marino property from Numa Raymond at La Mesa. He soon sold that and bought an old and worn out place, which he developed and brought to a fine state of cultivation, making it highly productive of alfalfa, grain and fruit. On this farm he had his home until 1916. Under his management the farm paid for itself and all its varied improvements, and when he sold in 1916 he received a price almost five times that at which he had bought it. Since selling this farm Mr. Hannum has had only a general interest in farming activities, spending most of his time as a dealer in real estate and as a merchandise broker at La Mesa. As a result of his successful individual experience as a farmer he has done well in the real estate business and has effected many important land deals throughout this region and has been the means of introducing a number of substantial American settlers. For several years he served as a director of the Butte Water Users Association and is a member of the Dona Ana County Farm Bureau and the Alfalfa Growers Association. He has never been concerned with politics or public affairs, but none the less his

work has constituted a real contribution to the progress of this locality.

Mr. Hannum married at Delair, New Jersey, June 1, 1898, Miss Maude M. Allen. Her father died in her infancy, and her mother subsequently became Mrs. A. R. Schmidt. Mrs. Hannum was born near Washington Court House, Ohio, but was reared at Burlington, Iowa. One of her teachers was Governor Lowden, former governor of Illinois and a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination in 1920.

Norris H. Hannum III, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Hannum, was born at Delair, New Jersey, March 16, 1899. He finished his education at the State College at Mesilla, and at the age of eighteen was a volunteer for the World war. He entered the regular service at Fort Bliss, El Paso, was attached to the First Aero Squadron, received his early training at Columbus, New Mexico, and was with that part of the American Air Forces that went overseas. He saw duty on five fronts during the war, including the Meuse, the Marne and the Argonne and subsequently was with the Army of Occupation stationed at Weisenthurm, Germany. Returning to the United States in 1919, he received his honorable discharge at San Antonio, Texas. Within thirty days after his discharge from the army he became associated with his father's merchandise business at La Mesa, and is one of the active younger business men of that locality. He married Miss Rena Lewis, a daughter of John F. Lewis. They have two sons: Robert Ray and Norris H. Hannum IV.

JACIE LEE ESSLINGER, who was educated for the profession of mechanical engineer and spent ten years in public utility management, has used his technical knowledge during the past five years in development work and practical farming in the lower valley of Dona Ana County. He has made a profitable farm, and his experiments have proved valuable to others as well as to himself.

Mr. Esslinger was born near Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama, July 4, 1884. His father, W. Wright Esslinger, now living retired in Madison County, was born there in 1855, son of a planter and slave holder who lived to be more than eighty years of age. W. Wright Esslinger's brothers and sisters were: Andrew J., who served as a Confederate soldier and became a farmer at Chase, Alabama; James W., also a soldier of the South who died in Madison County, near Gurley; Benjamin F., a farmer in Madison County; Thomas R., a farmer there; Jacie C., a merchant at Gurley, Alabama; Elizabeth, wife of R. J. Ellett, of Madison County. W. Wright Esslinger acquired only such educational advantages as were within reach of a Southern youth in the period during and following the Civil war.

Jacie Lee Esslinger was reared on a farm and finished his education in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, where he spent four years and graduated in mechanical engineering. In 1908 he went to El Paso and entered the service of the El Paso Electric Railway Light & Power Company, serving as engineer and assistant engineer. This was one of the public utilities operated by the Stone & Webster Corporation. While thus employed Mr. Esslinger made a study of the lands in the Rio Grande Valley. He understood the sound practical ideas of farming with which he had come in contact during his youth, and a scientific

knowledge enabled him to see possibilities that others had passed by. He bought land, and in October, 1919, moved to it and began the work of development. His farm is in the vicinity of Veda and La Mesa.

The eighty acres he acquired was what is known as black alkali soil. So far as possible it was generally shunned, but Mr. Esslinger believed that the alkali might be removed without too great cost as a preliminary to utilizing the otherwise splendid facility. It was his plan that the alkali could be removed by a process of soaking. A tract of a few acres he leveled and got in readiness for his experiment, and then irrigated it with three acre feet of water. The three applications of water, together with the turning of the soil with the plow, caused the alkali to disappear and the alfalfa and barley that was sowed gave excellent results. Thus encouraged, he broadened his experiment by additional tracts, and after four years had practically all the eighty acres rid of the alkali, and this is now one of the most productive pieces of land in the valley. While he did this pioneer work of alkali reduction or destruction as a pioneer alone, his experiments have been watched and many other landowners have followed the same plan with similar results. From his land after being reclaimed he has produced two bales of cotton to the acre and alfalfa has yielded as high as five tons to the acre each season. Similar results have been obtained from other crops. The Esslinger farm is bounded by the public highway on one side and is within a mile of the concrete highway from Las Cruces to El Paso. There are two marketing towns close by. Mr. Esslinger has joined the Farm Bureau and is also a member of the Alfalfa Growers Association.

He was registered under the draft law during the World war and was put in the third classification. In the Alabama Polytechnic Institute he had been given military training, but his connection with the Stone & Webster Syndicate at El Paso exempted him from immediate service. Two of his brothers went overseas. Mr. and Mrs. Esslinger took an active part in the Red Cross, his wife being head of one of the departments. Mr. Esslinger votes the democratic ticket in national affairs, casting his first presidential ballot for Woodrow Wilson. He is identified with the Methodist Church at La Mesa.

He married at Center, Texas, in December, 1911, Miss Margaret Willis, who was born in that Texas town, daughter of J. S. and Polly Willis. She is the youngest of seven children, all the others being in Texas. She acquired a high school education. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Esslinger are Jacie L., Jr., and William Edward.

FORREST H. WHITE, now in business as a merchant at La Mesa, has contributed many strenuous years to the agricultural development of the Mesilla Valley of the Rio Grande. He was one of the early American settlers in that part of the state, and has lived there for over thirty-five years.

Mr. White was born in Defiance County, Ohio, May 24, 1861. His father, Bennett Jackson White, a native of Ohio, had a limited education and was a Union soldier in the Civil war. He died of sickness in 1864, and was buried in a cemetery in Defiance County. He married Miss Lorinda Kentner, a native of Pennsylvania. She was born February 29, 1832, and is now ninety-two years of age,

residing with her son Forrest at La Mesa. She was the mother of five children: Mary Ellen, wife of E. C. Callahan, of Dallas, Texas; Alice B., wife of D. A. Creamer, of Vada, New Mexico; Hillyer L., who died at Las Vegas, New Mexico, leaving three daughters by his first marriage and by a later marriage a son, Alden White, all of La Mesa; Forrest Howard; and Bennett Jackson, who died at La Mesa, leaving a son, Jean, and a daughter, Roena, living at Dallas, Texas.

Forrest H. White was three years of age when his father died. When he was seven years old his mother took the family to Chillicothe, Missouri, where Forrest H. White grew up, attending school there and at Avalon, a nearby town. His education terminated when he was seventeen years of age, and shortly afterward, in 1879, he followed his mother to Texas. He became a farmer and cotton grower in Limestone County, near Mexia, and in 1883 came to New Mexico, locating in the eastern section of the territory, in the Gaudalupe Mountains, where he worked for monthly wages on a ranch and for a time ranged some cattle of his own. From the Gaudalupe district he came into the Mesilla Valley of the Rio Grande in August, 1888, arriving here with three horses, a set of harness and wagon. Otherwise he had no capital, but he made a purchase contract with Arthur J. Stewart to pay him \$1,200 for the relinquishment of his claim of one hundred and sixty acres of practically undeveloped land. This land was the scene of many busy and arduous years, and from it he achieved the competence for the future. He first lived in an adobe shack ten by fifteen feet. A year later that was replaced by a "jarkel," a pole house chinked and plastered and containing four rooms. This served as the residence of the White family for seventeen years. During this period he was working land, improving and developing, and adding something yearly to his accumulating prosperity. Finally he sold half of his farm, and since then has confined his energies to the eighty remaining acres. After the full limit of time he acquired his government title, his patent bearing the signature of Grover Cleveland as president. That was during Cleveland's second administration. For many years his chief products were grain and alfalfa, and in later years the grain has been replaced by cotton. The fertility of the soil is demonstrated by some unusual crops. In 1923 three acres produced more than six bales of cotton, whereas in ordinary districts it takes six acres to grow three bales. In other seasons he had a yield of forty-two bushels of wheat to the acre, and a tract of thirteen acres produced an average of two tons of alfalfa to the acre. The soil is also well adapted for sweet potatoes and field corn.

Mr. White has relieved himself of the heavy labor of the farm, and since 1923 has been conducting a feed, implement and fuel business at La Mesa. He took an active part in the Dona Ana County Farm Bureau when it was organized, and has joined with his neighbors and friends in other cooperative enterprises for the welfare of the locality. He was reared a republican, but is largely independent when it comes to casting his vote. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. White married at El Paso, March 24, 1905, Miss Vivette Davis, who was born at Round Rock, Texas, July 18, 1880, daughter of George W. and Ellen (Freeman) Davis. When she was a small child her parents moved to El Paso, and she finished her edu-

cation in the State College at Mesilla Park, New Mexico. For several years before her marriage she taught public school in Dona Ana County and El Paso County, Texas. Her father, who was a plumber by trade, was born in Kentucky and her mother, in Texas, and both are buried in El Paso. Mrs. White is the youngest of twelve children, and the only other survivor is Ben T. Davis, vice-president of the United Dredging Company of Mexico City. One of her deceased sisters was Cora, who married P. G. Peters, and another sister married William Gilliam, of Williamson County, Texas, an officer who arrested the famous bandit Sam Bass on one occasion. Her sister Lillie married Turner Rollins and died at Abilene, Texas. Her brother Hugh died in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. White have three children: Wanda Bess, a student in the El Paso High School; Howard Emmet, attending the Alta Vista High School in Dona Ana County; and Ben, at home.

CHARLES W. BROWN, who has had a conspicuous place in the citizenship and agricultural development of the La Mesa community of Dona Ana County for the past ten years, came to New Mexico after a life of much experience and varied activities elsewhere. He lived in California and Colorado for a time, but laid the substantial foundation of his material prosperity in his native state of Ohio.

Charles Wesley Brown was born in Scioto County, Ohio, October 7, 1862. He represents some of the oldest New England Colonial stock. The Browns were one of the eight families constituting a Massachusetts family who immigrated from Scotland in 1640, and soon afterward the Indians attacked the settlement, killing all the Brown family except a small boy, Daniel. This Daniel Brown was the ancestor of a large and important family of the name in this country. One of his descendants was Gen. Isaac Brown, leader of the American forces in the battle of Lundy's Lane during the War of 1812. Many of the descendants have occupied positions of honor and trust. The annals of the family show that none of them have been identified with the liquor traffic and none convicted of a crime. They have furnished some of the bone and sinew to a number of American communities, and many of the Browns in Ohio are ministers of the Gospel. The grandfather of Charles W. Brown was Royal Brown, who was born in Vermont, August 18, 1811, son of David and Sarah (Hubbard) Brown. Royal Brown was a youth when the family made a pioneer settlement in Pike County, Ohio. He married in 1833 Rachel Bauchamp, and they became the parents of a large family of children. Royal Brown was a preacher of the Methodist Church, and three of his sons were likewise in the ministry of that denomination, including Milton W. Brown.

Milton W. Brown, father of Charles W. Brown, was born in Pike County, Ohio, and as a young man he enlisted in the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, largely made up of men from Pike and adjoining counties. He served three years, much of the time in West Virginia and old Virginia, and was a member of Blaner's Mounted Scouts, for a time operating against Col. John S. Mosby's independent command around Warrenton, Virginia. After the war he served as county commissioner of Scioto County, as commander of the Grand Army Post, and as a local minister, and preached

many funerals and organized and conducted Sunday Schools. He was always a staunch republican in politics. Milton W. Brown married Sarah Wood, a native of Scioto County and daughter of Simeon Wood, who came to Ohio from New York. The children of Milton W. Brown and wife were: Henry A., who died in Dallas, Texas, his family now residing near Plainview, Texas; Charles Wesley; Emma Florence, wife of John Q. Adams, of Portsmouth, Ohio; and Edgar W., of Oakland, California.

Charles Wesley Brown acquired a common school education in Scioto County, Ohio. Like many energetic boys he had to satisfy a thirst for travel and wandering about the world. These travels took him west to California, and he spent about a year in Sutter County, California, largely for the benefit of his health, and from there went on to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands, then an independent kingdom. He had some varied experiences and did various kinds of labor in Honolulu for a year. Later, in Colorado, he entered land near Akron, in Washington County, but suffered financial disaster in his experiments at dry farming. Leaving there, he returned to his native and reliable state of Ohio, reaching his home locality without capital. He remained fifteen years in his native county, developed a farm and on selling out determined to take his capital again to California. Hearing of the favorable prospect for a farmer in the Rio Grande Valley, he came to Dona Ana County, New Mexico, in January, 1909, and has thus found a permanent home in this prosperous region. He located on the land which he now owns, his first purchase costing him fifty dollars an acre, while the year following he bought additional land at seventy dollars an acre. He has cleared and leveled much of the land he bought, set out an orchard, erected farm buildings and has followed general farming, though his main crop throughout has been alfalfa. The chief thing attracting him to this region of the Southwest was the great development following the conception of the Elephant Butte Dam and he has been a beneficiary of that magnificent irrigation project. He is a member of the Marketing Association and of the Elephant Butte Alfalfa Association and also of the Dona Ana County Farm Bureau. Mr. Brown has not been in politics, has never sought a public office, but his private ideals, his industry and energies have been valuable factors in any community where he has lived. During the World war he and his wife worked under the auspices of the Red Cross and did what they could to raise funds for the Government. They are active members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Brown married, December 28, 1886, Miss Etta Stockham. She was born in Scioto County, Ohio, April 18, 1867, daughter of Harvey and Catherine (Dewey) Stockham. Her mother was a relative of Admiral Dewey of the Spanish-American war, the hero of Manila Bay. Harvey Stockham and his father, Joseph Stockham, were both in Scioto County, Ohio, where Harvey's grandfather, William Stockham, settled in pioneer times, coming from New Jersey. Harvey, his father and his grandfather all rest in the Squire Cemetery in Scioto County. Mrs. Brown's father was born in 1817 and he died in 1890, surviving his wife three years. Mrs. Brown is the youngest of twelve children, eight of whom are still living. When she was fifty years old eleven of the twelve children sat at the same table for dinner. The older living children

are: J. Dewey, Mrs. Carrie Gilbert, Mrs. Ann Crull, George, John, Mrs. Elizabeth Deemer, Harvey Stockham, Samuel T. Three of Mrs. Brown's brothers reside in Colorado and two in Ohio, and her sisters, in Scioto County, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Joseph Mills, Charles W., Jr., and Miss Sarah Catherine. Joseph M. Brown has given his career to farming, lives at Chico, California, and by his marriage to Edith Kalner has three children, named William Milton, Lewis Edgar and Etta Edith. The son Charles W., Jr., now a farmer at La Mesa, served two years in the navy during the World war, married Ruth Archer and has a son, Richard Edward. Miss Sarah Catherine Brown spent four years as a student in the New Mexico State Agricultural College, and is now a teacher in the San Miguel schools.

JAMES HAY PAXTON, who came to New Mexico in 1896, was for some years a member of the faculty of New Mexico University, but for over twenty years has practiced law. His home has been at Las Cruces since 1905. He has satisfied his ambition within his profession, though always a leader in the democratic party. His wife has the distinction of being the only woman of the New Mexico Legislature.

Mr. Paxton was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, January 30, 1871, and represents one of the old and distinguished families of that section of the Old Dominion. The Paxton family was established in Rockbridge County as early as 1747. One of the brothers who came to Virginia at that time was William Paxton, who married Eleanor Hay. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war. A later descendant of this Revolutionary soldier was Gen. Elisha F. Paxton, who became a brigadier general in the Confederate army and was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville.

General Paxton was a cousin of James H. Paxton, Sr., who was born in Rockbridge County, graduated with the A. B. degree from Washington and Lee University, and followed the life of a planter. He was a member of the Virginia State Senate just before the Civil war, and was a strong Southern man. During the war he married Miss Catherine Glasgow, of Scotch Irish descent and from Colonial stock. James H. Paxton, Sr., died in 1902 and his wife, in 1916. James H. Paxton, Jr., is the only member of the family in New Mexico, and his brothers and sisters, who reside in Virginia, are Eleanor M., Katherine A., Col. Robert G. (a retired army officer), William T. and Archibald H.

James H. Paxton, Jr., grew up on his father's plantation, was given liberal advantages, and graduated with the Master of Arts degree from the University of Virginia in 1895. He did some teaching in the University, and in 1896 came to New Mexico as a member of the faculty of the University of Albuquerque. He held the chair of ancient and modern languages until 1902. In the meantime he studied law, was admitted to the bar at Santa Fe in 1902, and for two and one-half years engaged in practice at El Paso. Since then his home has been in Las Cruces, and he has always had a large general practice in all the courts.

The only public office he has ever consented to hold is that of mayor of Las Cruces. However, he has been a leader in the councils of the democratic party, serving as county chairman of Dona

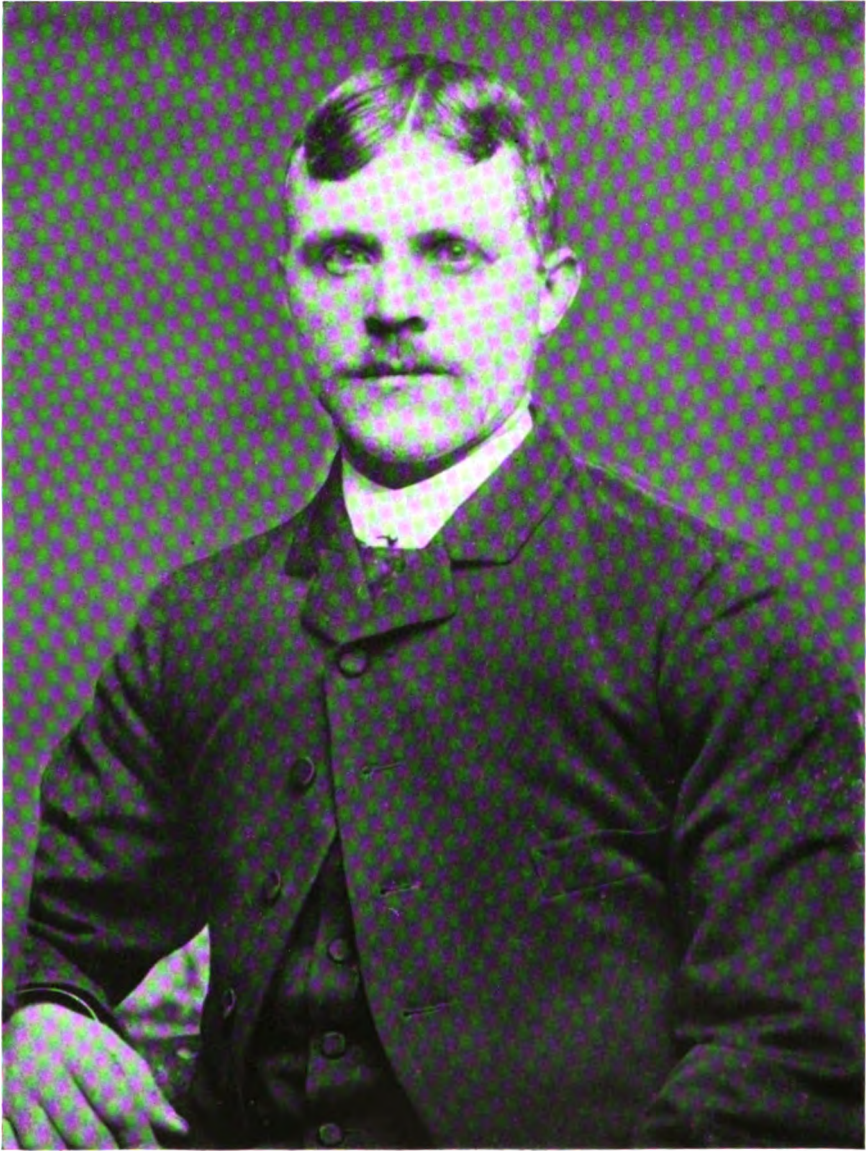
Ana County in 1911-12-13, as state chairman of the Democratic Committee in 1914, and has attended all the state conventions.

Mr. Paxton married at Joplin, Missouri, Miss Bertha M. McAntire, and is a graduate of Baird College. She is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Paxton was elected a member of the Lower House of the Municipal Legislature in 1922 on the democratic ticket. She is chairman on the committee of enrolled bills and a member of other important committees. Much important work has been accomplished by this woman legislator, not only in the introduction of original measures, but through the strong influence she has exerted in behalf of maintaining or re-inforcing such social legislation as that involving child welfare interests and vocational education. She introduced two measures that became laws effecting agricultural co-operative marketing. While in the capital city she has been invited to make a number of addresses before clubs and other meetings of public concern, and has a rare gift as a forceful speaker.

OLIVER PEARSON is one of the sterling Swedish settlers who have played well their part in connection with the industrial development of the Pecos Valley. He has been actively concerned with farm enterprise in Eddy County, has been known for his industry and careful methods of management, and his is an inviolable place in the confidence and good will of all who know him. He is father of Oscar A. and Clarence M. Pearson, who under the firm name of Pearson Brothers are conducting one of the most successful farm enterprises of Eddy County, with special attention given to the raising of cotton.

Oliver Pearson was born near Omot, Wermland, Sweden, October 22, 1853, and there he was reared and educated, his father having been one of the prosperous farmers of that locality. He is a son of Peter Hanson, and the maiden name of his mother was Martha Olson, he being the youngest in a family of six children, three others of whom are residents of the United States—Mrs. N. B. Swanson and Mrs. Charles Johnson, both of York County, Nebraska, and Henry Pearson, of Houston, Texas.

In April, 1874, a few months prior to his twenty-first birthday anniversary, Oliver Pearson sailed from Christiana, Norway, on the ship *Adriatic*, of the White Star Line, for the United States, and he was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Swanson. The two passed through old Castle Garden upon landing in the port of New York City, and with him Mr. Pearson brought enough money to take him back to his native land if he decided to return. However, he made his way to Burlington, Iowa, and after a short period of work as a carpenter he found employment on a farm near that city. He finally rented land near Iowa City, where he continued farm operations five years. He made some profit, though corn at that time averaged from fifteen to twenty cents a bushel. From Iowa he removed to York County, Nebraska, where he purchased land and where he engaged in raising grain and flax. Drought and other obstacles militated against the full returns from his labors, and finally he determined to seek an irrigated region. Thus it was that in 1894 he came with his family to New Mexico and became one of the pioneer settlers in the Pecos Valley. He purchased a tract of raw land near South Spring River, from which



Oliver Pearson

stream he gained the water for irrigating his forty acres at the start. He later sold this water right, and developed one of the first artesian wells of the valley. He thus gained ample water for irrigation, and raised alfalfa and corn as major crops. He eventually purchased an additional tract of 160 acres, on which he drilled an artesian well that gave a much stronger flow than his first, and he gave the new tract to grain and alfalfa. With the sub-irrigation of the land it became difficult to use it profitably, and Mr. Pearson and some of his neighbors did something toward the drainage of their land before a regular drainage district was established. It was about this time that Mr. Pearson exchanged his land for the property which represents his present home on Upper Cottonwood in Eddy County. He made further improvements on this homestead, and he has since added to his holdings until he now has a valuable landed estate of 720 acres, devoted about equally in area to agriculture and to pasture. Mr. Pearson has made good improvements on his later purchase, including two artesian wells, and he gives about 250 acres to alfalfa and cotton. On his home place Mr. Pearson erected a modern bungalow of six rooms, and this has carbide-gas lighting and running water, with bathroom and other modern accessories. Among other improvements he has made on his property are the erection of a large hay barn and a tenant house.

While residing at South Spring Mr. Pearson served as a member of the school board, and for a time held the office of justice of the peace. He cast his first presidential vote for Hon. J. B. Weaver, Greenback candidate for the presidency, and in subsequent years he has been aligned in the ranks of the democratic party. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, but he now holds membership in the Presbyterian Church at Roswell.

In York County, Nebraska, Mr. Pearson wedded Miss Emma Newquist, who was born in the same district of Sweden as was he, she having come to the United States in 1879, and she having been but thirty-two years of age at the time of her death, in 1902, at South Spring, New Mexico. Mrs. Pearson is survived by two sons, Oscar A. and Clarence M., who, under the title of Pearson Brothers, have been representative farmers and farm-developers in the Pecos Valley, and who have made along this line a record of large and worthy achievement. The two sons are today numbered among the most substantial and influential exponents of progressive farm enterprise in Eddy County, with a large, well improved and valuable landed estate. They have been residents of New Mexico since their boyhood and have had prominence in civic and industrial development and progress in the famed Pecos Valley.

In March, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Oliver Pearson and Miss Annette R. Nelson, who was born at Lincoln, Nebraska, November 2, 1880, and who passed to the life eternal April 12, 1924, the only child being Laura Ida, who is now a senior in the University of New Mexico. Mrs. Annette R. Pearson was a daughter of Swan Nelson, who was born in Sweden and who came to the United States when he was sixteen years old. He became a farmer in Nebraska, and came with his family from that state to New Mexico.

WILLIAM TURNER SCOGGIN came into the Mesilla Valley of New Mexico in 1908, a lawyer by profession, an invalid in health, and after some years of experiment, trials and adversity, became one of the successful truck growers and farmers, has established himself on a permanent basis of prosperity and has used his influence and knowledge helpfully for the benefit of agriculture and agriculturists generally in this section of the state.

Mr. Scoggin was born in Independence County, Arkansas, November 18, 1876, a son of George Washington Scoggin. His father was born in Tennessee, was taken west to Arkansas when a boy, and has lived in Independence County ever since. He served in the Confederate army through three years of the war between the states, enlisting at the age of seventeen, and was in the army commanded by General Price, going through the war without wounds or capture. In civil life as well as a soldier he has always been a private, and has devoted himself to his farm. He is a Baptist, and trained his children in the same faith. His wife, Lucy McDougal, a daughter of William McDougal, a Kentucky farmer, died in middle life, the mother of seven children. Those still living are: William Turner; Etta, wife of William Thompson, a lawyer and legislator in Arkansas; Doc, a farmer in Independence County, Arkansas; and Mrs. Birdie Hunter, of Independence County.

William Turner Scoggin grew up in a section of hill country far distant from a railroad, subsequently graduated from the high school at Hot Springs, studied law and graduated from the Law School of the University of Arkansas in 1904, and the Monday following his graduation on Friday he began the practice of law at Hot Springs. Within eighteen months he was chosen district attorney of the second largest judicial district in the state. His official experience was strenuous and trying. He pursued a policy of law enforcement which meant putting the lid on Hot Springs, and it proved his physical undoing. He was practically an invalid when he sought recuperation in the Mesilla Valley of New Mexico in 1908, being confined to his bed for six months before he was able to undertake any physical labor. In appreciation of the courageous service he rendered in his Arkansas home locality the people of Hot Springs elected him city attorney while he was in El Paso, permitting him to serve and receive the salary for that office for two years. This compliment was paid him so that he might have funds on which to recuperate, and ten attorneys volunteered to do the work of the Hot Springs office free so Mr. Scoggin might be permitted to draw the salary.

Without any knowledge of farming conditions in the Rio Grande Valley Mr. Scoggin's first efforts in that direction were attended with failures and discouragements. He had never known farming under irrigation, and was unable to select the peculiar soil for certain crops and he had no surplus capital for his operations. From year to year he rented any farm that was offered, and made no promising headway until he contracted for a farm of his own, buying on the installment plan seventy-seven acres. This was an improved farm, and is the place where he has since lived and made a rural success, in the district around Las Cruces, New Mexico. For several years he did general farming, and finally decided to specialize on sweet potatoes. Only two varieties had been grown in the valley, the white and red Bermudas, popularly called "Nigger

Chokers." This potato had a poor flavor and Mr. Scoggin was the pioneer in introducing the Dooly Yam, then called the "bunch yam," a potato of the highest quality and flavor but requiring a very long growing season. In consequence of its small yield Mr. Scoggin about 1915 introduced the Nancy Hall potato, which has a yellow color, high sugar content, matures early and is a large yielder, being ideal for this locality. He has since grown large quantities of the Nancy Halls. After finding the right variety it was an even more difficult problem to develop a market for the product. He tried marketing in bags and loose in wagons until a better method was found in the container approved by the "western standards of packing." However, it was his experience that the quality was more important than the container. After studying the effects of irrigation on the sugar contents of the potato, many experiments taught him how to develop a high sugar contents, both in the field and in the curinghouse. In the production of this crop the experience of Mr. Scoggin proved that every step from planting to marketing must be carefully taken in order to insure a perfect product. In recent years he has found a very wide market for sweet potatoes, which nearly always sell at a quarter premium and occasionally at fifty cents a box higher than paid for the products of his competitor. The Scoggin potatoes are sold as far west as the Pacific Coast. In the fifteen years he has been in the valley, Mr. Scoggin has grown fourteen crops of cantaloupes, and in 1920, his was perhaps the largest crop in the entire valley. It was in 1907 that the cantaloupe industry of Mesilla Valley was started in a carload way. He grew his first crops the second year of the industry, and only once has missed growing it on a commercial scale. In the early years the industry encountered much trouble, since the valley melons would not "stand up" in transportation to market. At that time the early water cantaloupe was grown, later the Pollock variety, the Netted Gem, and others all known generally as "Rocky Fords." Due to the unsatisfactory conditions just noted, the industry was practically abandoned about 1912 or 1913. In 1914 the Chicago commission firm of C. H. Weaver and Company sent a representative to the Mesilla Valley and planted an acreage to the variety known as the Pink Meats or Burrell Gem, a melon that is oblong in shape, with a very small cavity, and an inside texture as yellow as gold. It ships better than any other melon known to the industry. Just a very few cars were shipped out in the years 1914-15-16, but in 1917 other companies were attracted to the valley by reason of the success of the "Pink Meats," and in 1924 the cantaloupe has become the largest truck crop grown in the valley, many hundreds of cars being shipped out every season. During some ten years of growing and shipping this melon Mr. Scoggin has had but two years that might be classified as failures.

Mr. Scoggin has obviously had many responsibilities in looking after his own affairs, yet has evinced a keen interest in the civic and moral welfare of his community. He has been a director of the Elephant Butte Irrigation District Board, a director of the local school and the new high school district, and is a director of the Dona Ana County Farm Bureau. With a wide, exact and concise knowledge of agricultural conditions in the Valley, and with his former training as a lawyer and public man, he has been

in great popular demand as a speaker on farm topics and other community matters, and has addressed many gatherings on melon growing and similar subjects. It is Mr. Scoggin's mature judgment that the salvation of the farmer is his diversifications and producing just the quantity the market will consume, since no marketing association plan will help the farmer in the pace of general overproduction. The old-fashioned farmer is passing, says Mr. Scoggin, particularly the one who cures his own meat, raises his own vegetables and works both "mother and nine children" in order that he might make the agricultural investments pay. We have today on the farm the highest type of man; a specialist in his line; a quantity producer. In this way he produces much more cheaply than if he over-diversified, sells the product of his skill, and buys "downtown at the corner grocery" vegetables he does not produce, just as does the city man. He also owns a car and maintains the standard of living similar to his fellow man in town.

Mr. Scoggin during the World war period was busy in improving his intensive farming program and patriotically suspended truck growing to engage in grain and hogs. He also assisted in the Liberty Bond sales. He is a deacon in the Las Cruces Baptist Church and a teacher of the adult Bible Class. Mrs. Scoggin has had a prominent part in church work, and has held church offices in her own locality and state.

Mr. Scoggin married at Monticello, Arkansas, August 7, 1907, Miss Merle McCain Rogers, who was born in Drew County, Arkansas, December 23, 1885, a daughter of William D. and "Babe" (Reeves) Rogers. Mrs. Scoggin finished her education in Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and was a music teacher for some time. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Scoggin are William Thurston, Van Scoggin and Donald.

JOSEPH C. MCCARTY. Since 1914, for just a decade, Joseph C. McCarty has been identified with the Las Cruces section of New Mexico, his experience since then having put him in the ranks of prosperous farmers of the Rio Grande Valley. Prior to coming to New Mexico Mr. McCarty saw a great deal of the western part of the United States, engaged in railroading, mining and other lines of work. He was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, March 29, 1879, son of Andrew F. McCarty and grandson of Andrew McCarty, who came from Ireland and entered a homestead and developed a farm in Northern Illinois near the then small city of Chicago, and subsequently engaged in farming in South Dakota, where he died when almost one hundred years old. Three of his sons, William, John and Michael, all now deceased, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war. Andrew F. McCarty was born in the vicinity of Chicago, lived for some years at Clifton, Illinois, and about 1876, settled in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, where he was a pioneer and where he still resides. He married Mary Fogarty, a native of Wisconsin, and her father, Edward Fogarty, was a native of Ireland, was a cabinetmaker and farmer in this country and in Ireland had taught school. The McCartys have been a family with leanings toward liberal educations and professional careers. The brief record of the children of Andrew F. McCarty and wife is: Edward, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and now professor of mining engineering in the Uni-

versity of Wyoming; Mary, wife of Edward McDonald, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Andrew L., a mining engineer at Las Cruces, New Mexico; Joseph C.; Sarah, wife of George Shanahan, a farmer at Mapleton, Minnesota; Julia, who occupies the old homestead in Minnesota; Raymond, a farmer at Freeport, Illinois; Charles P., connected with the Hackney Land Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mark A., a graduate of the University of Minnesota and now connected with its animal husbandry department. All of the sons were registered during the World war, Edward and Mark being in training camp although not sent overseas; and Joseph enlisted but was rejected at examination.

Joseph C. McCarty was reared on a farm in Minnesota, and confined his education to the advantages of the rural schools, though he might have had a liberal education like his brothers and sisters. When he was twenty he left home, worked as a farm hand two months for \$40.00 and, going to Colorado, became a "news-butcher" on the Colorado Midland Railway between Denver and Grand Junction. He left this work after three weeks, being dissatisfied, partly because of the dishonesty practiced by some employers. About that time a new short line of railway was being built from Salt Lake to Los Angeles and San Pedro, California, a line some seven hundred miles long. Mr. McCarty had some part in the construction of that road. Following that, he was connected with the construction department of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company in the Twin Falls District of Idaho, and then spent two years in Utah with the Utah Copper Mining Company, being one of the first men to start construction work on the smelter at Garfield near Salt Lake. Following that for three years he was in McGill, Nevada, doing mining and contract concrete work, and for two years followed similar employment at Globe, Arizona.

At the conclusion of this period, in 1907, Mr. McCarty left Arizona and came into New Mexico, and in 1914 began his work as a farmer in the vicinity of Las Cruces. He established his home four miles northwest of that city, and with thirty acres of land undertook farming by irrigation. The land had been rather crudely prepared by leveling under construction of water ditches. Since then he has made it one of the choice level tracts of that locality. He began the raising of alfalfa under the water user's ditch. Through lack of drainage the land soon became water logged, so that the growing of alfalfa was unprofitable. He then used the land for the production of grain, and eventually under the federal drainage system the land was restored to normal use and since then alfalfa has continued one of his main crops. The McCarty farm has also grown cantaloupes with a satisfactory profit, though there have been bad years. Mr. McCarty was one of the first in the valley to take up the raising of cotton, and in 1923 on seventeen acres of ground that was recovering from its former water logged condition he produced fourteen bales of cotton. His farm now aggregates sixty acres, improved substantially and conveniently.

In addition to his farm activities Mr. McCarty since coming to New Mexico has engaged more or less periodically in his former business as a contractor in concrete work. Most of his work has been done in the Rio Grande Valley in connection with the construction of drainage and irrigation facilities, including the pouring of concrete for the head gate where the Franklin Canal leaves

the river, the construction of curbs in the city of Las Cruces and the building of concrete silos. His first important contract in the valley was at Cutter, where he erected the bank and store building, the chief building in the village.

Mr. McCarty married at Las Cruces, April 17, 1922, Margaret (King) Quinlan. She was born in Pennsylvania, her father being a native of Ireland, and she was educated in her native state and is a graduate nurse of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT ELWOOD. New Mexico has attracted into its population men from all parts of the world, but few have had an experience so rich and affording so much contact with all quarters of the globe as Robert Elwood of Las Cruces, himself a pioneer of the Mesilla Valley and a well known orchardist farmer there.

The first chapter of his life's experience opened in the city of London, England, where he was born March 1, 1850, son of an internal revenue officer of the British government, Francis Elwood, himself a native of London. Francis Elwood married Mary A. Thompson, daughter of a minister of the Church of England. Both these parents are buried in Nottingham, England. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, and Robert Elwood is the last survivor. Two of his brothers came to the United States: Frank, who died in Big Valley, California; and Albert, who died in Tehama County, California.

Robert Elwood acquired his early education in the Dane John Academy in Canterbury, England, and when fifteen left home and went to sea. By the time he was nineteen he was a third mate and boatswain, and at the age of twenty was second mate and at that time he passed the Board of Trade examination in the city of London, winning a second officer's certificate. He subsequently received a man-of-war certificate for a passage and brought a sailing ship to London from Sydney, Australia.

Among his early experiences as a seafaring man he took part in the laying of the Cook's Straight Cable, connecting the island of New Zealand. He still preserves a short section of this cable, which contains three gutta percha tubes, each tube with five to seven wires, making a total of twenty or more wires.

Mr. Elwood has sailed seven times around the world, and he became acquainted with all the important ports of Asian waters and the far-flung countries of the British empire. He experienced shipwreck with the ship standing on beam in a temperature sixty degrees below in the region south of Cape Horn, finally being rescued when all but hope was lost. An interesting volume could be written of the experiences of this veteran mariner of the British sea trade. After his experience in cable laying he went into the Shanghai-London tea trade, his first vessel being the Wymouth, plying between London and Shanghai. He made several trips to Shanghai, visiting Hong Kong, Fuchow, Amoy, Swatow and We-ahwei. His voyages also took in more distant points, in India and other sections of the globe, including Australia and many of the islands of the South Sea. His final sea trip started from Batavia in the Dutch East Indies on the ship "Cavalier," which he left when it arrived in port at San Francisco.

In California he spent several years in the San Joaquin Valley and finally started with three thousand head of sheep, but in crossing the Soda Lake desert two thousand of them perished. He continued on to New Mexico with the remainder, and after trading them to a well known sheep man, returned to California and resumed his industry in sheep at Susanville.

In 1888, from Susanville, he came to the Rio Grande Valley in the vicinity of Las Cruces, first establishing himself between Las Cruces and old Mesilla. He was the first to construct barbed wire fencing in that region, and in the enclosed land he began the raising of grapes and the making of wine, and carried on general farming as well. After disposing of this property he bought the land where he is located today. Much development work awaited him here, including the clearing up of the brush and leveling. He has developed an apple orchard which is one of the commercial apple propositions in the valley. In former years he installed a private pumping plant, using two wells, which when connected could produce a flow of one thousand gallons a minute. Since his land has come under the ditches from the Elephant Butte Dam these wells and pumping facilities have, of course, fallen into disuse. Mr. Elwood was one of the directors of the Elephant Butte Irrigation District, was secretary and treasurer of the Las Cruces Ditch under the old water users regime, and is a member of the Dona Ana County Farm Bureau.

In 1890, in Las Cruces, he married May Morgan, who was born in Chicago and was liberally educated. Their oldest child is Mary, wife of James Turner, of Las Cruces, and they have two children, Jo May and James. The second daughter, Lillian, is the wife of O. E. Foster, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and has a son, William Porterfield. The only son, Robert Elwood, Jr., of El Paso, Texas, where he is connected with the Stone and Webster Syndicate of electrical and construction engineers, was a soldier in the World war, attending an officer's training camp. In 1923 Mr. and Mrs. Elwood visited England, that being his first visit home since he left that country when a young man. He was made a member of the Masonic Order while living in California.

RIPLEY C. HOFFMAN, M. D. Engaged in the practice of medicine since 1883, Doctor Hoffman was for many years an esteemed physician and surgeon at Oskaloosa, Iowa, but since 1909 has been a resident of Deming, New Mexico, a community that has likewise given him many proofs of its confidence and friendship.

Doctor Hoffman represents an old American family. The first Hoffman came from Alsace-Lorraine and landed at Baltimore. Daniel Hoffman, grandfather of Doctor Hoffman of Deming, was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and during his early life was employed in the United States Arsenal there. He then moved to Jackson, Ohio, and married a member of the James family, which had been conspicuous through its participation in the Indian wars. He lived in Jackson the rest of his life. The children of Daniel Hoffman and wife included: John, who served as a colonel of the Second West Virginia Cavalry in the Union army during the Civil war; Ripley, who became an attorney at Columbus, Ohio; Doctor David A.; Daniel, who was a major in the heavy artillery of the

Union army during the civil war and was stationed for some time at Lookout Mountain; and Cornelia, the only daughter, who married John Long and spent her life in Jackson, Ohio.

Doctor David A. Hoffman, father of Ripley Hoffman, was born in Jackson, Ohio, in 1826. He was a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College, and spent a long and useful career in the practice of his profession. For a time he served at Logan, Ohio, and about the beginning of the Civil war, moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa. He accompanied Governor Stone of Iowa to the south during the Civil war, looking after the interests and comforts of Iowa soldiers in the Union army. He was a member of the various Masonic lodges, and he died in October, 1907. The wife of David A. Hoffman was Emily Smith, who survived him six years. Her father, John Adam Smith, lived at Logan, Ohio, where he owned a tannery. His wife was a Miss Embich, a native of Frederick, Maryland, and of old German ancestry. John Adam Smith had another daughter, Mrs. Jane Officer, whose husband was a banker of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and Logan, Ohio. The only son of John Adam Smith was Horace, who lived all his life at Logan, Ohio. The four children of Doctor David A. Hoffman were: Edgar, who died in Oskaloosa, Iowa; John, of Great Falls, Montana; Effa, who married Frank Rogers and died at La Junta, Colorado; and Doctor Ripley C.

Ripley C. Hoffman was born at Logan, Ohio, November 12, 1860, and in the following year his parents moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was reared, attending the local schools and Penn College, a school conducted by the Friends School Society. From there he took up his preparations for a medical career in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, finishing his course in 1883. He had in the meantime acquired considerable practical experience in the profession by going about with his father. Doctor Hoffman practiced from 1883 at Oskaloosa, except for two years spent at Salt Lake, Utah, where he practiced. He was present in Utah at the first election carried by the "Gentiles," marking the end of the complete supremacy of the Mormons in that state. He also participated in the second election continuing "Gentile" control.

In 1909 Doctor Hoffman came from Iowa to Deming and continued his work as general practitioner. He is a member of the Local Medical Society, the New Mexico State and American Medical Associations. He is serving as mayor of Deming and also as president of the Deming Chamber of Commerce. Doctor Hoffman has long been prominent in Masonry, being a past high priest of Oskaloosa Chapter Royal Arch Masons, a past commander of Oskaloosa Commandery of the Knights Templar, and is a member and a past commander of the Commandery at Deming, and has served as an officer in the New Mexico Commandery. In 1890 he became a member of Kaabe temple of the Mystic Shrine at Davenport, Iowa, and was a charter member of the Salt Lake Shrine and also a charter member of the Zazazig temple of the Shrine at Des Moines, Iowa. At present he is an officer in the Grand Commandery of New Mexico. He is secretary of the Masonic Tuberculosis Association in the Southwest. Doctor Hoffman is a republican.

While a resident of Salt Lake, Utah, he married, in June, 1893, Miss Maud Crosby, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, in Sep-



J. I. Rojas

tember, 1862, daughter of Judge and Ellen (Kay) Crosby. Her father was appointed one of the first federal judges of Utah Territory, and after leaving the bench and the legal profession, took up newspaper work. He had served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and was connected with the commission which fixed the boundary between the United States and Canada on the forty-ninth parallel. Judge Crosby was born in Virginia and died in Colorado. Two sons were born to Doctor and Mrs. Hoffman, Stuart and David R. David R. during the World war served with Company A. of the 20th Engineers, landed in France in November, 1917, and was in service there until after the armistice, and received his discharge at Fort Worth, Texas, in May, 1919. He is now connected with the Water Users Association at Phoenix, Arizona.

COL. E. DE P. BUJAC. For the greater part of thirty years Colonel Bujac has been a practicing attorney, and has been a resident of the Pecos Valley and Carlsbad since March 6, 1903. He has also been a military man, is a veteran of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, the Mexican border troubles and the World war, and at least four times has left his regular vocation to answer the call of patriotic duty.

Colonel Bujac was born near Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland, December 22, 1867. His father, James J. Bujac, was born in Bordeaux, France. His grandfather, Alfred Bujac, was a French marquis, and represented his nation as a consul in the United States. James J. Bujac came to the United States in 1832. He was highly educated, had been a classmate in the university with Father Abraham J. Ryan, the noted Catholic prelate of the United States and "The poet priest of south." He was an inventor, and he patented an ore reducing apparatus by chemical processes, first used successfully in old Mexico, in the mines of "Boss" Shepherd, a noted American business man and politician. He also invented the coffee urn practically in the form it is used today in restaurants. Colonel Bujac is a descendant of Prince William of Orange, "William the silent," who was assassinated at Delft, Holland. Marshall de Turenne is also an ancestor of the Carlsbad attorney, and was selected by Napoleon as one of the most distinguished French generals and rests beside Napoleon in the Tomb of the Invalids by Napoleon's choice.

James J. Bujac married in Baltimore Ellen Rich Kelso, a native of Ireland, and daughter of George Y. Kelso, who came to this country from the town of Clones in the County of Monaghan, Ireland, settling in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, where he became a wealthy planter and slave owner. James J. Bujac was reared a Catholic and his wife was a Presbyterian, and after their marriage they joined the Episcopal denomination. Of their children there are five surviving sons and two daughters.

Etienne de Pelissier Bujac spent his boyhood and youth in Baltimore on his father's country estate. At the age of twelve years he went to work in the store and postoffice of his home town. Subsequently his education was continued in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, between Baltimore and Washington, and he graduated there and then entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, taking his law degree in 1896.

Colonel Bujac practiced for a time at Lebanon, Tennessee. In 1898, at Houston, Texas, he entered the service of his country for the Spanish-American war, being commissioned a captain of Company H of the first United States Volunteer Infantry. He rendezvoused first at Galveston and then at New Orleans, and as a sergeant of the First Texas Infantry he went to Cuba and was on duty on that island under General Futz-Hugh Lee at Havana, where he remained until the end of the war. He was mustered out at Galveston. In August, 1899, Colonel Bujac enlisted in the Thirty-third Infantry, being made sergeant major, regimental sergeant major, first lieutenant and then captain by brevet. With this regiment he went to the Philippines, and took part in the expedition for the relief of Captain Gilmore, U. S. navy, and his fellow prisoners, held by the Filipino army. He helped drive Aguinaldo into Bontoc Province, where General Funston afterwards captured this rebel. Colonel Bujac was on General Wheaton's staff, and was adjutant on the staff of General Peyton C. March, who was one of the conspicuous military men of the United States during the World war. On leaving the Philippines Colonel Bujac was sent to China in command of the ships guard to bring the sick and wounded back from the Boxer rebellion in China to Manila, where they were distributed to the base hospital and the U. S. Hospital ship Relief. Colonel Bujac returned to the United States in May, 1902, and on the 12th of that month received his honorable discharge from the Thirty-third Infantry and less than a year later, identified himself with the New Mexico city of Carlsbad.

At the time of the Mexican border difficulties Colonel Bujac was acting as major in the First New Mexico Infantry, and was ordered to Columbus, New Mexico, where he was on duty for several months. On April 6, 1917, he resumed service with his former command and from April 6, 1917, to October 19th was major of the First New Mexico Infantry. He then organized and commanded the 144th Machine Gun Battalion, and as a result of injury received in line of duty was honorably discharged February 14, 1918.

In his law practice in New Mexico Colonel Bujac was associated for a time with Judge C. R. Brice as senior member of Bujac and Brice. The twenty years he has given to his profession in this state have been devoted to general practice. The records of the several courts, state and federal, show him to be among the most successful of the Pecos Valley. Among noted cases of a criminal character he was defense counsel in that of Luther Foster, charged as accessory to the murder of Fred Halsey, in which the verdict was against his client. This was the fifth verdict against him in his entire career as defense attorney. Another large case involving much property was a mining suit in Idaho entitled Mathilde Cardoner vs. Eugene R. Day and others. This case was carried through the United States District Court at Coeur de Alaine and through the United States Circuit Court of Civil Appeals at San Francisco. Colonel Bujac gained a reversal in the Eddins and Calley case, tried before the Supreme Court of New Mexico, and established in the United States for the first time the precedent that what a lawyer says regarding his opinion of a case outside the hearing of the defendant can not be testified to. This

case is reported in the Eighth A. L. R., page 1331. He has had much corporation as well as civil and criminal practice, and for thirteen years he has been local attorney for the Santa Fe Railway Company.

Politically Colonel Bujac has been merely a participant in the local affairs of the state. He has served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He was reared in the home of a Confederate soldier, but the son cast his first presidential ballot for a republican, Benjamin Harrison, whom he met in the latter's private car just as he had entered office and who invited Mr. Bujac, then a railroad brakeman, into the car and warmed him up with a cup of coffee and rolls. Colonel Bujac supported the present democratic governor, and Governor Hinkle appointed him a colonel on the governor's staff immediately after his inauguration.

Colonel Bujac married at Bismarck, North Dakota, Julia Armandine Graves, of Brooklyn, New York. She died leaving a son, Etienne de Pelissier, of Carlsbad. The second wife of Colonel Bujac was Miss Jane G. Robinson, whom he married at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where she was born, daughter of Fred Robinson, a well-known druggist of that city. Mrs. Bujac was educated in the United States and in Paris. They have a daughter, Adele de Turenne Bujac, who is a graduate of the El Paso School for Girls.

P. L. SMYER. All over the southern border of New Mexico P. L. Smyer is known as Jack Smyer and in recent years he has also been known as sheriff Smyer. He is in his second term as sheriff of Luna County, and his home has been in this district of New Mexico for nearly thirty years.

Sheriff Smyer was born near Houston, Texas County, Missouri, September 24, 1874. His father, Robert E. Smyer, was born in North Carolina in 1847, saw service in the Confederate army during the closing months of the Civil war, and right after the war moved to Southern Missouri, and is still a farmer fourteen miles north of Cabool in that state. He is a staunch democrat and a Baptist. His wife, Elizabeth Coats, was born in Bedford, Tennessee, was reared in Texas County, Missouri, and was the daughter of James Coats, a farmer. The two sons of Robert E. Smyer and wife are P. L. and Rufus, the latter of Texas County, Missouri.

P. L. Smyer grew up on the farm of his parents north of Cabool, had a country school education, and his training has been chiefly derived from experience and the practice of taking care of himself since early boyhood. In 1891, at the age of seventeen, he left Missouri and became a farm hand in Grayson County in Northern Texas. From Texas he came to New Mexico in 1895, and for several years was a cowboy for his uncle, John Smyer, who came to this part of New Mexico about forty-five years ago, establishing a ranch some fifteen miles east of Deming, where he is still identified with the cattle business. Jack Smyer also worked for a number of cattle outfits, and has had some more or less extended experience in old Mexico. As an independent rancher he established his place east of Deming, and remained there until 1913. For the next three years he was an inspector with the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board, and then for a year was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Simpson of Luna County.

In the fall of 1920 Mr. Smyer was elected sheriff of Luna County, taking office January 1, 1921, as a successor of Sheriff Simpson. He was reelected without opposition in 1922, his name being on the democratic ticket. Mr. Smyer and his official staff have participated in some notable arrests, particularly that of Riley Dixon, a train robber and a member of Al Spencer's gang in Oklahoma, who perpetrated the big robbery of a train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway in 1923, Al Spencer, the leader, being killed by deputy marshals soon after the train robbery. Sheriff Smyer delivered Riley Dixon to the postoffice inspectors. Two other arrests were those of McDaniel and Parker, who had escaped from the penitentiary at Florence, Arizona, it having been the fourth escape for McDaniel. They were taken southwest of Deming, while in the possession of stolen horses, pack outfits, guns, etc. Sheriff Smyer was assisted in this capture by his chief deputy, L. Z. Davis, and Sidney Baylor, a son of Colonel Baylor of Santa Fe. However, the regular routine work of the sheriff's office force has been largely in capturing automobile and cattle thieves, the bringing in of stills and their proprietors, and handling lesser criminals.

Mr. Smyer is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. He married in Luna County, January 15, 1903, Miss Lula Lewis, who was born in Texas, in 1884, daughter of a rancher. She is the oldest of the four daughters and two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lewis, who now reside at Ontario, California, the other children being Mrs. Mike Yeargin, of Holtsville, California, and Mrs. Bessie Russell, of Deming, one daughter unmarried and at home and Hence and Teddy Lewis, of Ontario, California. Sheriff Smyer and wife have four children: Richard, Floyd, Eugene and May, all attending school. Richard, in addition to carrying his studies in the Deming High School, acts as a jailor for his father.

BALIS L. MCKINNEY, county assessor of Luna County, first came to New Mexico in 1892, and for thirty years has been actively identified with this state or Arizona, largely in a busy commercial career.

He was born at San Antonio, Texas, September 24, 1875. His grandfather, Balis McKinney, was a farmer, and in the Civil war became a Confederate soldier, serving in the same command with his son Rufus, and both were imprisoned at Rock Island, Illinois, together. Balis McKinney married Mary Reid. She died soon after the close of the war, at Clarksville, Arkansas, and he spent his last days at Tecumseh, Oklahoma. Of their children the two survivors are Rufus M. and Mrs. Eliza Atkerson, in Arkansas.

Rufus M. McKinney was born in Alabama, in 1847, and was a child when his parents moved to Western Arkansas. He enlisted in the Confederate army in that state, and while a member of Sterling Price's Army during the raid through Kansas and Missouri he was captured at some point in Kansas, and he and his father remained prisoners of war at Rock Island, Illinois, until the end of the war. He then returned to Arkansas, married at Clarksville, and in 1874 moved to Texas, establishing himself ninety miles west of San Antonio. For some years he conducted a country store there, and was then a farmer and rancher at Batesville, Texas, and for some years past has had business as a cattle rancher at Court-

land, Arizona. He has an extended acquaintance among prominent men all over the Southwest, and while never a candidate for public office, he has been influential in the democratic party in his home county. He is a member of the Christian Church and the Masonic Order. Rufus M. McKinney married Susan Jones. Her mother, Mary King, was the daughter of a well known physician at Clarksville, Arkansas. Mrs. Rufus McKinney died in 1900, her children being: Balis Lee; Charles L., of Courtland, Arizona; Anna M., widow of E. A. Clark, an old Indian scout and living at San Diego, California; Benjamin J., of Casas Grande, Arizona; and Rufus M., Jr., of Tucson, Arizona.

Balis L. McKinney grew up in Uvalde County, Texas, had a common school education, and his training and experience was such as life on a Texas cattle ranch could give him. Leaving home at the age sixteen, in 1892, he came to New Mexico, stopping first in Sierra County, and at Hillsboro earned his first dollar by hauling wood. Soon afterwards he became clerk in the Kellar Mercantile Company of Hillsboro, serving successively as stockkeeper, buyer and chief clerk. From 1894 to 1900 he was in Arizona, merchandising at Mammoth, not far from Tucson, and had charge of the general store of the Mammoth Trading Company and was also assistant postmaster. Following this Arizona experience he returned to Hillsboro, to the Kellar Mercantile Company, and after leaving them he wrote life insurance, with headquarters at Albuquerque. His next experience was at Naco, Arizona, where he was a clerk in the general office of the C. Y. R. & P. Railway Company, and spent several years at Courtland, Arizona, engaged in mining and operating a butcher shop.

Leaving Courtland, he became a resident of the Deming locality in New Mexico, and for two years engaged in farming, buying attractive land near Homesale. During the World war he did work at Camp Cody, and when the soldiers left he took a position with the Continental Oil Company for two years. He then bought a transfer outfit and used it for the Merchants Fuel Company until he went into politics.

Mr. McKinney's popular personality was tested when he became a candidate for the democratic nomination for county assessor, succeeding in winning the nomination over two competitors, and subsequently was easily elected over his republican opponent. He was elected in November, 1922, succeeding J. T. Hunter in office. Mr. McKinney has always been a democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson, in whose honor he named a son about the time the President was elected. In the office of county assessor Mr. McKinney has introduced efficiency and economy, and has reduced the expenses of the office about \$1,000 a year. After a considerable contention with the State Tax Commission he secured the raising of the railroad rate of taxation to a parity with other private property.

Mr. McKinney was registered during the World war, but was never classified for service. He is chairman of the Board of the Christian Church at Deming, is a member of the Deming Lodge of Masons, and he joined the Knights of Pythias in Arizona and is grand prelate of the Grand Lodge of that order in this state. His son, J. Clark McKinney, is also a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

and is probably the youngest chancellor commander in the State of New Mexico at the present time.

Mr. McKinney married at Wilcox, Arizona, November 13, 1901, Miss Emma Busenbark, who was born at El Paso, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Barnett) Busenbark. She is six years her husband's junior, and was educated in public schools. The oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. McKinney, J. Clark, now deputy assessor under his father, is a graduate of the Deming High School. The second child is Edna and the third, Courtland, was born in the town of that name in Arizona, being the first white child born there. The other two children are Burr and Woodrow Wilson.

MYRTLE L. WILLIAMS is a native daughter of New Mexico, and her abilities and character have commended her to the confidence of the people in various capacities, first as a teacher, then as a business woman, and now in the important responsibilities of the office of county clerk of Luna County.

She was born at Lake Valley, in Sierra County, New Mexico, daughter of the late James L. Williams, who came to New Mexico from Iowa. He was with an Iowa regiment of infantry in the Civil war, and his subsequent loss of health was due largely to the hardships encountered while a soldier. He became a contractor and builder at Lake Valley, and did a great deal of work for the Walter C. Hadley Company, owners of the mines in that vicinity. James L. Williams died December 9, 1895, at the age of forty-two. His widow, who survived him until June 4, 1905, passed away at the age of fifty-two. She bore the maiden name of Margaret E. Grewell. They were married at Muscatine, Iowa, where she was born. She attended high school at Muscatine, and was a second cousin of General Lew Wallace, the author, soldier and at one time governor of New Mexico. Mrs. Williams was postmaster of Lake Valley after the death of her husband. She had two daughters, Ida M. and Miss Myrtle, the former the wife of C. W. Cook, at Deming.

Myrtle L. Williams lived at Lake Valley until she was nineteen years of age, attending the grade schools there, and was graduated in 1902 from the Silver City Normal School, this equipping her with a liberal education, and her diploma carried with it the privilege of teaching five years in the public schools of New Mexico. For one year she taught at Hillsboro, another year at Tierra Blanco and for three years was teacher of the third grade in the schools of Raton.

Following this experience as an educator she took a six months course in the International Business College of El Paso, and coming to Deming was employed by C. W. Cook and his successor, E. A. Tovrea & Company, as bookkeeper. In 1919 she entered the court house as deputy county clerk through appointment with Clerk Pierce A. Hughes. Since then for five years her service has been continuous in the county clerk's office, and she has proved wonderfully fitted for its various administrative duties.

Miss William's father was a republican and her mother a democrat, and she was influenced in the choice of a party, no doubt, by her mother and has given her support to that party. In 1922 she contested the democratic nomination for county clerk with one opponent but had no opposition at the general election in that year.

Miss Williams did considerable work with her needle and in

other capacities in behalf of the Red Cross during the World war. She was reared in the Presbyterian Church, her mother being superintendent of the Lake Valley Sunday School and president of the Christian Endeavor Society. Miss Williams is one of the few woman members of the Deming Chamber of Commerce, and is auditor of the Woman's Club of Deming, and a member of the County Official's Association of New Mexico, having attended the convention at Santa Fe as a delegate.

WILLIAM HILLIARD CRYER, M. D., has been medical director of the Holy Cross Sanatorium at Deming since that institution was opened in May, 1923. The Holy Cross Sanatorium is located in Mahoney Park, two miles from the limits of Deming. Its site of about 320 acres was purchased in April, 1922, by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, whose Mother House is at Notre Dame, Indiana. The plans for the institution at Deming were drawn up after complete investigation of many of the foremost sanatoria in the country. The institution was planned and worked out in general by Mother Aquina, superior general and head of the order at Notre Dame. The sanatorium is under the business management of Sister M. Beniti, sister superior. The locality chosen is unsurpassed in general climatic conditions, the sanatorium being on an altitude of over 4,000 feet, with perfect conditions as to dry atmosphere, temperature and over 300 days of sunshine every year. The institution is built upon the one story unit plan, some units being given over to private rooms and baths and individual porches, while others are built upon the ward plan, accommodating four patients in each ward, with four sleeping porches. Four units have been completed, including the administration building, with offices, dining halls, kitchen, bakery, amusement hall and chapel. Five buildings have been set apart for a general hospital, with rooms for treatment, with X ray and laboratory work and operating rooms.

Doctor Cryer, who was chosen for medical director, came to the institution with an important record of service as a specialist in handling tuberculosis. He is a native of Alabama, born August 30, 1884, at Tallassee, Alabama. His grandfather, William Cryer, was of English ancestry and had a brother who was a soldier in Washington's army in the Revolution and died in the trenches at Yorktown in the final days of that struggle. Just eighty years later his nephew, an uncle of Doctor Cryer, died on the same battlefield as a Confederate soldier in the Civil war. William Cryer moved from Virginia to North Georgia and married Mary Mitchell, a native of Chambers County, Alabama, near Opelika. They had two daughters and four sons: Clay was the Confederate soldier who died at Yorktown, Virginia; George, who was killed by lightning; Alonzo Myrick; DeWitt Clinton, who died at Anniston, Alabama, in 1914; Lucy, who married Andrew J. Jackson and lived at Tallassee, Alabama; and Mary, who went to Texas after her marriage.

Alonzo Myrick Cryer, father of Doctor Cryer, was born in Chambers County, Alabama, and because of the advent of the Civil war, had a limited education, though by study and observation he became well informed and a very able man. He became a Confederate soldier, served during the last two years as a private in

General Joe Wheeler's Cavalry. When the general surrendered his army he advised his soldiers to go home and make as good citizens as they had been soldiers. However Alonzo M. Cryer, with a companion, started for old Mexico to join the army of Maximilian, but they were caught by Federal soldiers in North Georgia, and then reluctantly accepted their commander's advice. Alonzo M. Cryer was wounded in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. He devoted the rest of his life to farming, was active in democratic politics, though he never held a public office, and was a member of the Methodist Church. Alonzo M. Cryer, who died January 11, 1914, married Susan V. Hightower, daughter of William and Martha (Kidd) Hightower. Her father was a Confederate soldier who died during the war. Susan Hightower was born at Eclectic in Elmore County, Alabama, July 21, 1860, and now lives at Montgomery, Alabama.

William Hilliard Cryer, the only child of his parents to reach maturity, acquired his early education in the Southern University of Greensboro, Alabama, and was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1905. He had two months of teaching experience, and studied medicine in Tulane University at New Orleans, where he was graduated M. D. in 1908. He subsequently pursued post-graduate work in the New Orleans Polyclinic, was an interne at Columbus, Mississippi, and subsequently studied in the Willard Parker Hospital, a post-graduate school of medicine in New York City. Doctor Cryer after graduating engaged in practice at Columbus, Mississippi, and for about seven years before coming to Deming, New Mexico, had charge of the tuberculosis sanatorium known as the Union Printer's Home at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Doctor Cryer married at Greensboro, Alabama, December 6, 1913, Miss Hurteline Elizabeth Ramsey, who was born in Greensboro, March 26, 1884, daughter of Charles E. and Lily (Dorman) Ramsey. Her father was a Confederate soldier, and subsequently a merchant at Greensboro. Mrs. Cryer's sister is Mrs. Victor M. Shamburger, of Birmingham, Alabama, and her only brother is Charles E. Ramsey, of Denver, Colorado.

Doctor Cryer is a member of the American Medical Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the New Mexico State Medical Society and Luna County Medical Society. He is affiliated with Tejon Lodge No. 104 at Colorado Springs and the Alkaly Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Pueblo, Colorado. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

ROBERT S. POND. Of the pioneers in the modern farm development of Luna County conspicuous reference is due Robert S. Pond, who located there in February, 1908, and though coming with practically no capital, has made his work count in accumulating measure for the substantial development of not only his own farm and ranch, but the general improvements of the entire locality.

Mr. Pond was born at Jewett, Greene County, New York, August 26, 1876, and is of old New England ancestry, a descendant of Samuel Pond, who left England in Colonial times, and whose descendants moved out of New England into the West, invading New York State. The grandfather of the Luna County resident was Aaron Pond, who was a resident of Greene County, New York, throughout his life. Dwight L. Pond, father of Robert S.,

was born in Greene County, New York, in 1839, was reared on a farm, acquired what was accounted a liberal education in that day, and as a young man at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in Company A of the Ninetieth New York Infantry. He was in service with the Army of the Potomac until wounded in one of the late engagements of the war and honorably discharged. He married in Greene County, New York, Elizabeth S. Morse, member of one of the old settled families there, and also of English ancestry. Dwight L. Pond in 1880 took his family out to the western frontier in Nebraska, settling in Holt County. He became a man of prominence in that community and died at Deming, New Mexico, in October, 1913, and his wife died at Deming in February, 1916. Their children were: Edward S., of Lyons, Nebraska; Andrus D., of Craig, Nebraska; Charles O., of Plainview, Nebraska, all of them successful farmers; Hattie L., wife of Everett Patterson, of Walnut, Nebraska; Robert S.; and Clara A., who married Alex George, of Batesland, South Dakota.

Robert S. Pond was four years of age when taken to Nebraska, and he grew up on a farm near Inman, securing his schooling in that village. He remained at home until past the age of twenty-one. When he was fifteen his father gave him the opportunity to add to his practical knowledge by the establishment of a newspaper, the Inman News. His father through this paper advocated the prohibition cause, and the Inman News was noted as a prohibition organ in that section of Nebraska. The son had some four years' experience working on the newspaper. After leaving home he moved into Eastern Nebraska, worked as a farm hand a year or two, and then went to Southern California, living four years at Colton, near Riverside, where he became a wage worker in an orange orchard. Following that he spent four years in Los Angeles, engaged in contract lathing, and from there came to New Mexico, bringing with him little capital. He has made a success by proceeding slowly and practicing economy, making all his efforts count and keeping away from strange ideas, and, as an example, he used his old gray mare to carry him and his products to market until a chance came to trade for a Ford. After coming in February, 1908, he spent three years as a renter, being at that time unmarried, and as a renter he developed and improved land adjacent to what he subsequently entered as his desert claim, now his fine, productive farm. As a renter he raised food stuffs for the local market, bought implements to improve his own land, built water ditches for his landlord and helped build many miles of ditches for his neighbors, and on his own land has prepared two miles of irrigating canals. He has been an irrigation farmer by using the waters of the Mimbres River. One of the chief sources of his growing success as a farmer has been butter making and beef production. Mr. Pond is a stockholder in the Mimbres Valley Farmers Association at Deming, an organization handling supplies and produce for the farmers and one of the most constant sources of profit to the agriculture of this region. Mr. Pond began dairying as a butter maker, and has built up a select trade in Deming, marketing his products twice a week.

When Mr. Pond came into his present locality he was the only one to occupy the land and is now the oldest farm resident. Two other farmers some distance away, Solnack and Lesdus, share with

him in the pioneer settlement of the region. Mr. Pond helped clear away the brush and locate and do other parts of the preliminary work on the National Highway which passes his farm, and which is one of the most used roads in the United States. His time and influence have gone to other organizations and movements to raise the standard of the community. He helped organize the Tunis Literary Society, which for some years was a center of community interest and was a factor in the location and building of the National Highway, and in the construction of the Tunis School, which has been consolidated with the Deming Public School system, of which it was always a branch.

Mr. Pond married at Riverside, California, June 10, 1916, Miss Jennie Lynn, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Jane (Miller) Lynn. Mrs. Pond was born in Ontario, Canada, May 24, 1884, and was a child when her parents went to Southern California. Her father became an orange grower in Riverside, and was one of the early settlers in that section of the state. Mrs. Pond was educated at Riverside, and is one of ten children, the surviving sons and daughters being: George and Agnes, both of Anaheim, California; Mary K., wife of Ernest Stafford, of Shedden, Canada; Thomas, a resident of Alhambra, but a practicing dentist in Los Angeles; John, a civil engineer at San Pedro, California; Mrs. Pond; Helen, of Anaheim; and Doctor Robert, a dentist with his brother Thomas in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Pond are church people. His father and mother were of the old school Presbyterian Church, his father a very earnest member, a church builder and official. Mrs. Pond's parents were Congregationalists and were very strict in bringing up their children in religious practices. Mr. Pond grew up a Prohibitionist, and in national affairs has been independent, having cast a ballot for Colonel Roosevelt, and the next one for President Wilson. During the World war he was registered under the second draft law, but was never called to active duty.

W. FRANK MCILVAIN. During his residence in the Pecos Valley around Carlsbad W. Frank McIlvain has been a homesteader and farmer, and an insurance man, but his range business experience covers a much wider territory and a longer period of years. He is familiar with half a dozen states of the great West, and for many years sold harvesting machinery in the grain belt. His place has been that of a very influential and public spirited citizen in Carlsbad.

Mr. McIlvain was born in Cass County, Michigan, July 10, 1866. His grandfather, Moses McIlvain, of Scotch ancestry, was one of the pioneers of Cass County, Michigan, settling there with his wife in 1836. Moses McIlvain was born, according to an old record of Cass County, in Lexington, Kentucky, February 1, 1802, and died at the county seat of Cass County October 18, 1883.

His son, Captain W. W. McIlvain, was born in Cass County, and at the beginning of the Civil war, enlisted as a private in the 49th Michigan Infantry, and was in service in Sherman's army. He was once wounded by a piece of shrapnel, but continued on duty until the end of the war and was discharged with the rank of captain. After the war Captain McIlvain was a merchant for many years in Cass County. In 1882 President Arthur appointed



W. D. M. Flavin

him to the United States Land Office at Fargo, North Dakota, and after several years of public service, on account of failing health, he resigned and was then made commandant of the United States Soldiers' Home at Lisbon, North Dakota. Having charge of that institution some fifteen years, he retired and moved to Denver, died there in 1912, at the age of seventy-four. Captain McIlvain married Helen R. Reed, a native of Cass County, Michigan, where her father, Sylvester T. Reed, was an early day banker. She died in Denver in 1920, the mother of three children: W. Frank, Doctor Maud M. Sanders of Denver; and Robert W. McIlvain of Columbus, Ohio.

W. Frank McIlvain lived in Cass County, Michigan, until he was about seventeen years of age. He attended public schools there, and subsequently finished the course in a business college at Anoka, Minnesota. After leaving college he engaged in the agricultural implement business at Sheldon, North Dakota, and from being a local dealer went on the road as a representative of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Company of Hoosick Falls, New York. His territory was the Northwest, with headquarters at Portland. For eighteen years he was in the business, being promoted from salesman to the general agency and developed an immense volume of business for this old harvesting machinery company. From the Northwest he was transferred to Kansas City, and he had the honor of instituting the first grass twine binder into Southeastern Kansas and Western Missouri.

After leaving the harvesting machine business Mr. McIlvain returned to North Dakota, and was engaged in the insurance and real estate business at Enderlin until he came to New Mexico. When, in 1909, he established himself in the Pecos Valley it was on a homestead, and he proved up and acquired a title and made his land profitable through growing alfalfa, the cane and maize crops, and also maintained a small dairy for the making of butter. In the fall of 1914 Mr. McIlvain removed from the farm and purchased the insurance business of Mrs. F. L. Hopkins at Carlsbad. He has one of the leading insurance agencies in this section of the state, and also does some real estate brokerage. Soon after removing to Carlsbad he became identified with the Chamber of Commerce, and has been one of its most active workers, serving on the Board of Directors six years, and is now in his second year as president. The Chamber has been the important medium for much of the general development of the community, giving its influence to the paving of streets, building of the City Hall, establishment of a municipal bathing beach and the erection of a \$100,000 school house. Mr. McIlvain for two years has been a member of the City Park Commission.

In politics he is a republican, and for six years has been chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Eddy County and for four years a member of the State Central Committee. Mr. McIlvain was appointed and served as United States commissioner under Judge Pope. This service was during the World war, and he had many cases come before him involving slackers and other infringements of the war time laws. Governor Lindsay appointed him a member of the County Council of Defense, and he made some four-minute speeches and was one of the leaders in all the bond drives. In October, 1924, he was appointed by the Secretary

of the Interior the first custodian for the Carlsbad Cave National Monument.

Mr. McIlvain married in Barton County, Missouri, in October, 1896, Miss Mabel Allen, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of William Allen, who became a business man at Lamar, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. McIlvain have one daughter, Miss Helen, who graduated from the Carlsbad High School, following which she spent two years in the University of New Mexico, and is now employed in the Carlsbad post office.

PAUL NESCH. In the community of Deming Mr. Paul Nesch has lived since 1912, and his activities and influence have brought many proofs of esteem. He has built up a successful baking business.

Paul Nesch was born in the City of Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany, on November 21, 1883, the only baker the Nesch family has produced. His father, Hubert Nesch, who was a cabinet maker, lived his life in Wurttemberg, and married Rosina Leinau, who died in 1895. Two of their sons, Hugo and William, are sailors out of the Port of New York City, and the daughter of the family is Mrs. Rosa Hoffer, of Switzerland.

Paul Nesch attended public schools in Stuttgart, attended the baker's training school at that city, and after completing his apprenticeship in 1900 became a journeyman baker in different places. He sailed from Hamburg on board the "Phoenecia," landing at Hoboken, bringing a small amount of cash with him, money which he had earned while in the German navy. He was soon employed in a bakeshop in New York, where he worked from February to September, then in another shop on Long Island, and from there started traveling and working at different places, being in Saint Louis for a time, and then going on west to California, living in Los Angeles for some months.

On January 1, 1910, he arrived in New Mexico, and for two years worked as a baker for wages and then, in 1912, established a business of his own. In that year Mr. Nesch made a modest start of a business of his own at Deming in a two room building, with a small outfit sold in the home locality. Since then his business has grown fifty times its original size and has supplied many points outside of Deming. The Nesch Bakery grew to great proportions during the existence of Camp Cody, and the demand was more than could be supplied by the facilities. After Mr. Nesch had built up a business sufficient for local demand he sent supplies into Arizona towns along the border, but all this outside trade ceased, due to the extraordinary demand made upon him by the presence of soldiers in training at Camp Cody. His second location was on a half block of ground of his own, where he erected a baking plant and remained there five years. It became evident that he must maintain a downtown office, and accordingly he purchased a business room on Silver Avenue and installed another baking plant. This is his location at present. His bakery has a capacity of five thousand loaves a day besides pastry products, and he puts out the "twin loaf" bread, a popular brand called "Nesch's Winner," and also makes the "Butter Crust" and "American Beauty."

During the World war Mr. Nesch exerted himself to the full limit of his strength to keep his bakery going as a patriotic duty

for service of the Government, and as an aid in winning the war. Mr. Nesch took out his papers as an American citizen in Deming in 1914, and cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Nesch is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Red Men, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Deming. He married, June 3, 1912, Miss Julia E. Mayock at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

JOHN A. MOSES, the present county assessor of Grant County, is a native of New Mexico, one of the older native sons of American stock. His father was one of the pioneers in the Mimbres Valley.

His father was the late John A. Moses, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and a son of Dr. S. Gratz Moses, who for many years practiced medicine at Saint Louis, Missouri. The first wife of Doctor Moses was a Miss Ashe, whose children were: John A., S. Gratz, Jr., and Elizabeth, who married Capt. George Eaton, of the Confederate army, and is now living at Kirkwood, near Saint Louis.

John A. Moses, Sr., was educated in the Christian Brothers College of Saint Louis, and during the Civil war was a Confederate soldier, being one of Gen. John A. Morgan's raiders in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. After the war he was prominently associated with the United Confederate Veterans, and at Silver City, New Mexico, there is named in his honor the John A. Moses Camp of Confederate Veterans. He was also a charter member of the Silver City Lodge of Elks. He brought his family to New Mexico from Saint Louis, traveling by stage from Trinidad, Colorado. For some years he was on the road as a shoe salesman, representing the Appleton-Noyse Shoe Company, of Saint Louis, and subsequently had charge of the Mimbres Mill on the Mimbres River, at what was known as Upper Mimbres, thirty miles above Silver City. In his later years he was employed in the Grant County Court House as bookkeeper, and also served in the same capacity for business men of Silver City, where he died in September, 1919, at the age of seventy-six.

He married Miss Alice Runyan, who was born at Nashville, Tennessee, a daughter of Ben D. Runyan, a Saint Louis banker. She died in Los Angeles, California, in 1915. Their children were: John A.; Horace, manager of the Gallup American Coal Company at Gallup, New Mexico; Ben D., of Davis, California; and Harold, of Santa Rita, who was a World war soldier with the Twenty-third Engineers.

John A. Moses, Jr., was born on the Mimbres River, of Grant County, May 24, 1874. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Silver City, and following that came an extended experience as a cowboy. He was in the service of the Lyons and Campbell Ranch and Cattle Company, the largest concerns of the Gila Valley, and after some years worked for other ranchers in the state. On leaving this occupation he spent five years in the Saint Louis wholesale house of the Simmons Hardware Company, and on returning to New Mexico clerked for a mercantile house in Silver City from 1899 to 1908, and then took charge of the ranch on the upper Gila River owned by John W. Converse, an official of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Mr. Moses had charge of this ranch four and a half years.

His first entrance into politics came in 1922. He had previously

after leaving the Converse ranch been for two years with the "7XV" Cattle Company, and for a time was employed by the Chino Copper Company of Santa Rita. He made the race for the nomination for county assessor in the democratic primaries, and in November, 1922, defeated his republican opponent by a large majority. He defeated Harry Lamb in his present office.

Mr. Moses married at Los Angeles, California, September 25, 1913, Miss Elizabeth Woodville. She is likewise a native of New Mexico, born at Silver City, only daughter of Doctor Henry and Julia (Bradley) Woodville. Her brothers are: Arthur, of Seattle, Washington; Newton, of Los Angeles, and Robert, of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Moses have three children: John A. J., Marion and Bradley.

CHARLES C. ROYALL, member of the Grant County bar, has had a career of unusual experience and achievement, having shown conspicuous ability as a trial attorney and has also been a factor in democratic politics of the state.

Mr. Royall was born at Yadkinville, North Carolina, September 8, 1878, but spent most of his youth and early manhood in Kansas. He represents an old and prominent family of the Carolinas, where the Royalls have lived since Colonial times and where for many years they were planters and slave holders. His grandfather, William Royall, was a native of Yadkin County, lived the life of a plantation owner, and served as a Confederate soldier in the war between the states. He married Miss Fannie Holcomb. Among their children was James Royall, who was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, in 1855, and was reared and educated there. He married Mary Hinson, whose father was killed while a Confederate soldier, the Hinsons being likewise of the old plantation stock of North Carolina. Mrs. James Royall died in Clay Center, Kansas, in 1922, at the age of sixty-three. James Royall moved with his family to Kansas in 1890. He and his wife had four children: Charles Crecy; Miles Walter, a farmer at Bandana, Kansas; Etta, wife of Archibald P. Deneau, of Los Angeles; and J. Floyd Royall, who served in the navy during the World war, and is now recuperating from his service in a hospital at Denver, Colorado.

Charles C. Royall grew up at Clay Center, Kansas, finished his high school course there, and in 1898, when a young man of twenty years, volunteered for service with the Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers in the Spanish-American war. He was in Company I, commanded by Captain Ross, being a sergeant, and was in training at Camp Alger, near Alexandria, Virginia; at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and finally at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was mustered out and discharged November 21, 1898. After his army service he completed a business course in the Northern Illinois Normal School in 1899, and then entered the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1904. After a year of study in the University Law School a breakdown in health compelled him to leave, and for a year he was a clerk and student in the law office of Judge R. H. Barnum at Chicago.

From Chicago Mr. Royall came to Silver City, New Mexico, arriving in October, 1906, and has been continuously active in the

citizenship of that locality ever since. He was admitted to the bar on a temporary certificate, and subsequently took the examination for license to practice and admission in Santa Fe before the State Board of Bar examiners, which included Judge Hickey and Mr. Lucas. After his temporary admission he was appointed assistant district attorney by District Attorney J. R. Wadill, serving in that capacity two years. He assisted in prosecuting some of the celebrated cases tried in the district courts of that period. He assisted in securing a conviction on the charge of second degree murder against the Parks boys for the murder of "Red" Schrimsher, an officer of the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico; prosecuted and secured a similar verdict against Augustus West for the killing of the small rancher named King; was also identified with the prosecution of Harry Johnson for murder, convicted on the second degree; and secured a similar conviction of the three Hunt Brothers, but the case was reversed by the Supreme Court. He prosecuted and convicted of first degree murder Pedro Montes for slaying his sweetheart and L. H. Hightower for murdering his wife, and both were executed on the gallows at Silver City.

Mr. Royall was associated and practiced with Judge A. H. Harlee until the death of the latter in 1911, and then with the Judge's partner, R. P. Barnes; and from 1914 to January 1, 1916, was a member of the firm Barnes and Royall. At the latter date Mr. Barnes purchased Judge Mann's business in Albuquerque, moving to that city. Since then Mr. Royall has practiced alone.

Since coming to Grant County Mr. Royall has had some interests in mining, being identified with a number of mining companies. During the World war he was chairman of the Advisory Board of Grant County and Federal appeal agent, handling and extracting a volume of work connected with the registrations of soldiers. As a result of the work of Mr. Royall in this connection he was recommended by Governor Lindsey for appointment in the Judge-Advocate General's department, with the rank of major, which appointment was pending at the time of the armistice. His wife, Mrs. Royall, assisted in various war activities.

Mr. Royall served as chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee during two elections, being at the same time a member of the State Central Committee, and for the past ten years has attended probably every party convention of the state and has become acquainted with all the prominent leaders in New Mexico. He especially assisted Judge Hanna in his campaign for governor.

Mr. Royall married at Silver City, December 15, 1915, Miss Elfie Smith. She was born in Texas, grew up there and in Mexico finished her education in the State Teacher's College at Silver City, and was court reporter for the Sixth Judicial District until her marriage. She is a daughter of J. F. Smith, the oldest child, the others being: David Smith, who served in the navy during the World war, and was a resident of Hurley, New Mexico; Pink Smith, with the Inspiration Copper Company at Miami, Arizona; and Miss Pauline, the present court reporter of the Sixth District. Mr. and Mrs. Royall have two children, Charles C., Junior, and Rae Royall. Mrs. Royall is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

THOMAS C. McDERMOTT is owner and proprietor of the Faywood Hot Springs in Grant County, with post office at Faywood. These springs have a well justified fame not only throughout New Mexico, but in Arizona, and to some extent are nationally well known. The waters have been sought for their curative value in cases of rheumatism, diabetes and ailments of the stomach and digestive organs. The flow comes from a single spring of water with a temperature of 142° F., the springs flowing out at the top of the highest point of land around the immediate locality. The dimension of the pool formed at the top of the spring is about eighteen feet in diameter, and the overflow is some 9,000 gallons an hour. The depth of the pool straight downward has been tested to a measured depth of 2,500 feet. The pool is now enclosed in a cement wall down forty feet from the top.

The spring was first brought to the general public's notice in 1870, at which time an excavation was made inside of the mound. In this temporary pool invalids did their bathing, lying in the sun wrapped in their blankets while sweating out their disease. The curative qualities of the water were chiefly advertised by Richard Hudson and Isaac Stevens, who acquired the property and began its improvement. Its popularity has steadily grown until people from all over the states of the Union have come here for relief. The original hotel built by Hudson and Stevens was destroyed by fire in the early '90s. The building which succeeded it and which accommodates the guests of the springs was erected by A. R. Graham, a Nebraska banker whose wife had been cured of long standing illness by the use of this water. The Grahams had been seeking health benefits for years prior to coming to Faywood, and due to the marvelous results wrought by the waters Mr. Graham purchased the springs and erected a generous building, which accommodates 100 guests and which is open the year around. Mr. Graham disposed of the property of Thomas C. McDermott and associates, the latter being non-residents who have since sold their holdings to Mr. McDermott.

Mr. McDermott took possession of the Faywood Hot Springs property in February, 1900, coming here from Minnesota, where he had lived. For several years he too had been seeking a cure for gastric ulcers, and finding relief in the use of the Faywood waters, he readily accepted a proposition to acquire the springs. The springs are four miles from the Deming-Silver City branch of the Santa Fe Railway, and from the station of Faywood guests are conveyed to the hotel by cars.

Mr. McDermott was born near Neenah, in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. He was born before the Civil war, though in appearance and vigor he seems much younger, and this state of health he ascribes to the virtues of the climate of New Mexico and the water of Faywood Hot Springs. His father, Daniel McDermott, was a native of Ireland, came to the United States when about twenty-one years of age, and in Dodge County, Wisconsin, entered the Government service and after accumulating some means, invested in land in Winnebago County, where he spent many years as a farmer. He died in 1912, when ninety-six years of age. Daniel McDermott married Ellen White, a native of Outagamie County, Wisconsin, and daughter of John White. She lives at Neenah and is past eighty years of age. There were fourteen

children in the family, Thomas C. being the oldest. The other five survivors are John E., of Los Angeles; Daniel J., of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Albert, of Chicago; Miss Mayme and Miss Helen, teachers in the public school at Neenah.

Thomas C. McDermott acquired a common school education, and as a boy left the farm to learn the printer's trade, an occupation that did much to supplement his early educational advantages. He was also employed as clerk in a store, was in the mercantile business at Whitehall, Wisconsin, and leaving there, went on the road as a commercial salesman. For several years he was general agent for the Osborne Binder Company, with headquarters at Minneapolis, covering the territory of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. The arduous nature of his duties and the necessity of much travel contributed to his failing health, the climax of which brought him on a visit to the Faywood Springs and from that he traces his permanent connection with New Mexico.

Mr. McDermott married in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, in 1881, Miss Harriett Pratt, who died in Mankato, Minnesota, the mother of two sons, Clarence C. and Charles D., both of whom are associated with their father in the management of the Faywood Hot Springs. Clarence during the World war was in the Government service, building cantonments in Georgia. After the death of his wife Thomas C. McDermott married Miss Mary Mahoney at Colfax, Iowa. She was born in Chicago but was a child when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mahoney, moved to Colfax, Iowa. Her father was a Union soldier in the Civil war, was an Iowa farmer and died at Colfax, where his widow now lives. Mrs. McDermott was liberally educated, and was in business at Colfax when she met Mr. McDermott.

JAMES W. PHILLIPS, of Deming, is one of the veteran cattlemen and ranchers of the Southwest, a work to which he was accustomed from his early boyhood in West Texas, and which he has followed in Southern New Mexico for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Phillips was born in Memphis, Tennessee, March 24, 1861. His father, James Phillips, a native of Tennessee, was killed in battle while a Confederate soldier, leaving a widow and three small children. His wife was Elizabeth Hunter, of Scotch ancestry and daughter of Malcolm Hunter, a farmer and slaveholder near Memphis, but subsequently moved to Coleman County, Texas, where Malcolm Hunter and wife spent their last years. After the death of her husband Mrs. James Phillips also moved to Coleman County, Texas, James W. Phillips being a small child at that time. There was an older brother, William, who was killed while a child, and a sister, Mary E., who is the wife of J. W. Jackson, of Grant County, New Mexico. The mother of these children married for her second husband, John Barfoot, and they had two daughters and four sons, three of the sons living in California and the other in the State of Washington. One of the daughters is Mrs. John Frazier, of San Antonio, Texas, and the other is Mrs. Jennie Gardner, of Elgin, Arizona.

Up to the age of eighteen James W. Phillips lived in what was then a frontier region of West Texas, Coleman and Runnels counties, his home being with his mother and step-father. He attended

rural schools, and at the age of fifteen was self supporting, working for wages as a farm hand and on ranches. He was a wage worker until he was twenty-six, but accumulated very little in that way, since wages for such work was as low as fifteen dollars a month and the highest as only forty dollars a month.

From West Texas Mr. Phillips came into New Mexico, arriving June 10, 1883, in Lincoln County, and there engaged in the stock business in a small way. It was in 1906 that he moved his home and operations to the vicinity of Deming in Luna County. In Luna County his ranch operations were conducted about Cook's Peak and Nut Station in the Mule Spring district. Subsequently he formed a partnership with S. R. Cox in the firm of Phillips and Cox, owning the brand "Firehook," a half Mexican brand. This firm once owned a large ranch thirty miles west of El Paso, but in recent years have been ranging their stock west of Deming in Luna and Grant counties. In the early days cattle from this region were sold by the head and delivered at the railroad station, and now the stock is sold entirely by the pound. Prices have ranged all the way from seven dollars to forty-five dollars a head during Mr. Phillips' past experience in the business. That was the price paid for yearlings. Mr. Phillips for many years has handled the strain of cattle best adjusted to this region, the White Face or Hereford.

While his business has been chiefly as a cattleman, Mr. Phillips for a number of years has specialized in good horses, breeding racers and draft horses. His racers were all short horses, consequently they made no record for speed. Nearly all his horses were sold in the Southwest.

Mr. Phillips' home for twenty years was at Mule Spring, where he hired a teacher for his children. In 1902 he moved to Deming, where his children finished high school. He has been interested in local politics. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, and has continuously been identified with the democratic party. He was for seven years a county commissioner of Luna County, his associates on the board being Charles C. Hubbard, John Hund, Frank Nordhaus and Andy Lewis. While he was on the board the Luna County jail was built and some road building was carried out.

In Runnels County, Texas, July 12, 1882, Mr. Phillips married Miss Silena B. Ledford, who was born at Springfield, Missouri, September 9, 1866, but grew up in Jackson County, Arkansas, and Fort Worth, Texas, being educated in the public schools. Her parents were John and Helen (Brown) Ledford. Her father was a Missouri farmer, and went from that state into the Confederate army and was accidentally killed in Missouri while a soldier. His widow, now the wife of John Smith, is living at Parkhill, Oklahoma. Mrs. Phillips was the only child of her father. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have a fine family of children and fifteen grandchildren. The oldest child, William Wesley, is a stockman at Deming, associated with his father, and by his marriage to Ada King has children named Hazel, Mary, Raymond and William. Rufus K. Phillips, a rancher in Luna County, married Josie Creek and has a daughter, Pauline. Shelby C., a Luna County stockman, has a son, Shelby C., Jr., by his marriage to Alma Williams. Bertha, widow of Frank Richardson, of San Antonio, Texas, has three chil-



Guy A Reed

dren, Ray, Retha and Bettie Jane. Ethel, widow of A. J. Deckert, has two children, James and Arleen. Marlin R., who during the World war enlisted for the navy service, and was at the Mare Island navy yard in California. He is a rancher in Grant County, New Mexico, married Mary Ervine, and has a daughter, Louise. Isabel is the wife of Harry Kelly, agent for the American Express Company at Naco, Arizona. James M., in the cattle business in Luna County, married Lucile Cook. Mrs. Phillips is a member of the Christian Science Church. Mr. Phillips' first wife was Lydia Mahany, and by that marriage he has a daughter, Kanzada, wife of Jack Lockway, of Globe, Arizona, and the mother of three children, named Murrel, Ruth and Howard.

GUY A. REED, city attorney of Carlsbad, has practiced in New Mexico since his admission to the bar of the state in 1912. He was overseas during the World war with the Y. M. C. A., and since his return has found his talents fully engaged in his law practice, his farming and other interests.

Mr. Reed was born in Thomas County, Kansas, July 8, 1881, son of William H. Reed, and grandson of Andrew Reed, who came from Ireland and lived in Iowa and Kansas, being buried at Gem in Thomas County of the latter state. Andrew Reed married Henrietta Knox, and they had a large family, one of them, Thomas, serving with a Union regiment in the Civil war. William H. Reed, a native of Dubuque County, Iowa, has spent his active life as a farmer. He and other relatives organized Thomas County, Kansas, they having settled there in 1879, pioneers in that plains country. In 1892 William H. Reed and his family returned to his former home at Orient, Iowa, but since 1918 he and his wife have lived at Twin Falls, Idaho, where he continues farming. He married Miss Emma A. Witham, daughter of W. W. and Elmira (Sutherland) Witham, her father coming from the state of Maine. Emma Witham was born in Dubuque County, Iowa. Her children are: Guy A., of Carlsbad; Ella, wife of Alvin Bevercomb, of Twin Falls, Idaho; William W., of Greenfield, Iowa; Reva Reed, of Twin Falls; Audra and Howard, also at Twin Falls.

Guy a Reed spent the first eleven years of his life in Thomas County, Kansas, and grew to manhood in Iowa. He was educated in the schools of those two states, and pursued his law studies in the University of Michigan, leaving there to establish a home at Carlsbad. Here his law studies were continued with the firm of Bujac and Brice until his admission to the bar before the Supreme Court at Santa Fe in January, 1912.

Mr. Reed then engaged in practice at Carlsbad. In 1914 Governor McDonald appointed him a member and secretary-treasurer of the New Mexico Board of Exposition Managers, and he had charge of the New Mexico Building at the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego during 1915-16. At the close of the exposition he wound up the affairs of New Mexico's interests, and had a very valuable experience in this work.

After winding up the affairs of the board he had resumed private practice only a short time when the World war came on. In June, 1918, he went overseas under the auspices of the war council of the Y. M. C. A. and was with the Eighty-second Division on both the Vosges front, near St. Die, and in the last offensive

between St. Mihiel and Verdun. His duties took him on the field of action, and he was under fire when the armistice was signed and the close of the conflict announced. On that day he was with the First Battalion of the 323rd Infantry and was advancing until eleven o'clock, keeping up the advance for some two hours after the news of the armistice. The company with which Mr. Reed was serving lost thirty-six men after ten o'clock. He did first aid work while at the front, and the next day after the armistice he was taken to the hospital for treatment for gas. After being in the hospital until January, 1918, at Mesves, France, he was ordered with the Army of Occupation to Cochem, Germany, headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Brigadier General Muir, and had charge of recreation and soldier talent during his stay there. In June, 1919, he was ordered home, and the next month landed from the Leviathan in New York Harbor and was discharged from the service in that city. He then visited his parents in Idaho and also spent some time in a hospital at Topeka, Kansas, following which he resumed the practice of law in Carlsbad.

In 1919 Mr. Reed was appointed city attorney, and has held that office by successive reappointment, at first under Mayor Grantham, then Mayor Hudgins, and now Mayor Smith. As city attorney he has looked after the legal details of all the work involved in the city paving program and other municipal improvements. Mr. Reed is president of the Board of Park Commissioners, and this board has affected some desirable improvements in the municipal bathing beach, the municipal nursery, and in extensions to the recreational facilities. He is also executive secretary of the Carlsbad Project Highway Association. Mr. Reed was made a Mason at Carlsbad.

His interests in farming is in a private irrigation project covering some six hundred acres, most of which is devoted to cotton growing. The farm also has some stock. The project is situated on Willow Lake, an ideal fishing resort, there being a body of water covering about a section of land. Mr. Reed is a member of the Willow Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, which has the waters of the lake leased.

Mr. Reed married in Des Moines, Iowa, Miss Eva M. Philes. They have two children, Muriel and Robert G.

PERCY WILSON is rounding out a quarter of a century of work as a practicing attorney at Silver City, where he established his home and office in February, 1900. Mr. Wilson is a lawyer of broad and diversified experience, and has given much of his time to managing the legal interests of some of the large business organizations in this section of New Mexico.

Mr. Wilson was born January 10, 1872, in Texas, at old Fort Clark, just east of Del Rio, where his father, Col. David B. Wilson, was at that time serving as lieutenant with the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry. Mr. Wilson is a grandson of John Wilson, a native and lifelong resident of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish stock and of an old American family. John Wilson married Agnes Sawyer, and their children were John, James, William, Jane, Sophia, Nancy, Col. David B. and Harriet.

Col. David B. Wilson, who is now living retired at Sioux City, Iowa, was born at Harleton, Pennsylvania, in March, 1838, son of

a farmer, business man and tanner. He was reared there, was well educated and studied law, and for one year practiced his profession at Lewistown, Pennsylvania. When the Civil war came on he volunteered, was given a commission and served with the Army of the Potomac. After the war he accepted a commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army, and for thirty-five years remained in the military service of the United States. His last act of duty was in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. He was an officer on the commissary and quartermasters staff, and when he finally retired from the service in 1902 he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After retiring he engaged in farming and banking for a number of years. Colonel Wilson is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Masonic Order. He married in Massachusetts Miss Sarah Louise Jones, daughter of Rev. Charles and Calcina Patience (Gardner) Jones. Her father was a Congregational minister in Massachusetts and New York. Colonel and Mrs. Wilson had two sons, Percy and Guy Wilson, the latter a banker at Laurel, Nebraska.

Percy Wilson, though born on the Rio Grande River, spent most of his youth in the North, attending public schools, though to the age of eight or ten years most of his teaching was from his mother. He attended high school at St. Paul, Minnesota, also Macalester College at Saint Paul and from there entered the junior class of Princeton University, where he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1892. While at Princeton he was a student under Dr. Woodrow Wilson in political science. He then entered the University of Michigan, taking his law course and graduating with the degree LL. B. in 1894.

After graduating in law Mr. Wilson practiced his profession five years in Denver, Colorado, where he conducted a general practice. On moving to Silver City in February, 1900, he formed a partnership with Thomas S. Heflin, and the firm of Heflin and Wilson was continued until the death of the senior partner in December, 1901. In 1907 the firm of Wilson and Walton was formed, W. B. Walton being his partner until 1920. Since January 1, 1924, Mr. Wilson has been senior member of the firm Wilson and Woodbury, his junior associate being Joseph F. Woodbury.

Mr. Wilson has been attorney for the Chino Copper Company since it opened its mines in Grant County. For many years he represented the legal interests of the Lyons and Campbell Cattle Company, for twenty years has been attorney for the G. O. S. Cattle Company, one of the largest live stock concerns in Southern New Mexico.

He was reared in a republican atmosphere, and he cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley, being one of comparatively few who supported McKinley in Colorado in 1896. In New Mexico he has attended territorial and state conventions of the party, and is well known among party leaders. He was candidate for judge of the Sixth Judicial District at the first state election, being defeated by Judge Neblett. Mr. Wilson's chief public service has been in the office of mayor of Silver City. He was elected in 1907, and the citizens of the community, mostly democrats in national party affiliations, have shown their confidence in his ability and qualifications by reelecting him annually ever since. Since he became mayor Silver City has installed a sewer system, has paved

the main streets with concrete, and the financial resources of the municipality have been thoroughly conserved. During the World war Mr. Wilson was connected with a fuel administration in Grant County, and gave effective support to all the drives and campaigns.

At Silver City he married Miss Violetta Ashenfelter, who was born at Silver City, but received most of her education in Colorado at Woolf Hall and Colorado College. Her parents were S. M. and Nettie (Bennett) Ashenfelter, her father coming from Pennsylvania and her mother from Ohio. Her mother is still living. Mrs. Wilson has two sisters, Mrs. W. B. Walton and Mrs. Cory Brayton, the latter a resident of Berkeley, California. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson is Ava, wife of R. J. Grissom, assistant superintendent of the mines of the Chino Copper Company at Santa Rita, New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Grissom have one daughter, Jean.

EDWIN A. WOODHULL, editor of the Silver City Enterprise and manager of the Enterprise Publishing Company, is a newspaper man of extended experience. His first newspaper work was done on daily and weekly newspapers in Canada. He has been a resident of New Mexico for over twenty years.

He was born at London, Ontario, Canada, January 16, 1871, son of Truman B. and Catherine (McLellan) Woodhull, both parents being of Scotch ancestry. The Woodhulls on coming to this country first settled in New Jersey, and subsequently moved to Canada.

Edwin A. Woodhull graduated from the University of Manitoba, at Winnipeg, in 1896 with the A. B. degree. He soon afterwards took up newspaper work on the staff of the Winnipeg Free Press. It was the failure of health that caused him to leave Canada and seek a milder climate in the Southwest. For a short time he was in Los Angeles, and while there was employed on the Los Angeles Herald. In 1901 he came to New Mexico and located at Silver City, where he has found in abundant measure the health he sought. For several years he was employed in an editorial capacity by the Silver City Independent, and in 1918 took the management of the Silver City Enterprise.

This paper is the oldest newspaper of continuous existence in Grant County, having been founded in 1881 by W. A. Leonard, head of the firm Leonard and Downs. They owned it a number of years, and the paper had several other owners until it became the property of Joe E. Sheridan, a conspicuous business man and citizen of Silver City. Mr. Sheridan sold it to Frederick A. Bush, who was responsible for its establishment on a firm foundation and its early success. The paper is still owned by his two sons, Frederick A. and Burchard Bush, who are now students at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. Mr. Woodhull took the management of the paper as successor to Mr. Bush. It is published weekly, is republican in politics, and is a seven column, six-page paper, all home print.

In Silver City Mr. Woodhull completed his naturalization and took out his final papers. He has been identified with the republican party, being chairman of the Grant County Republican Committee, though his first presidential vote was cast for Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Woodhull founded Sunnyside Sanatorium at Silver City, but soon afterwards sold out. During the two years he was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Silver City Mr. Wood-

hull organized an advertising campaign, the first to advertise a climate for those afflicted with tuberculosis. It has been estimated that the campaign brought revenue to the community of approximately \$2,800 for every dollar expended in advertising.

Mr. Woodhull married at Deming, New Mexico, December 3, 1904, Mrs. Florence Isabell Gouin. She was born in Manitoba, Canada, daughter of J. Hazelwood and wife. She was educated in the schools of Winnipeg. Her first husband was J. Frank Gouin, and by that union she is the mother of two sons, Walter Frank and Gerald T. Gouin. Her son Frank is a graduate of the University of New Mexico, was a soldier in the World war, trained as an artillery officer at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and was on the road to France when the armistice was signed. He is now a geologist with the Atlantic Oil Production Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is married and has a daughter, June Marie.

The son Gerald Gouin is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, was with the New Mexico National Guard on the Mexican border, and was in training for overseas service when the armistice closed the war. He is now connected with the Highway Department of Osage County, and resides at Pawhuska, Oklahoma. In 1924 he married Winifred Brown.

DON W. LUSK, who came to New Mexico in November, 1907, is editor and manager of the Silver City Independent and president of the Independent Publishing Company, Incorporated. Mr. Lusk for all his abundant experience is one of the younger men in journalism, and is a clean type of newspaper man, alert, efficient and an honor to his profession. He was in New Mexico during the closing days of the territorial period, and as a representative of the Morning Journal he was legislative correspondent, and he also covered the work of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Lusk was born near Parsons, Labette County, Kansas, November 25, 1885, and comes from a family of newspaper men, representing the third generation that has been identified with that particular profession. His grandfather, David W. Lusk, was a native of Kentucky, and, moving to Illinois, located at Springfield, where for some years he was connected with the Illinois State Register, one of the oldest and most successful newspapers in Illinois. He died at Springfield. His widow, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, bore the maiden name of Nannie Shoemaker. David W. Lusk was a Union soldier during the Civil war. He and his wife had five children: Harry H.; Jacob, of St. Louis; Laura, and Mabel, both of St. Louis; and Mrs. H. W. Bedell, of St. Louis.

Harry H. Lusk, father of the Silver City newspaper man, was born at Beardstown, Illinois, and from Springfield moved to Labette County, Kansas, where he was publisher of the Parsons Sun when he died in 1903, at the comparatively early age of forty-three. He married Tinnie Hayward, who died at the age of thirty-four. Their children were: Hayward, of San Francisco; Flora, wife of C. C. Ward, of Pasadena, California; Don W.; and Harry H., of Bakersfield, California.

Don W. Lusk was reared in the country near Parsons, Kansas attended the Parsons High School, and subsequently entered Kansas University at Lawrence, where he pursued the study of law and journalism. Leaving the university in his senior year, he

came to New Mexico in November, 1907, and at Santa Fe worked on the "New Mexican," and for three years was editor of the Las Vegas "Optic." He spent three and a half years as city editor of the Morning Journal at Albuquerque, being there when the statehood movement was in its final phases. On leaving the Morning Journal he studied a year on the editorial staff of the El Paso Herald, and in September, 1914, came to Silver City, taking charge of the Independent as successor of E. M. Brumback, former manager and editor.

The Silver City Independent was founded in 1896 by W. B. Walton, now one of the prominent members of the New Mexico bar. It has always been a democratic paper, published weekly, and is devoted to community upbuilding and local news as well as politics and public affairs.

Mr. Lusk has been an active democrat, and cast his first vote in New Mexico for President Wilson in 1912. He served as secretary of the Grant County Democratic Committee four years and managed the campaign for the election of members for the House of Representatives from this state in 1916, at which time W. B. Walton was chosen. He was also campaign manager for W. B. Walton in 1918 as a candidate for the United States Senate, when Mr. Fall defeated Mr. Walton. Mr. Lusk has been president of the Silver City Chamber of Commerce, is a Rotarian, an active member of the Elks, and a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He was appointed a United States Commissioner for Grant County in July, 1917, and was recommissioned in 1921 by federal district Judge Neblett.

Mr. Lusk married at Pittsburg, Kansas, October 11, 1906, Miss Edith Billings. She was born at Lamar, Missouri, December 31, 1891, finishing her education at Pittsburg, Kansas, and in a young lady's school at Mexico, Missouri. Her father, William Billings, of Pittsburg, Kansas, is bridge and building superintendent for the Kansas City Southern Railway. He was born in Vermont and married at Lamar, Missouri, Miss Ella Harkless, a native of Virginia. The other children of Mrs. Lusk's parents were: Thomas W., a wholesale and retail merchant at Pittsburg, Kansas; Luther H., an automobile dealer at Clinton, Missouri; James H., a clothing merchant at Pittsburgh; and Earl K., a civil engineer with the New Mexico State Highway Commission at Santa Fe. Mr. and Mrs. Lusk have three children: Wilma, Betty and Don W., Jr.

IRA L. WRIGHT. On the basis of his experience and achievement Ira L. Wright, of Silver City, ranks as one of the ablest mining engineers in the state of New Mexico. His technical service in the state began in 1909, and he has assisted in the development and production of some of the leading mining properties in the southwestern part of the state.

Mr. Wright was born near Sedalia, in Pettis County, Missouri, September 8, 1883. His father was the late John T. Wright, who followed his sons to New Mexico and lived retired at Silver City from 1918 until his death in 1923. He was born in Vevay, Indiana, in 1850, grew up on a farm, had some years experience as a river freighter on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and from Indiana went to Missouri and married in Pettis County Miss Adeline Beard. Her father, Adam S. Beard, came to Missouri

from New Hampshire, after living for a time in Illinois. Mrs. John T. Wright died in Missouri in 1910. She was the mother of five children: Ira Lee; Lucy Osborne, wife of Walter H. Coburn, of Los Angeles; Albert Sidney, of Sedalia; Wilfred S., who was a member of the Students Army Training Corps at Central College in Fayette, Missouri, during the World war, and is now attending the Missouri School of Mines; and James Russell, in the service of the Chino Copper Company at Hurley, New Mexico.

Ira L. Wright spent the first eighteen years of his life on his father's farm in Central Missouri, attending country schools and completed a high school education in an academy at Hughesville, Missouri. He then entered the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, one of the best technical schools in the country, and completed the four-year course and graduated in 1907 with the degree Bachelor of Science in mining engineering. In 1911 the same school awarded him the degree Engineer of Mines, on the basis of his practical experience and his thesis entitled "Sampling by Means of Churn Drilling." While in the School of Mines he was a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity, the college honorary fraternity Tau Beta Pi, and subsequently the faculty elected him a member of the scholarship honorary fraternity Phi Kappa Phi.

During his undergraduate years he did some engineering work in the Missouri coal mines, at the Utah Copper Mines at Bingham, Utah, and in the lead and zinc fields of Joplin, Missouri. After graduating he was first employed as a mining engineer at Bisbee, Arizona, with the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, and left that service to come to Silver City in 1909, where his commission was with the Savannah Copper Company as a mining engineer and chemist. This company operated in the Burro Mountain district, embracing country southwest of Silver City. Three years later Mr. Wright undertook the operation of mines on his own account in the Pinos Altos mining district, where he and his associates, first Mr. Bell and then I. J. Stauber, discovered a rich pocket of gold, operating this property four years. Following that Mr. Wright was employed as a research engineer in metallurgical research by the Chino Copper Company, and in 1918 he opened an office at Silver City as a consulting engineer, maintaining a chemical laboratory and assay office. He and I. J. Stauber are associated in development and mine operation, and he is general manager of the Blackhawk Consolidated Mines Company, a property now in the development stage at Hanover, adjacent to Silver City.

Mr. Wright was consulting engineer and director of the Republic Mining Company in developing valuable zinc property, which since its sale to the Empire Zinc Company has been one of the most productive units of that great corporation.

Mr. Wright is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and is treasurer of the New Mexico Chapter of the American Mining Congress. He is widely known among technical mining men. During the World war he registered and classified and participated in the various drives for the raising of funds. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Ballut Abyad Temple at Albuquerque, is a republican in national politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He married in Pettis County, Missouri, Miss Jennie Keeney, who at her death left two children, Eleanor and Virginia Frances.

Subsequently, in 1917, at Berlin, Wisconsin, Mr. Wright married Miss Mary Jeanette Hailton, who died without children. Mr. Wright, on November 3, 1923, at Silver City, married Mrs. Margaret (Sheridan) Fay, who has a daughter, Margaret Louise, by her first husband, Charles Fay. Her father, Joe E. Sheridan, is a prominent old time resident of Mexico and a mining man. Mrs. Wright's mother was Edith Allen. Mrs. Wright was born in Grant County, New Mexico, was educated in the Normal School at Silver City and in the Westlake School for Girls in Los Angeles, and for a time was a teacher.

MRS. MAGGIE FLURRY FRANKS has lived in New Mexico since infancy, grew up on a ranch, was associated with her husband during his life in ranching and farming, and has kept firm control of the work and activities of her ranch home in Grant County since his death.

She was born in Henrico County, Virginia, April 30, 1876, and was brought to New Mexico in 1878. Her father, Christian Flurry, was a native of Switzerland, and after settling in Virginia, married Annie Bruesch, the daughter of a Swiss butcher named John Bruesch. Christian Flurry on coming to New Mexico settled in Grant County, and was engaged in the ranching and dairy business near Silver City until his last years. He died at El Paso in 1899, at the age of sixty-four. His widow is still a resident of Grant County. Her children were: Christian, who died in Tom Green County, Texas, and is buried at San Angelo, leaving a wife and three children; Mrs. Franks; Andrew Flurry, a rancher of Grant County; Flora, wife of Thomas Harrington, of Grant County; and Annie, who married George Delk, a rancher in Grant County.

Maggie Flurry grew up on the home ranch near Silver City, a property that is still owned in the family. Most of her education was acquired in the public schools of Silver City, and at the age of twenty-three, on December 4, 1899, she was married to Will C. Franks. Mr. Franks was born at Las Vegas, New Mexico, June 27, 1873, but was reared near Silver City. His father, Will Franks, came to New Mexico from Georgia, and was a farmer and miner near Santa Rita. Will C. Franks was educated in the public schools, and after his marriage he and his wife engaged in ranching and the live stock business at Santa Rita. Subsequently they moved to the locality where Mrs. Franks lives today, homesteading a section of land and a valuable ranch devoted to range cattle. The prevailing stock on the ranch for a number of years has been the Hereford. This stock is run under the brands "WF," "ZL," "TY," and the "Flag," the latter two being brands that belong to the younger generations of the family.

This is the ranch property where Mrs. Franks and her children reside. It has an adobe ranch house, which replaced the frame shack used by Mr. and Mrs. Franks while they were proving up and instituting the work of early development. Water has been developed for stock purposes and irrigation, and practically the entire area of the ranch fenced. It lies along the Mogollon highway and is seven miles from Silver City, adjoining the McMillen and Bert Turner ranches, extending to Mangus Creek.

The late Mr. Franks was affiliated with the Independent Order



Mary L. White.

of Odd Fellows, was a democratic voter, and he and his family were Presbyterians. During the World war he was registered, but was physically incapacitated for active service. He died August 1, 1920.

Of the children of Mrs. Franks, Randolph Harley is now his mother's right hand man on the ranch. Juanita, a graduate of the State Teacher's College of Silver City, is a teacher of domestic science in the schools at Central, Grant County. Alvin Ellis, the third child, is a member of the class of 1924 in the State Teacher's College, and Lola Bell is a student in the same school.

MISS MARY L. WHITE. While women are entering more and more into the activities, business and professional, of the more advanced and enlightened of our communities, it has been only of comparatively recent years that they have invaded, to any great degree, the ranks of public affairs. The holding of public office has been considered for so long as being the prerogative of the members of the sterner sex, that women as office-holders have been given scant attention. However, recently, woman has commenced to take her place in the direction of affairs in offices of a public character, and evidence of this is found at Roswell, where the directing head of the postoffice is Miss Mary L. White, who has spent nearly a quarter of a century in the state of New Mexico.

Miss White is a native of Texas, her birth having occurred at Midland, that state, and is a daughter of Elza and Maude (Miller) White. Her paternal grandfather was Elihu White, a native of Ohio, and a soldier of the war between the states, in which he fought under the colors of the Union. In middle life or later he moved to Texas, where he died, his remains being taken back to Ohio for interment. Elza White is the oldest surviving child of Elihu White and was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1864. In young manhood he moved to Texas, where he founded the family, and during the past twenty or more years he has resided about sixty miles southwest of Roswell, New Mexico, where he is the owner of a large ranch, on which he raises cattle and sheep. Mr. White is one of the substantial men of his community. He stands high in Masonry and is a member of Albuquerque (New Mexico) Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He married in Guernsey County, Ohio, Miss Maude Miller, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and the only one of the four children of LaFayette and Mary (McCullough) Miller now living in New Mexico. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. White: Mary L., of this review, and Elza, Jr. Elza White, Jr., who assists his father in the work of the home ranch, was a student in the New Mexico Agricultural College when, in 1918, he volunteered for service during the World war. He was sent to Camp Travis, an officers' training camp, where he was commissioned a first lieutenant and made a drill master. Later he was transferred to Camp Deming, where he was engaged in the same kind of duties, and there, after the signing of the armistice, received his honorable discharge and returned to the home ranch. He married Miss Tinnie May Knighten. Mr. White is one of the progressive and enterprising young men of his locality, and, like his father, is a Mason.

While her birth occurred in Texas, Mary L. White grew up at Roswell, from the time she was seven years of age. She graduated

from the high school, later was a student at Junior College, Washington, D. C., where she graduated in 1916, and prepared herself in the subject of home economics. On her return from college she went to the ranch of the family and spent some time there, but finally accepted the position of acting postmaster at Roswell, succeeding William Radney. She has since been acting head of the office, being yet too young for a commission as postmistress of a first-class office, such as this one is. However, her work has been entirely satisfactory to the citizens of Roswell and the surrounding community, for she has proved herself energetic, accurate and faithful in the performance of her duties, and has given the people excellent and expeditious mail service.

Miss White is one of the captains of the Girl Scouts organization at Roswell, and a member of the Woman's Club, in the work of which she takes an active interest. Her political affiliations are republican, although she has not yet become an active factor in political work. She belongs to the Eastern Star and the Presbyterian Church, and during the World war was very effective in Red Cross work.

JAMES ROBERT OWNBY, of Lordsburg, has lived all his life in the West and Southwest. He is a native son of California, and came to New Mexico about the time the Southern Pacific Railway was building through the territory. Many years of his active life were given to railroading, and he has also been an important factor in commercial and civic advancement of his home community of Lordsburg.

He was born in Los Angeles, August 2, 1859, when that city was a Spanish adobe town. The family home at the time of his birth was at the junction of Main and Spring streets, in the very heart of the modern business district. His father, James P. Ownby, a native of Tennessee and reared in the vicinity of Memphis, was a young man when he crossed the plains of California, passing through the region of New Mexico where his son James Robert now lives. He drove an ox team across the several hundred miles of deserts, mountains and plains, being one of a caravan of people seeking homes and fortunes on the Pacific Coast. At Los Angeles he was employed in the water department and on the police force. When his son James Robert was nine years of age the family moved to Kern, California, locating at Bakersfield, now the center of the great oil district of California. There, while his son was attending the common schools, James P. Ownby followed his trade of carpenter, was also in the hotel business, and had an active part in the local affairs. James P. Ownby had several brothers who served on the Confederate side in the Civil war. He was one of his parents' twelve children to come West.

In 1880, while the Southern Pacific road was building through the Southwest, James P. Ownby moved to New Mexico, and was in the service of the construction company in the mechanical department building station houses. He followed the line as far east as Deming, and was then induced to locate at Lordsburg and take the section house, feeding the section men. He was presented with transportation to bring his family from Bakersfield, and after locating at Lordsburg in 1881, remained a resident of this community until his death at the age of seventy-six. While at

Bakersfield, California, he served as deputy sheriff and jailer for several years, Bakersfield being then a small village, and its subsequent development has in a measure been similar to that of Los Angeles. James Porter Ownby was an active member of the Christian Church, and he and his wife founded the church of that denomination in Lordsburg. The preacher in the Lordsburg region during the early '80s was Rev. Chenoweth, who was also a rancher. He held services in the little frame schoolhouse at Lordsburg. The religious and moral tone of the Lordsburg community has been greatly influenced by the activities of the Ownby family.

James Porter Ownby married Amanda J. Glass, who died at Lordsburg eight years before her husband, when just fifty years of age. Her father, Robert Glass, was a member of the train that came overland to California with the Ownby family. Robert Glass spent his last days and died near Porterville, California, having been a farmer. His daughter Amanda was one of a family of two sons and five daughters. The children of James P. Ownby and wife are: Bland B., who spent his active life at Lordsburg and in Grant County, serving as a county commissioner many years and deputy sheriff, and is now a resident of Pomona, California; James Robert; Margaret, wife of Ralph Fetterly, of Tucson, Arizona, one of the old time locomotive engineers of the Southern Pacific Railway.

James Robert Ownby spent the first twenty-one years of his life in California. At the time of his marriage he engaged in railroading, and for twenty-one years was in the training service of Tucson Division of the Southern Pacific, holding successively the positions of brakeman, conductor and yardmaster at Lordsburg. He had charge of the yards at Lordsburg for six years. When he resigned he opened the first barber shop on the front street of the town, being in that business for more than six years, and was thus engaged when his father died. Following that for several years he operated a bottling works for soft drinks, and these and other commercial interests occupied his time until he retired.

Mr. Ownby was in New Mexico during the early '80s, and as a member of the Territorial Militia was called out at the time of the Geronimo Indian uprising and was on duty until the famous chief was captured. In the fall of 1922 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Hidalgo County, serving with Mert M. Malony and Frank Hoolihan, and has been chairman of the board since January, 1923. Since March, 1923, he has been chairman of the Board of Education of Hidalgo County. He has served as chairman of the County Democratic Committee since 1922, and he cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland while a resident of El Paso, Texas.

Mr. Ownby helped organize the first company to install an electric light plant in Lordsburg, being chairman of its Board of Directors. For one year he was associated with J. E. Allen in founding the Lordsburg Leader, a paper that was absorbed by the present Lordsburg Liberal. He is an active worker in the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Lordsburg, is a charter member and has served as chancellor commander and as a delegate to the Grand Lodge. His wife and children are active in the Christian Church, and that is the church of his choice.

Mr. Ownby married at Bakersfield, California, August 7, 1882,

Miss Ignacia Orosco. Shortly after their marriage they established their home at Lordsburg. Mrs. Ownby was born in Mexico, in 1866, a daughter of Gen. Mariano Orosco, who was a native of Mazatlan, and for a time a general in the Mexican Army. He died in Mazatlan. His widow, whose maiden name was Marcelina Rubio, a native of Madrid, Spain, brought her family to San Francisco in 1868. Mrs. Ownby was reared and educated in that city and at Bakersfield. She is one of three children, the other one still living being her brother, Arthur, of California. Mr. and Mrs. Ownby have one son, Robert B., now chief clerk and cashier and ticket agent of the Southern Pacific Railway at Lordsburg. He married Eula Riggles and has a daughter, Jewell. Robert B. Ownby was enrolled as a soldier during the World war, but was kept on home duty as a railroad man, and participated actively in the Red Cross.

R. A. McLESKEY is superintendent of schools at Lordsburg, and is one of the young and forceful men who are reorganizing and listing the educational system of New Mexico up to a plane of efficiency found in many of the older states.

Mr. McLeskey was born near Brownwood, Brown County, Texas, August 10, 1888. His grandfather was killed in battle as a Confederate soldier, and was probably a native of Scotland or of Scotch ancestry. This old soldier had three children: J. Frank, La Fayette and Mrs. Hugh McBride, of Brown County, Texas. J. Frank McLeskey was reared in Texas, was a cowboy when a young man, and for many years has been a shoe merchant at Brownwood. He married Fannie Ida Green, daughter of John T. Green, who came to Texas from Tennessee, and was a farmer in Brown County. J. Frank McLeskey has two children: R. A. and Mrs. Luther Cobb, the latter the wife of the county superintendent of schools of Brown County, Texas.

R. A. McLeskey was reared and educated at Brownwood, finished his high school course there, and soon afterward engaged in teaching. It was his practice to teach a year and then attend the Daniel Baker College a year. This is a fine educational institution under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church at Brownwood. He was graduated there with the A. B. degree in 1914, and then for two years was principal of the village schools at Blanket, in Brown County, following which he was elected county superintendent of Brown County. He resigned during his second term to become principal of the Brownwood High School, and was there two years when he was attracted into the New Mexico community, where he succeeded Superintendent Foster at Lordsburg.

Mr. McLeskey's work at Lordsburg covers a period of four years, beginning in 1920. When he came, the high school had an enrollment of sixteen, and the average attendance at all the schools was 247. In 1924 the high school enrollment was seventy-eight and the average attendance at all the schools was about 350. The high school, affiliated with the North Central Association, has a four-year course, including facilities for domestic science and manual training, a chemical laboratory, and also a school orchestra that has done much to increase the musical interests. Applicants for the teaching force must have a minimum of normal training of two years for grade teachers, and two years' experience in teach-

ing. Three classes have been graduated from the high school, four in the first class, six in the 1923 class, and six in the 1924 class. Most of the graduates are continuing their studies in higher institutions.

Mr. McLeskey married at Brownwood, Texas, June 10, 1916, Miss Annie Peyton, a native of Texas and reared in Brown County. She is a graduate of the Brownwood High School, attended the Texas Normal School, and was a teacher in villages in that state. Her father was John Peyton. Mr. and Mrs. McLeskey have two sons, Peyton and Frank. Mr. McLeskey is a Knight of Pythias, is a democrat, and a member of the Methodist Church.

HENRY W. YOUNG is credited with being one of the oldest American settlers in the Pinos Altos localities of that county. His home has been in New Mexico for about forty years, and during the last quarter of a century he has through his own example and success greatly stimulated fruit growing on a commercial scale in this particular locality of Southwestern New Mexico, one of the most favorable horticultural regions in the state.

Mr. Young was born December 23, 1868, at Buffalo, at the end of Lake Erie, New York. His father, David Young, was born along the Rhine River, his name being spelled in German, Jung. His mother was an Alsacian, who owned coal lands confiscated by the German government, and she brought her family to the United States when David was a child. David Young married Christina Young, whose father was a man of wealth and who brought his family to the United States, settling in Buffalo. David Young served as a Union soldier in the Civil war, coming out with the rank of lieutenant. He was the only child of his parents, and was well educated in both German and English. He died when a young man and was buried at Buffalo. He was the father of three children: John, of Lamar, Colorado; Henry W.; and Fritz, a farmer in Edwards County, Kansas. The mother of these three children was married to C. Matthias Lauber, and in 1874, when Henry W. Young was six years of age, the family moved to Kansas and homesteaded in Hartman County. Mrs. Lauber, his mother, is buried in the cemetery at Kinsley, Kansas, and her husband finally went to California and spent his last days in the Soldiers' Home in that state.

Henry W. Young grew up on a Kansas prairie, acquired a country school education, and after coming to New Mexico attended night school at Pinos Altos. He arrived in this territory in November, 1885, when seventeen years of age, first stopping in Silver City. From there he went to the Fort Bayard district and engaged in truck farming, a vocation he followed with a good deal of profit and success until the early part of 1898, when he arrived in Pinos Altos.

His first business in Pinos Altos was as a liveryman. He conducted a livery establishment until the automobile began to displace horses, and he showed his enterprise and foresight by being the first man to introduce the automobile into the locality and supplied an automobile service to supplement his horse livery. While in that business he was developing a tract of land to fruit growing. His fruit is chiefly the Stark Delicious apple, but he also grows pears, peaches and apricots. All his trees are obtained from the

famous Stark Nursery at Louisiana, Missouri. His oldest plantings were made ten years ago, and the trees are bearing and paying expenses of their keep and cultivation. His orchard is situated at an altitude of 7,000 feet, and, as his experience proves, no district anywhere produces a finer flavored and better quality of fruits.

While planting his trees and waiting for them to reach the bearing stage Mr. Young for eight years carried the mail from Pinos Altos to Silver City. Throughout the period of his residence here he has also developed mining claims. His orchard stands upon these claims. His patented claims are "The Good Enough" and "The Cornfield," and other claims not yet patented are "The Lobo" and the "B. Y.," with assessment work gradually bringing the properties to a productive state. This is a region of placer gold bearing soil and assays from his claims show rich in both gold and silver. Mr. Young's only official service in the community was as a member of the Pinos Altos School Board.

He married at Pinos Altos, May 9, 1899, Miss Bessie Farrell, who was born in Cherokee County, Kansas, and came to New Mexico in 1899. She was born September 9, 1883, at the death of her father, John Farrell, who was killed while on duty as a railroad engineer. Her mother bore the maiden name of Estella Davis, a native of Virginia, and she is now living at Hollywood, California, her second husband being J. Edward Harwell, by which union she had two sons, Roland, of El Paso, and Gordon L. Harwell, of Houston, Texas. Mrs. Young had one sister, Ethel J., who died at Santa Rita, New Mexico, the wife of A. G. Pegler, leaving two children. Mrs. Young was reared on a farm nine miles north-east of Bonham, Texas, and she was educated in El Paso and also at Pinos Altos. Mr. and Mrs. Young have three children: Henry Roland, a graduate of the State Teachers' College of Silver City, who is associated with his father in the orchard business; Estella, who is a member of the class of 1924 in the State Teachers' College, and is teaching in Valedon, New Mexico; and Ethel, who is attending the Pinos Altos High School.

WILLIAM WALLACE DEDMAN, at the age of sixteen, started out from home into the world to make his fortune, and in the course of nearly fifty years has wandered far and near, and has achieved the fortune of experience if not of material wealth. His first connection with New Mexico came forty years ago, but as miner, prospector, newspaper man and in other forms of business his activities led him over the states of the Middle and far West before he returned to make his permanent home at Hurley, in Grant County. He is the present postmaster of that New Mexico city.

Mr. Dedman was born in Anderson County, Kentucky, December 23, 1860, son of Capt. James Gustavus Dedman, and grandson of Dr. Dixon G. Dedman, who was a native of Virginia and was descended from a family that is Belgian, and spelled its name Dalmir. James Gustavus Dedman was born in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, had a college education, read law and medicine, but practiced neither of these professions. He was a merchant at Lawrenceburg when the war came on, and he joined the Confederate forces as commander of Company I of the First Kentucky Brigade. He was killed in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19, 1863. His body was buried on that famous battle-

field and remained there fourteen years, until it was returned to his native town of Lawrenceburg. Captain Dedman married Miss Josephine Hickman, a daughter of William S. Hickman, and great-granddaughter of Rev. William Hickman, who delivered the first sermon ever preached in Kentucky. William S. Hickman's wife was Frances Withers, great-granddaughter of Daniel Morgan, the soldier of the Revolution. Through the marriage of Captain Dedman and wife were born three children, but both daughters died in early childhood. Mrs. Dedman, the widow, is now eighty-two years of age, lives at Hurley and keeps house for her postmaster son, who has never married.

William Wallace Dedman was three years old when his father was killed at Chickamauga. Up to the age of sixteen he remained in Kentucky, attending school, and then ran away, traveling on trains in a hobo fashion to Texas. In that state he picked cotton, but was never paid a cent of his wages. He finally reached San Antonio, and at Waco he made his first money selling lemonade made out of picric acid for a picnic party. While hoeing cotton in the Brazos Bottoms near Marlin he took the chills and fever, and his mother sent him money to return home. After an absence of about one year he went back to Kentucky in 1878. He remained for a time, clerking for his uncle in a grocery store at Lawrenceburg.

In 1880, leaving Kentucky, he rode the train to Denver, and in Chaffee County, with a comrade, Capt. C. M. Lillard, engaged in prospecting for minerals. They found some good property, but not knowing how to handle it to their advantage, left the state without realizing any money from their work.

In 1884, from Colorado, Mr. Dedman came to New Mexico, to Wagon Mound, where one of his uncles from Lawrenceburg had bought a ranch, the Ocate. Mr. Dedman worked on this ranch from 1884 to 1889, saving a little money while there. With \$700 he went to Mexico, to the capital city, and became a Wells-Fargo Express messenger on the railroad running from Mexico City to Guadalajara. On leaving that position and returning north he went direct to Seattle, Washington, where he became a receiving clerk for the Western Union Telegraph Company, was employed by the King County Abstract Company, worked as a reporter on the old Seattle Journal, and from there went into Clallam County, a heavy timber region, taking up a homestead which he proved up after fourteen months and then sold. From there he went to Port Angeles, the county seat of Clallam County, and began the publication of the Clallam County Democrat, a weekly paper. After selling his paper he was appointed deputy sheriff of the county. Port Angeles was set aside during the administration of President Lincoln for a government townsite, but was formally opened while Mr. Dedman was deputy sheriff, and he had much to do in supervising the proving up of the lots, his name being published in connection with the proofs and appeared many times in the official records of the town.

After five years in the Northwest Mr. Dedman returned to Kentucky, and for a short time was a reporter on the Louisville Courier Journal. Then again he was in Colorado, resuming work as a prospector in Grand Encampment, North Park and Chaffee counties, and was the first man to find free gold in the camp now

called Turret, being one of the locaters of the Turret townsite. After about two years at Turret he bought a team and drove through the gold fields of Nevada, then one of the great boom mining centers of the West. He and his partners, Dan Marvel and T. H. Thompson, made about \$1,000 each at Lida, a copper camp, which they located, operated and sold.

After leaving Nevada Mr. Dedman was in Denver for a brief time, then spent another year prospecting around Ely, Nevada, and for four years was employed by a firm in the Steptoe Valley of Nevada, being foreman part of the time. From Nevada he went to Los Angeles, was there three months, and then returned to New Mexico, arriving at Hurley in October, 1911, and on the 20th of the same month went to work for the Chino Copper Company. He served as assistant storekeeper for this company eleven years, resigning on January 2, 1922, to become postmaster of Hurley.

Mr. Dedman received his early political inspiration from the Louisville Courier Journal, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, while living in Colorado. The free silver issue under Colonel Bryan caused him to affiliate with the republican party, and he has been one of the staunch members of that party ever since. He was appointed a justice of the peace at Hurley, serving until his appointment as postmaster.

Mr. Dedman during the World war served as a four-minute speaker, and took an active part in the bond and other campaigns. He was the first Mason inducted into Hurley Lodge No. 55, and was made a Knight of Pythias in Kentucky just after reaching his twenty-first birthday. He was reared a Baptist, but at Louisville united with the First Presbyterian Church, and at Hurley is a member of the Union Church.

ROBERT P. NOBLE is a merchant at Silver City, his active connection with New Mexico beginning in 1912, and from an experience of some years as an employe, he has become a member of one of the leading firms in Grant County doing a grocery business.

Mr. Noble was born in Arkansas December 9, 1883, a son of Mark Noble, who was of French descent, and the family were settlers at Noble Lake, Arkansas, a community named in honor of his family. Mark Noble was born there, secured a country school education, and during the Civil war entered the Confederate army in the Second Arkansas Cavalry, becoming a lieutenant. He was wounded once slightly in the shoulder, and after the war he followed farming and had a life of quiet industry without public service. He was active in the Methodist Church, was a member of the Masonic Order and a democrat. Mark Noble, who died in 1919, married Mrs. Sarah Hendrix, who was born in Arkansas, daughter of Thomas Brewer. Thomas Brewer soon afterwards moved to Texas and settled in Marshall. He was a soldier in the war for Texas independence. Mrs. Noble died in May, 1919, the same year as her husband, and they are buried at Bethel Cemetery near Crossett, Arkansas. Each of them had previously married and Mark Noble had a son, William, by a former marriage, and Mrs. Noble had a daughter, named Bunnie, by her former marriage, and who is now the widow of J. E. Farley, of Monticello, Arkansas. The children of their marriage were three daughters



W. H. Bennett

and five sons: John, who died at Crossett, Arkansas; Joseph, of Monroe, Louisiana; McKinnon, of Crossett, Arkansas; Mrs. Birdie Beall, who died at Crossett; Mrs. Catherine Carmical, and Mrs. Clara Stevens, of Monticello, Arkansas; Robert Payne; and Mark, Jr., who lives in the State of Oregon.

Robert P. Noble was educated in public schools in Arkansas, and at the age of twenty-one became a clerk in a store at Crossett. After some years of this training and experience he came to New Mexico by railroad, arriving at Silver City in February, 1912. Here he connected with the old firm Jones, Downs and Company, and eventually was promoted to manager of their retail store. He left that connection to establish himself in business in 1920 as the successor of the firm of Bragaw and Kiner, and since then has been one of the leading grocers in the community.

At the same time he has not neglected the claim of the community upon his time and service. For five years he has been a member of the public school board of Silver City, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Elks Club, and was made a member of the Masonic Order at Crossett, Arkansas. He and his wife are Methodists, and he has served on the official board of the church since coming to Silver City. He cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Bryan at Crossett in his native state. During the World war he was a member of the local committees for the sale of government securities, was registered under the second draft law, and has been active in the Red Cross since the war.

Mr. Noble married at Fordyce, Arkansas, September 19, 1910, Miss Winifred Morton. She was born in Grant County, that state, December 23, 1888, a daughter of Thomas B. Morton and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have three children: Winifred, Frances and Roberta.

ALBERT H. PRUIT is not only one of the representative business men of the younger generation in the vital little city of Roswell, Chaves County, but his civic loyalty is distinctively being shown forth also in his willingness to serve in and his able and progressive administration of the office of mayor of his home city, a position to which he was elected in April, 1924.

Mr. Pruitt was born at Belton, Bell County, Texas, May 27, 1883, and in the old Lone Star State he received his preliminary education, he having been eleven years of age at the time of the family removal to Chaves County, New Mexico, where he continued his education by attending the New Mexico Military Institute, at Roswell. Thereafter he completed the scientific course in Smith's Academy, St. Louis, Missouri, in which he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During his entire business career he has been identified with the Joyce-Pruit Company, which had its inception when his father, Aurelius Pruitt, and John R. Joyce founded the enterprise, at Roswell, in 1896. This is one of the oldest and most important wholesale and retail mercantile concerns in the Pecos Valley region, and the mayor of Roswell is secretary and treasurer of the company.

Aurelius Pruitt, father of the subject of this review, was born in the State of Arkansas, but passed the major part of his boyhood and youth in Texas, his mental development in the meanwhile

having been mainly through self-discipline and through the lessons learned in the school of practical experience. As a young man he turned his attention to the mercantile business, and in this line of enterprise he has achieved in the passing years large success and precedence, besides having been actively concerned in banking. He and his wife still maintain their home at Roswell, their marriage having been solemnized in Bell County, Texas, and Mrs. Pruitt, whose maiden name was Polly Elliott, having been born in Kentucky. Lillian, eldest of the children, is the wife of Charles F. Joyce, of Roswell; Lottie is the widow of J. W. Willson, of San Francisco, California; Albert Huntington is the immediate subject of this review; Drew E. is an oil operator in California, with headquarters in Los Angeles; Robert B., who is now allied with the Joyce-Pruitt Company, at Roswell, was in military training at Louisville, Kentucky, in preparation for service in the World war, at the time when the armistice brought the conflict to a close; Ray died at the age of fourteen years; and Elizabeth is the wife of Marshall Riddick, of Los Angeles, California.

Roswell's present mayor has been an active and valued member of the local Chamber of Commerce from the time of its organization, and had been a member and director of its predecessor, the Roswell Commercial Club. He is a staunch supporter of the progressive civic and business policies of this organization, as well as those of the local Rotary Club, of which likewise he is an active member. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Mystic Shrine, and has membership also in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church, and since casting his first presidential vote, in 1912, for Woodrow Wilson, he has continued a loyal supporter of the basic principles of the democratic party, though in local affairs he is not constrained by strict partisan lines.

In 1920 Mayor Pruitt was elected to the city council of Roswell, and within his four years of service he was chairman of the finance, the police and the fire committees of the council. He was a vigorous supporter at this time of the progressive program that was carried out in the paving about forty blocks of the city streets, in the providing of a modern septic tank for sewage disposal, and in enlarging greatly the capacity of the city water system, these excellent public improvements having represented a large financial outlay. While he was a member of the council the city purchased and improved a free-camp site for automobile tourists. Mr. Pruitt made a record that marked him for still higher honors in connection with the municipal government, and in April, 1924, he was elected mayor, as the successor of Mayor Ford. One of his administration plans is for the correction of the sanitation of Spring River, which flows through the city, and he is formulating vigorous policies relative to the improving of the city parks, especially in providing swimming pools and other facilities for the entertainment of the citizens. Under consideration is also the matter of establishing of another camp ground that shall offer even better entertainment to motor tourists who visit Roswell, the number of such travelers showing a distinct increase each successive season. It is gratifying to record that Mr. Pruitt was elected mayor without opposition or competition. He was registered and classified for service in connection with the World war, and had previously been

one of the organizers of the local military organization known as Battery A, from which, however, he had retired before the nation entered the World war. He is a popular figure in the business and social circles of his home city and has membership in the Roswell Country Club and the Fin & Feather Club.

June 14, 1905, in the city of Chicago, Mr. Pruitt wedded Miss Edna Stanton, who was born in that great western metropolis, a daughter of Robert T. Stanton, who was associated with the Century Magazine. Mrs. Pruitt did not long survive, as her death occurred March 17, 1907.

On the 17th of June, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pruitt to Miss Georgia Garner, of Roswell, she having been born in Kentucky, a daughter of John A. Garner, merchant and farmer at Fredonia, that state. Mayor and Mrs. Pruitt have three children: Virginia, Polly and Joyce, and as the wife of the mayor Mrs. Pruitt figures most graciously as "the first lady of Roswell."

LEWIS B. ROBINSON, M. D., has been a highly skilled and competent physician and surgeon in the Southwestern country for over twenty-five years, and has long maintained his home at Pinos Altos. He was a medical officer during the World war, being overseas, and since 1920 has given most of his time to his duties as bacteriologist in the laboratory of the hospital for Veterans' Bureau No. 55 at Fort Bayard. The work done by him and the service performed in general by such laboratories are very interesting and mark the remarkable progress made in the science of medicine in recent years. His routine of work includes the examination of sputums for tubercular bacillus, the inoculation with such bacilli taken from individual patients of guinea pigs, white mice and other animals and post mortem examination of the tissues and glands of such animals to determine whether they have been infected. Blood chemistry is an important feature of the work of the laboratory, and vaccines are made in the laboratory for tubercular patients and patients suffering with other diseases. The laboratory workers are called upon to make the white blood counts to determine conditions before operation, and also conduct examinations of the blood for typhoid and para-typhoid through the germs, the making of throat cultures to determine the presence of diphtheria, the making of Wasserman tests for venereal diseases, These and many of the better known processes of the laboratory comprise the daily program of work for Doctor Robinson.

Doctor Robinson is a member of a prominent old Pennsylvania family. His great-grandfather, Alexander Robinson, was a captain in the First Pennsylvania Rifles in the war for American independence, and was taken prisoner during the Quebec campaign. He and his comrades in captivity killed their guard and finally returned to their command. This Revolutionary veteran was a cabinet maker by trade, and made some of the old time clocks as well as furniture and coffins. The grandfather of Doctor Robinson was John Robinson. The father of this New Mexico physician was Joseph Shelburne Robinson, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer by occupation. He died at the age of sixty-seven. His wife was Catherine Burchfield, daughter of Lewis Burchfield, one time judge of the District Court of his Pennsylvania district. Catherine Robinson died in 1890, at the same age of her husband.

They had a family of seven sons and three daughters. One of the younger brothers of Doctor Robinson is Samuel S. Robinson, who graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1888, and has made a distinguished record as an officer in the navy, having been commander of the submarine force of the Atlantic fleet during the World war, was the first to enter the German submarine base after the end of the war, and is now commander of the United States Pacific fleet.

Lewis B. Robinson was born on his father's Pennsylvania farm, September 8, 1863. He attended Mifflintown Academy and the Millersville State Normal School, from which he graduated, and in 1883 took his degree in the Medical School of the University of Maryland. In getting his medical education he earned part of his expenses by teaching school. He first practiced at Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, and during a visit to New Mexico was so attracted to the beauties and advantages of the territory that he determined to locate in what was then an important and booming mining camp at Pinos Altos. It was in 1888 that he came to the Southwest. Later he moved to Arizona and practiced at Douglas for seven years, conducting a drug store in addition to handling his private practice. While there he was a member of the Arizona Medical Society as well as the County and American Medical Associations, and is now a member of the Fort Bayard Medical Society. On returning to New Mexico he practiced at Hurley until 1910, when he resumed his residence and professional work at Pinos Altos.

In 1917 Doctor Robinson volunteered as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, and in 1918 was called to active duty, attending the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and from there was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was made battalion surgeon with the Eight Hundred Thirteenth Pioneer Infantry. The last of August, 1918, he and his regiment were sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, and then to France. He sailed on the transport Finland, being part of about 50,000 troops sent over in that convoy. They landed at Brest, France, were outfitted at Strand d'Iland Coeurs, and Doctor Robinson then accompanied his command to the St. Mihiel area in the Argonne forests, remaining there until after the armistice. He acted as surgeon to the First Battalion of the Eight Hundred Thirteenth Pioneer Infantry. February 20, 1919, he sailed for home on the Zeelandia, a ship filled with sick and wounded men who were landed at Newport News and taken to the Soldiers' Home at Old Point Comfort. From the Atlantic Coast he was transferred to Camp Kearney, California, remaining there until June 28th, when he was discharged. Doctor Robinson then resumed his private practice in Pinos Altos, and in 1920 came his appointment and assignment as bacteriologist and laboratory worker at Fort Bayard.

Doctor Robinson is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. In 1920 he was elected as a republican to the Lower House of the New Mexico Legislature, serving under Speaker Clancy. He was chairman of the committee on enrolling and engrossing of bills, a member of the finance and educational committee, and other committees. He was responsible for introducing the bills for the exemption of the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American and the World wars from taxation up to \$2,000, a bill that became a law. After one term

he retired from the Legislature, having represented the county that seldom sends a republican. Wherever he has been Doctor Robinson has manifested a keen interest in educational progress, and has frequently served on school boards and used his influence to secure better results in common and high schools. He is a member of the Patriotic and Military Order of Veterans in Foreign Wars and the American Legion, and is a Presbyterian.

Doctor Robinson married at Pinos Altos November 3, 1890, Miss Catherine Pound. Her father, Patrick Pound, a native of the County of Queens, Ireland, came to the United States at the age of twenty, settling in St. Lawrence County, New York, where he became a successful stock drover and farmer, and also interested in lead mining. He died in 1911. Mr. Pound married in St. Lawrence County, in 1854, Sarah Theresa Flick, a native of Switzerland, who was brought to the United States when nine years of age. She died in 1891. Patrick Pound and wife had a family of sixteen children and reared all of them but one. The two who came to New Mexico are William Pound, of Pinos Altos, and Mrs. Robinson.

Doctor and Mrs. Robinson's children are: Joseph Shelburne, Louis, Helen, Mary Ethel and James Burchfield Robinson. The second son, Louis, is connected with the Santa Rita Store Company.

Joseph Sheiburne Robinson made a record as one of the young American officers in France during the World war. He graduated from the Pennsylvania State School of Mines, and immediately after graduating entered the service, being commissioned as second lieutenant of cavalry, and on going to France was commissioned a captain in the Eightieth Field Artillery. He commanded a trench mortar battery in France, being on the Argonne front when the armistice was signed. He is still in the service, being captain of the Headquarters Company of the Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, located at the Presidio of Monterey, California.

SEIBERT S. HOOKLAND. The individual activities and interest of Seibert S. Hookland reflect in a notable measure the progress of farming, horticulture and kindred industries in Dona Ana County from an organized point of view. Mr. Hookland has been one of the real leaders of the southern part of the state in creating farmers cooperative associations.

Mr. Hookland, who was classically educated and for a number of years was a teacher before coming to New Mexico, was born near Newburg, in Filmore County, Minnesota, December 29, 1864, and is of Norwegian parentage. His father was Sigbjorn Haukland, but the teacher of the district school where Seibert S. Haukland attended changed the family name to Hookland. The father was a farmer and carpenter, and was a Union soldier of the Civil war from Minnesota. He was a pioneer in that state, and died in Northfield when almost eighty years of age. He married in Minnesota Margit Haugan, who passed away in January, 1924, when almost ninety years of age. They had nine children, seven reaching mature years, Seibert S. being the only son.

Seibert S. Hookland spent his early life on the farm, and his own efforts and ambition brought him liberal educational advantages. He was graduated in 1887 from the Minnesota State Normal School at Winona, then took special courses at the Universities

of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for five years was a teacher in Caton College in Minneapolis. His plans at that time were to enter the Lutheran ministry, and for two years he was a student in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Chicago. Failure of his health caused him to abandon the ministerial profession, and for some years he was a business educator, spending five years with the Banks Business College at Philadelphia and for a year and a half was dean of the Department of Commerce of Highland Park College at Des Moines, Iowa.

From Des Moines Mr. Hookland came to New Mexico in 1907, and for about a year made his temporary residence at Albuquerque, and prospected over the territory while recuperating and preparing for his future line of usefulness. It was in 1909 that he moved into Dona Ana County, purchasing a tract of alfalfa land, and from the first taking up fruit development. In that year he set out a pear orchard, and has continued his plantings until this fruit aggregates eighteen acres. He also set out an orchard of Jonathan apples, and taking all the years together, has made a success of fruit growing, the best years in his experience being 1918-19-20-21.

It was his effort to market his fruits to the best advantage that brought Mr. Hookland prominently into connection with co-operative associations. Dona Ana County has probably done more than any other county of the Southwest to develop such associations and organize bodies to solve the problems of the practical farmer, and Mr. Hookland has been identified with probably every important organization of different kinds during the past fifteen years. He became a charter member of the first such association, the Mesilla Valley Produce Exchange, and served on its board of directors. He was also a charter member, director and chairman of the executive committee of the Mesilla Valley Fruit Association, and became its president and manager, so serving until the association was merged into the Farm Bureau Marketing Association. Other kindred bodies with which Mr. Hookland was identified were the Mesilla Sweet Potato Growers' Association, of which he was a charter member and director, and was made president and manager in the second year of its existence; the Mesilla Valley Poultry Association, which was organized by the county agent under the direction of the late H. H. Brook and with George M. Clark, a prominent factor in its affairs. The Mesilla Cabbage Growers marketed their products without any special organization through Crombie and Company of El Paso. All of these different bodies found a centralized point of contact in the Dona Ana County Farm Bureau, of which Mr. Hookland was a charter member, and was employed as county sales agent for shaping up marketing agencies. In this capacity he consolidated the various bodies above mentioned under a new corporation known as the Farm Bureau Marketing Association. For the first two years he served as its president. After resigning as president he remained chairman of its executive committee. Another important body in this district organized with the active assistance of Mr. Hookland as Farm Bureau Sales Agent, was the Elephant Butte Alfalfa Association which has its central office in El Paso, Texas, and extends its operations throughout the Elephant Butte Irrigation Project, including Dona Ana County, New Mexico, El Paso County, Texas, and adjacent alfalfa growing districts.

During his residence in Dona Ana County Mr. Hookland was identified with the State College at Mesilla Park as professor of commerce until he was made manager and sales agent of the Dona Ana County Farm Bureau. In the interests of farming in the valley, he helped establish "Organized Farming," a periodical issued once a month and devoted to the practice of farming. This was finally consolidated with the Rio Grande Republic, under the name of the Rio Grande Farmer, which took over the editorial staff of the "Organized Farming," Mr. Hookland becoming business manager and editor of the first paper, and is a member of the staff of the Rio Grande Farmer.

Mr. Hookland was married first in 1891 to Caroline Storlie, of Minnesota. She died February 29, 1896, leaving one daughter, Mildred Beatrice, born in Minneapolis June 14, 1893, who studied at the New Mexico State College, later became a graduate nurse, finishing her education in Chicago, married Hugh McIver Alison, son of a wealthy plantation owner in Louisiana, and resides, with her twin sons, in Albuquerque, where, in 1922, her husband paid the supreme sacrifice as a result of the World War. Mr. Hookland married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in May, 1905, Miss Olga Alexandra Martin. Mrs. Hookland has a special department of her own on the Hookland ranch, where she specializes in the growing of White Leghorn chickens for commercial purposes, being in the poultry business while she grows American Beauty roses for pleasure. She was born in Gottenberg, Sweden, in 1883. Her father's name was Carl Eric Roland Martin, and her mother's maiden name Hannah Elizabeth Johnson. Her father was a descendant of French Huguenots who left France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, three brothers seeking refuge in Scandinavian countries. At that time they spelled the name "de Marteng." Mrs. Hookland is related to the great botanist and floral classifier, Carl von Linnae, a native of Sweden, the father of classification, whose name appears in every work on botany and every classification of plants. She is the namesake of Olga Alexandra, the ill-fated Russian Czarina, as an eleventh hour compromise by her parents. It had been agreed that she should be named after a flower, her mother's choice being Marguerite (a small daisy), and her father's, Linnaea (a little blue flower named after Linnae). As the ceremony was about to be performed, news arrived that the father's uncle who had been sent on an embassy, had just been received at the Russian Court, and had been presented to the Czarina, whereupon both parents yielded their contentions and named the child Olga Alexandra in honor of the occasion. Mrs. Hookland was four years of age when brought to the United States by her parents. Her father was an architectural and mechanical draftsman in Philadelphia, where he died in 1916, leaving seven children. Mrs. Hookland attended high school in Philadelphia and Bank's College, where she taught five years. She subsequently became a member of the faculty at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hookland is Norman Seibert, born in Des Moines, Iowa, October 26, 1906, who is a graduate of the Las Cruces High School, attended the New Mexico State College, and is now a student in McMurray College of Abilene, Texas.

WILLIAM THOMAS CLARDY. The activities which justify a brief review of the life of William Thomas Clardy as a successful citizen of New Mexico have been chiefly in the field of dairying. He is one of the leading representatives of that industry in the Roswell region of the Pecos Valley, where he located in 1906.

Mr. Clardy was born on a farm near Collinsville, DeKalb County, Alabama, December 15, 1881, but the family moved to Lawrence County, Alabama, in 1894. His grandfather was William Penn Clardy, who spent his life as a farmer near Decatur, Alabama, and before the war was overseer of slaves on a plantation. He died in 1895, and was the father of three sons and two daughters, William T., Robert, Archibald, Mrs. Sallie Huddleston and Mrs. Malinda Chandler.

William T. Clardy, Senior, father of the Roswell dairyman, was born in Lawrence County, Alabama, in 1850, being the oldest child of his parents. He acquired a limited education on account of war times, and farming has constituted his life work. He married Luella Waters, who was born in Randolph County, Alabama, and was a child at the death of her parents, farming people. She died March 15, 1915, mother of the following children: Milton, of Lawrence County, Alabama; William T.; Andrew, of the old home locality; Florence, wife of Eli Phillips; Samuel, of Decatur, Alabama; and Gertrude, at home.

William Thomas Clardy was reared on a homestead farm in Alabama, acquired a common school education, and his working experiences were the old farm until he passed his majority. Then for two years he worked as a merchant's clerk in the little town of Trinity.

Leaving Alabama, Mr. Clardy came to New Mexico in 1906, traveling by railroad, and reached the territory without other capital than his hands and his brain. For two and a half years he was a wage worker on a dairy farm, and then for almost a year was employed on the Evans and Bond ranch, having in the meantime accumulated some little capital and credit. He started in the dairy business, operating a herd on the shares for the first year or two. He then bought a herd of twenty-seven head and began business on East Second Street, near Roswell. His first cows were grade Jerseys, and he continued with them exclusively until recently he introduced Holsteins, and now one-fourth of his herd of eighty cows are of that strain. He leases the old Sanitary Dairy Farm, a place well watered and ample for his stock. In this region operating a dairy requires twelve months of feeding, and his regular ration is alfalfa and a mixed feed of corn and oats. He has a number of high quality grade cows in his herd, and his milk is marketed in the city of Roswell.

Mr. Clardy during the World war was registered, but was not called to service. He cast his first vote for Woodrow Wilson in 1912, but has no part in political activities beyond voting. He is one of the earnest and substantial men of his community, and a credit to its citizenship.

He married at Roswell, November 26, 1909, Miss Ethel Griffith, who was born February 26, 1882, in Meigs County, Tennessee, and came to New Mexico in 1906 with her sister. Her parents were James T. and Maggie (Foster) Griffith, the mother being a daughter of Joseph Foster. Her father spent his life in Meigs County, Tennessee, and died near Ten Mile Postoffice. There were six daughters and one son in the Griffith family: Mrs.

J. W. Howard, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Misses Sallie, Amanda and Nita Griffith, all at home; Mrs. O. L. Drake, who died at Roswell, as did her husband; J. William, of Tennessee; and Mrs. Clardy. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clardy were born five children: William Griffith, Earl Clifford, Carl Foster, Maggie Lou and Frances Gertrude.

THOMAS FOY, a citizen of New Mexico since 1902, is associated with his brother, Joseph, in a firm of young men of enterprise who have made themselves most favorably known in Grant County as ranchers, lumbermen and traders. Their home is at Central.

Mr. Foy was born in County Mayo, Ireland, January 22, 1881, son of Owen and Winifred (Frenay) Foy, who still live at Foxford, County Mayo, and have spent their lives there as farmers. There were four children in the family, the three brothers being Edward, Thomas and Joseph. Thomas Foy was reared on the farm in Ireland, attended the National schools, and at the age of nineteen came to America, crossing the ocean with his brother, Edward. Edward is now in the live stock business at Glendo, Wyoming. Thomas Foy for three years before coming to America was in the service of the Bedford Lee Corporation in Lancashire, England. He went back to England in 1912, crossed over on the ill-fated Lusitania, which a few years later was sunk by the German submarines.

After coming to America Mr. Foy spent two years in Wyoming and Colorado, being an employe of the Union Pacific Railway Company at Cheyenne, and for a time engaged in farming at Boulder, Colorado. The presence of an uncle, John Frenay, attracted him to New Mexico in 1902. John Frenay was one of the pioneer white settlers of Grant County, and spent his life chiefly as a stockman and lumberman. Thomas Foy became associated with his uncle as a partner in the John Frenay Lumber Company. This industry was kept up until 1910, when the operation of the mill was abandoned by the partners engaging in cattle raising and farming. The site of the lumber business was at Twin Sisters Buttes, three miles east of Pinos Altos. The pioneer mill of that region was established there, and it is now being operated by Thomas Foy. The Thomas Foy ranch is conducted by Thomas and his brother Joseph. They are engaged in sheep raising, and slaughter most of their stock, selling the product at wholesale. However, at the present time lumbering is the chief business of the firm. N. O. Dimnick has been associated with the Foy brothers for some time. Most of the lumber manufactured is marketed in Grant County. The Foy ranch embraces several thousand acres. The nucleus of it was patented by J. Bruce, and another portion was patented by John A. Miller. The brothers raise grade Herefords, and grow much of the feed consumed by their stock. As traders they also buy and sell hides and similar ranch products.

Joseph Foy, the younger member of the family, was born in 1887. He came to the United States in 1908, and has been closely associated with his brothers in business ever since. He is unmarried. Both brothers completed their citizenship in Grant County and are affiliated with the democratic party. Thomas Foy is a member of the Central School Board, and for several years was its president. They are members of the Catholic Church, and Thomas Foy is affiliated with Silver City Lodge No. 413 of the

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was registered and classified during the World war and did work at home, having charge of the sale of Liberty Bonds in his district, being district chairman.

Thomas Foy married at Chicago, August 20, 1913, Miss Mary Foy, who was born in Chicago, August 24, 1891, daughter of Edward, who also came from County Mayo, in Ireland, but represented a different branch of the family from Thomas Foy. Edward Foy on coming to the United States as a boy lived in Chicago, and married a native daughter of that city, Miss Agnes Smith. Their children were: Mrs. L. J. Brady and Mrs. R. J. Budge, of Chicago; Mrs. Foy; Edward, who lived a few years in Grant County, entering the World war service from New Mexico, spent two years overseas and is now in Chicago; Miss Margaret, who during two years in Grant County taught school at Santa Rita, and is now a teacher in the public schools at Chicago; and Miss C. Foy, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foy have two children, Thomas, Junior, and Rosemary.

MRS. LUELLA S. CLARK, a resident of New Mexico since 1913, is prominently known in Hidalgo County, through her active participation in community affairs, in politics and in educational work. She is a former county superintendent of public instruction, and principal of the Valedon School.

Mrs. Clark was a teacher before her marriage, and is a woman of broad experience in educational matters and represents the highest standards of New Mexico citizenship.

She was born in Rock Island County, Illinois, on an island at the mouth of Rock River, where her maternal grandfather, Swan J. Johnson, settled in 1849. Her father, John P. Soderstrom, came from Helsingland, Sweden, on the eastern coast of that country, having been brought to the United States when a child of four years. He grew up in Rock Island County, Illinois, after his parents moved there from Minnesota, their first place of settlement. At the time of his marriage John P. Soderstrom was in the clothing business, later became a bookkeeper, and moving back to Minnesota lived out his life there, though his death occurred in Minnesota and he was buried in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1889. His wife was Mary Christine Johnson, who survives him. Her parents, John J. and Johanna (Georgeson) Johnson, came from Smoland, Sweden, on their wedding trip, and were among the pioneers of Swedish birth and ancestry in Rock Island County. John P. Soderstrom had two sons and one daughter. The sons are James W., of Long Beach, California, and John P., city manager of Rapid City, South Dakota.

Mrs. Clark, the oldest of the children, graduated from high school at Stillwater, Minnesota, and spent two years at normal school work, part of which was pursued in the State Teacher's College at Silver City, New Mexico. She was not yet eighteen when she was employed to teach her first term of school near Marine Mills, Minnesota. She also did work in the rural schools of Rock Island County, Illinois, and was teaching at Moline in the grades of the city schools up to the time of her marriage.

On June 1, 1899, she was married to Mr. John Henry Clark, at Moline, an electrician by profession. Mr. Clark was born at Clin-

ton, Iowa, but grew up in Rock Island County. After his marriage he established a home in Davenport, Iowa, where he was connected with the People's Power Company, leaving that position to move to the farm which was Mrs. Clark's birthplace, and from there to a grain ranch in Beadle County, South Dakota. After two years they established a home at Nevada, Iowa, where Mr. Clark became city manager of the United Electric and Railway Company. From Iowa Mr. and Mrs. Clark came to New Mexico in 1913, and in this state Mr. Clark has been identified with the Eighty Five Mining Company, now the Calumet and Arizona Copper Company, being master mechanic at the company's mines at Valedon.

After coming to New Mexico Mrs. Clark continued her active interest in educational affairs, and her first official connection was as a member of the Valedon School Board. After Hidalgo County was organized she was appointed the first superintendent of schools of the county by Governor Larrazola. Under this appointment she opened the records of the office, helped in the organization of two new school districts, and furnished repair work on many school houses and initiated a general forward policy in behalf of the schools. After service of a year she was succeeded by the regularly elected superintendent, retiring from the office in January, 1921.

In the fall of that year she became principal of the Valedon schools, and is now in the fourth year of her service in that capacity. Governor Mechem appointed her a regent of the State Teacher's College and she served until a change in the state administration appointed her successor in February, 1923. The Valedon schools now have eight grades and eight teachers, and when she took the principalship the schools were conducted in three different buildings. In 1923 two other buildings were added, and in February of that year, all the schools were concentrated in a new building. Under Mrs. Clark the schools are on a progressive basis. They maintain a home economics and manual training department, established when she was county superintendent, a general library of two hundred volumes, and a reference library, and the musical interests of the pupils are cultivated through the use of the piano and victrola.

Mrs. Clark has well deserved the various honors accorded her. During the World war she was chairman of the Council of Defense, has been chairman of the County Red Cross, and in 1923 was vice president of the New Mexico Educational Association. She has served as state chairman of the Citizen's Committee of the Parent-Teachers' Association. A republican, she has been a member of the State Republican Committee, and in 1922 was chairman of the Hidalgo County delegation of the State Convention in Albuquerque, being the first woman delegate to represent Hidalgo County in such a position. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Episcopal Church, belongs to the Eastern Star and Pythian Sisters, while Mr. Clark is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark are John Soderstrom and Mary Elizabeth. The son is a student in the Roswell Military Institute, and the daughter is attending a girl's school at Rock Island, Illinois.

MRS. SALLIE L. ROBERT, who maintains her residence in the City of Roswell, judicial center of Chaves County, has proved herself one of the resourceful pioneer women of the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, where her interests have been large and varied and where she made a record of successful achievement in the hotel business, as well as in connection with the cattle industry. She has been for nearly half a century a resident of this favored section of the state, and here her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances. Her husband, the late William Robert, passed the greater part of his active life in New Mexico, where he established his residence when he was a young man. He was born in Preetz, Holstein, Germany, January 27, 1854, and was twenty years of age when he came to the United States. In his native land he had received good educational advantages and had also gained experience in the mercantile business. It was thus in the early '70s that he gained place as a territorial pioneer in New Mexico, and after passing a year at Las Vegas he made his way to the Pecos Valley, which continued the stage of his activities during the remainder of his career in New Mexico. At Anton Chico, near Las Vegas, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Sallie L. Chisum, who was there attending a private school conducted by Miss Annin, and it was about two years later that the marriage of the young couple was solemnized. Mr. Robert had been associated with A. Nelson in the mercantile business at Anton Chico, and after his marriage he came to Chaves County and became associated with his father-in-law, James Chisum, and the latter's sons Walter P. and William J. in the mercantile and livestock business on South Spring River. The concern became known as the Jinglebob Land & Livestock Company, and Mr. Robert was not only one of the organizers of this company but also became its president. He continued this alliance about sixteen years, and after the company sold its cattle interests to M. J. Farris, Mr. Robert removed to Kansas and established a ranch on the Cimarron River, where he continued his operations many years. After selling this property he went to Italy, and in the meanwhile a certain incompatibility had led to the separation of himself and his wife, the latter of whom proved well her capacity for independent business activities in the beautiful Pecos Valley. After the removal of Mr. Robert to Kansas James Chisum and his son Walter P. entered the sheep business on South Spring River, and in the same district the younger son, William J., turned his attention to farm enterprise.

James Chisum was born in Tennessee, of staunch Scotch ancestry, his father, Clayborn Chisum, having been born and reared in Scotland and having remained in Tennessee for some time after coming to the United States. He finally removed with his family to Texas and there became a pioneer farmer in Lamar County, where he passed the remainder of his life. John, his eldest son, became a cattle king of his day in Texas; James, the next younger, was the father of Mrs. Robert of this review; Pitzer Miller, the next son, became associated with his brother James and his nephews in the New Mexico live-stock enterprise, and after the company closed out its business he returned to Texas, the closing years of his life having been passed at Paris, that state.

James Chisum acquired an advanced education, and as a young man he was for a time successfully engaged in teaching school.



Sallie L. Robert.

Later he conducted a general store at Parish, Texas, and after his removal to Denton County, that state, he engaged in farming, besides developing a prosperous nursery business, in the raising and selling of fruit trees. There the death of his wife occurred in 1873, and within a short time thereafter he sold his interests there and came to New Mexico, where he became associated with his brother John in the ranch and cattle operation on South Spring River. Of the children the eldest is Mrs. Sallie L. Robert, who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Walter P. died September 3, 1920, at Rock Springs, Wyoming, and is survived by his wife, two sons and one daughter; William J., the youngest of the three children, resides with his wife and their only child, a daughter, in Los Angeles, California.

John Chisum, uncle of Mrs. Robert, was the pioneer representative of the Chisum family in New Mexico Territory. He was born in Hardeman County, Tennessee, August 15, 1824, and was thirteen years old at the time of the family removal to Texas. At Pinhook, now the city of Paris, that state, he hauled water to supply the families who had settled on the townsite, this youthful enterprise having been initiated by him owing to a water shortage. About 1854 he began to deal in cattle on a small scale, with headquarters at Paris, where he was serving as clerk of Lamar County. In 1857 he removed to Denton County, and later, with the increasing settlement in that black-land district, he found his cattle enterprise curtailed, and in 1865 he located at Trickum, Texas, whence he soon moved to Fort Concho, in Tom Green County. There he secured a government contract for the supplying of 10,000 head of beef cattle to the Navaho Indians, and it was this contract that led to his establishing his home in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, 7,000 of his cattle having been here placed on the reservation at Fort Sumner, seventy-five miles north of the present City of Roswell. In 1867 Mr. Chisum established his headquarters at Bosque Grande, forty miles north of Roswell, and he was accompanied by his brother Pitzer M., who became his ranch foreman and who eventually returned to Paris, Texas, as noted in a preceding paragraph. In 1872, with excellent judgment and vision, he purchased the land around the head of South Spring River, and years later he there established his headquarters in the cattle business. On his ranch at South Spring he erected an adobe house of thirteen rooms, and this spacious dwelling continued one of the landmarks of the Pecos Valley until it was torn down by the Hagermans, who eventually succeeded to the ownership of the property. He stocked his place with 15,000 head of cattle and, from his jingle-bob ear-mark used in the identification of his cattle, as a brand, he gave to his estate the title of Jinglebob Ranch.

John Chisum was a prominent figure during the turbulent times of the so-called "Lincoln County war." He was not a participant, but as the conflict was started over cattle and he was the outstanding cattle man, he could not avoid a measure of trouble in this connection. He never permitted his men to take sides in the conflict, and it is but consistent to refute the oft-repeated rumor that the well-known character "Billie the Kid" was at one time in the employ of Mr. Chisum. Billie had at no time been in the employ of any member of the Chisum family, and as the ranch-house of Jinglebob Ranch was known for its hospitality and was

always open to the cowboys, it is possible that Billie the Kid was one of the number thus entertained.

As a young man in Texas, John Chisum had a sweetheart, Miss Sue Holman, and when she refused to accompany him to New Mexico he gave her the ultimatum, "now or never," and thus the marriage did not occur. He never afterward formed another attachment, and he remained a bachelor until his death. Late in life Mr. Chisum was afflicted with a tumorous growth, and in relief of the same an operation in a hospital at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, resulted in his death, December 23, 1884. He was one of the leaders in the cattle industry of the early days of Texas and New Mexico, and at his death he left, in land and cattle, an estate conservatively valued at \$500,000. He was a man of sterling character, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Sallie L. (Chisum) Robert was born at Paris, Texas, May 26, 1858, and was reared in Denton County, that state, where she received her earlier education, she having later attended school in New Mexico, as has already been noted, and having assumed charge of the domestic economies of the home after the death of her mother. After her separation from her husband she eventually established her home in Artesia, where she established and conducted a semi-hotel, or half-way house, where she extended hospitality and the best possible service to many of the newcomers who were preparing to make settlement in the Pecos Valley. At Artesia she entered a homestead claim, to which she perfected her title in due course, and in the meanwhile, after leaving a friend in charge of her Artesia house, she opened the Sparks Hotel at Roswell, where she built up a prosperous business. She conducted this hotel three years and thereafter had active charge of her place at Artesia until some little time after the railroad entered that village. Though she disposed of her farm about this time, she is still the owner of property in Artesia. Since 1921 she has maintained her home at Roswell, and she still takes deep interest in all that concerns the further progress of the Pecos Valley, with the development she has been closely identified. While Mrs. Robert was engaged in the hotel business she was concerned also in the raising of cattle, and with this line of enterprise, for which she seemed to have inherent predilection, she continued her association several years. She had no desire to enter the sheep business.

During the cotton carnival held in Roswell on October 9, 10, 11, 1924, Mrs. Robert made a decided hit by her representation of the difference between transportation in the pioneer days of the Pecos Valley and the present day methods. The first day of the carnival was Pioneer day parade and Mrs. Robert procured a pony and side saddle and rode it in the parade. She was dressed as she used to in pioneer days, and also wearing the typical sunbonnet then universally in use. Her little grandson rode behind her and she carried a large doll to represent a baby and this showed how the pioneer women were used to traveling. She also carried a banner with the date 1877 on it, showing her date of entry into Pecos Valley. She was the only one in the parade to use a side saddle, which in early days was the one universally used by women. It was generally conceded by all that Mrs. Robert added a distinctive touch and an original one to the parade.

Mrs. Robert is one of the well known and distinctly popular pioneer women of the Pecos Valley and Chaves County, and it is pleasing to accord her recognition in this history.

PETER M. CHASE, now retired, is a resident of Lordsburg, and for over forty years his experiences have identified him with the stock raising and mining interests of New Mexico. His first acquaintance with New Mexico began during the Civil war period, more than sixty years ago.

Mr. Chase was born near Fulton, in Callaway County, Missouri, March 31, 1833, and his life has been extended for him more than ninety years. His father, Abraham Chase, was born in 1786 in Massachusetts, son of a seafaring man at Marthas Vineyard. This old sailor decided that his two sons, Abraham and Thomas, should not follow the lanes of the sea, and accordingly took them West to Cincinnati, where he himself died a victim of cholera. His son Thomas went to Oregon in the early days. He and some of his neighbors, hearing of the famishing condition of the Bannock mining camp, loaded up wagons with supplies, and took them to the starving miners, selling the provisions and also their ox teams. They started back home on foot, but were never heard of, and the supposition has always been that men from the mining camp followed them and murdered and robbed them. Abraham Chase from Ohio went to Central Missouri, and subsequently moved to Ray County in Northwest Missouri, a locality in which the land was largely owned by Southern men named Allen and Boyce. Abraham Chase acquired land there, and was the first to suggest that a public or community school be maintained at the expense of the land owners. This enterprise was defeated by the opposition of Allen and Boyce. Abraham Chase finally left Missouri as a California forty-niner, and traveled over the plains to that state and died at Sacramento in 1851. He married at Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts, Miss Adeline Manter, who was born in 1801 and died in Ray County, Missouri. Her father was Peter Manter, whose name is continued in that of Mr. Chase of Lordsburg. The children of Abraham Chase were five in number: Thomas, who died in Ray County, Missouri; Peter Manter; John, who served as a Union soldier and finished his life at Seneca, Missouri; Nancy, who married James Cole and died in Carroll County, Missouri; and Sylvester, who was a farmer and merchant in Ray County, where he died.

Peter M. Chase was reared in Ray County, Missouri, and in the absence of any regular schools, obtained most of his instruction in reading, writing and figuring from his parents. When the war broke out he tried to get into a Union regiment, reaching the command somewhere in Arkansas, but found that no more recruits were necessary. He then stayed with the command for eighteen months, acting as a teamster. When the regiment was mustered out, he returned home and soon afterwards came to the Southwest, to Las Cruces, and in the fall of 1862 joined a party of men bound for the Prescott gold field, recently discovered in Arizona. George Cooler, who had been a soldier over the Western country and knew the region, led the party of ten persons, with two wagons and supplies. At Prescott Mr. Chase drove the teams, and spent five years in that mining camp. The Indians were so hostile that a

guard of one hundred men had to be maintained to protect all travelers.

On leaving Arizona Mr. Chase was with a party of eight men and one wagon and pack animals. Some of them stopped off in New Mexico, but he continued on to Cherokee County, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming from 1867 until 1880. He then moved to Chautauqua County, Kansas, making a crop near Peru, and for the following four years lived in what was known as the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma. On leaving that region he came to Grant County, New Mexico, establishing his ranch home fifty miles south of Lordsburg. He bought stock from old Mexico, and for twenty-three years continued the responsibilities of a rancher and stockman, since which time he has lived in Lordsburg.

Mr. Chase cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan in Missouri. In 1860 he gave his ballot to the Little Giant of Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas. During the war his political sentiments changed, and he would have voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 but for the fact that he was in Prescott, Arizona. His long record of voting as a republican covers sixty years. In 1920 he voted for Warren G. Harding.

Mr. Chase married in Carroll County, Missouri, Ann Kilgore, who died leaving no children. In Cherokee County, Kansas, he married Nancy Apple, daughter of Thomas Apple, who was born in North Carolina and died at Lordsburg, New Mexico. The only child of their marriage was Sylvester Chase, one of the well known business men of Lordsburg.

EDWARD MARION FISHER, vice president of the Lordsburg Mercantile Company, has been identified as a business man and citizen with the county seat town of Hidalgo County for fifteen years. He is the present mayor of Lordsburg.

Mr. Fisher was born November 19, 1884, at a plantation near the town of Evergreen in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. The Fisher family at one time lived in New England. One of its members as a youth ran away from that locality and going South, located in Louisiana, one of his descendants being Amos K. Fisher, of Evergreen, a well known farmer there. He was born in the parish in 1848, and has three living brothers, W. D., A. B., and L. D. Fisher, the last being a retired dentist at Evergreen. All of these brothers were too young for service in the Civil war. Amos K. Fisher has spent his life as a Louisiana planter, and has maintained a commendable activity in community affairs. He married a daughter of Doctor Brinkley, a well known physician in Louisiana. Of the eight children born to their marriage, they reared the following: William K., Amos A., Clarence, Ela (wife of Ewell West), and Edward M. The mother died when Edward M. was an infant, and the father subsequently married Miss Nealie Leatherman, but no children resulted from that union.

Edward M. Fisher spent his boyhood days on his father's plantation, attended public schools, the Louisiana Industrial Institute at Ruston, and Draughan's Business College at Shreveport. After leaving school he gained practical experience as an accountant in different places in Louisiana, being last employed at Red Fish as salesman for Norwood, Perkins & Company. Coming into the Southwest, he was a salesman for the J. M. Cannon Mercantile

Company of El Paso, and next went to the far Northwest, spending several months as a salesman in the Golden Rule Store at Pocatello, Idaho.

With this experience Mr. Fisher in 1909 came into Lordsburg, having arranged to enter the service of the old Eagle Drug Mercantile Company, and has remained faithfully with that organization and its successor, eventually becoming a partner in interest and vice president of the original company, and has retained the same office since the organization of the Lordsburg Mercantile Company.

Mr. Fisher was for five years a member of the village council. During that time a bond issue was approved for the construction of sewer and water systems, and the funds became available after Mr. Fisher was elected mayor. He was elected mayor as the successor of B. B. Ownby in the spring of 1922. Mr. Fisher has been interested in politics only for what he could do in improving his town and securing the best interest of the community. In elections he usually votes independently. He was registered as a soldier during the World war and put in class four. At Lordsburg he became a Mason and is a past master of Lodge No. 30. He was reared by his parents in the Christian Church.

Mr. Fisher married at Lordsburg, April 27, 1912, Miss Mabel Gammon, who was born at Pottsboro, Texas. Her father, H. L. Gammon, now of Lordsburg, was born in Maine, and has been a carpenter and contractor, spending most of his active career in Texas. He married in New Mexico Miss Isabel Bartlett, and their children were: Nathaniel A.; Mrs. Fisher, who was born July 2, 1891; Charlotte, wife of Wade Smith; and Malcolm, of Lordsburg. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are Marion, Junior; Louise and Ruth.

JOHN E. REINBURG. One of the most conspicuous men in the public life of New Mexico during the past fifteen years has been Hon. John E. Reinburg, whose life is distinguished by creditable service with the United States Navy in times of peace and during the Spanish-American and World wars, by two terms in the State Senate of New Mexico, and by his enterprising citizenship in the lower Mesilla Valley, where he is a leader in this irrigation farming district.

Senator Reinburg was born in Chicago, March 28, 1867. His father, Louis Reinburg, was born in Philadelphia, and was only a small boy when the Civil war broke out, but subsequently became one of the junior officers in the navy before the war was over. He lived at Chicago for several years after the war, and went to Washington as a private secretary to the distinguished Illinois Senator Norman B. Judd. The greater part of his years after that were spent at Washington, where he was with various branches of the public service. For thirty years before his death he was with the Bureau of Pensions. He died in 1903 at the age of fifty-seven. At Washington he married Miss Honore Wolfe, a native of that city and daughter of Michael Wolfe. She died in Washington in 1922. Of her twelve children, John Ernest Reinburg, of New Mexico, is the oldest. The others to grow up were: Louis Reinburg, of Chester, Pennsylvania; T. Dalton, of New York City; Leroy, a lieutenant-commander in the United States Coast

Guard; George E. A., a major in the United States Army Air Service in the Philippines; Miss Mary Katherine, of Washington; and Mrs. J. E. Stika, whose husband is a lieutenant in the United States Coast Guard, with home at Kewaunee, Wisconsin.

John E. Reinburg attended school in Washington, graduating from high school there. He is a graduate of the Coast Guard Academy, under the auspices of the navy department, and in 1885 began duty in the coast guard. He was in that service until failing health compelled him to retire, at which time he was superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut.

It was in 1909 that Mr. Reinburg came to New Mexico, primarily to benefit his health. He recovered while at Ft. Stanton, Lincoln County, and then determined to make his permanent home here. In 1911 he purchased land at La Union in Dona Ana County, and with characteristic determination and energy set about developing it as a farm. The outlook as a farming proposition was rather crude. He prepared his soil for growing alfalfa, and has been one of the steady and successful alfalfa growers of this region ever since. Recently he assisted in organizing the Elephant Butte Alfalfa Association, and has been one of its active supporters. Through this association all of the alfalfa grown under the waters from the Elephant Butte dam, both in New Mexico and in Texas, is marketed. The main purpose of the association is to provide for orderly marketing so as to prevent dumping of the hay and the glutting of the market. Mr. Reinburg has about 200 acres in alfalfa and cotton. He also assisted in organizing a cotton association along the same lines as the alfalfa association. Both have proved valuable to the producers of this section. They are in the nature of auxiliary organizations of the Farm Bureau, of which Mr. Reinburg is one of the directors.

The Elephant Butte project was in process of construction when Mr. Reinburg came to New Mexico. He has served on the board of directors of the Elephant Butte Association since 1913. In 1917 he helped organize the Farm Bureau of the Mesilla Valley. His home and property interests are in New Mexico, but his post office is just across the Rio Grande River at Canutillo, Texas.

Senator Reinburg is a veteran of two wars. At the time of the Spanish-American war he was with the navy in the United States blockading fleet on the North Coast of Cuba. At the time of the World war he was commissioned a lieutenant-commander in the navy, and for one year was on the Atlantic Coast in command of the mine-sweeping squadron, with its base at Lewes, Delaware, at the mouth of Delaware Bay. He also had other responsibilities in that section under the navy department. During the second year of the World war he was stationed at San Diego, California, in command of the Naval Training Camp. He finished his service and was discharged there, and returned to his home and farm in the Mesilla Valley about the end of May, 1919. He is identified with the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War and the American Legion. He also belongs to the American Society of Naval Engineers and the United States Naval Institute.

Mr. Reinburg has participated actively in republican politics in New Mexico since statehood. In the fall of 1914 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, and during his two-year term was chairman of the militia committee of the House

and a member of the finance and other committees. In 1916 he was elected a member of the State Senate to succeed H. B. Holt, and was made chairman of the committee on rules and a member of the finance committee. Most of his work was done in the finance and irrigation committees, where his slogan was economy in expenditures and bringing about a business administration of public affairs. In the session of 1921 he was made chairman of the finance committee. He was reelected to the Senate in 1920 and it is his purpose to retire at the close of his second term, after having given ten years to his duties as a legislator. Through his connection with the finance committee he has been in close touch with all the appropriations for the state government, and has asserted himself vigorously at all times to safeguard the treasury and secure an efficient return for all state moneys expended. His committee proposed a budget law for the state, though the measure was rejected on popular vote. Since his prime holdings are in perhaps the largest irrigation district in the state, he has concerned himself with everything affecting irrigation and introduced the present irrigation laws of New Mexico. Hardly less has he been interested in legislation affecting the public schools. He introduced the school code of 1917, was instrumental in getting enacted the "county unit law" and had a leading part in superseding that law with the new school code in 1923.

At the special session of the Legislature of May, 1917, called to put the government of New Mexico squarely behind the Federal government in the successful prosecution of the war, all the committees of the Senate were superseded and the rule was established that no bills should be introduced into either House except as they originated in a special committee of which he was elected chairman, created for that purpose. That did much to give efficiency to the working organization, and also put the work of the war and active cooperation with the government at the head of the schedule in each House. Among the measures that came out of the session was one appropriating three-quarters of a million dollars for war purposes, as an emergency and was left in the hands of the governor of the state to be used in cooperation of the federal government for war purposes. There was also a draft law permitting the United States to draft all the resources of the state in the crisis, and the Legislature adopted the provisions of a National Defense Act so as to cooperate in every way with the United States.

Senator Reinburg is a Knight Templar and thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of the Albuquerque Temple of the Mystic Shrine. On March 30, 1892, at Wilmington, North Carolina, he married Miss Lou Minor Mebane, daughter of Alexander and Maria A. (Walker) Mebane. One of her Walker ancestors was a member of the staff of General Washington in the Revolution and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Alexander Mebane was a Confederate soldier, and for many years was engaged in the drug business at Wilmington, North Carolina. Mrs. Reinburg was born at Wilmington, being the only child of her parents, and was reared and educated in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Reinburg have three children, both their sons having earned brilliant records in the World war. John E. Reinburg, Jr., graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1916, in time for active duty

in the World war, and is now a lieutenant in the navy. William Henry Whiting Reinburg, the second son, graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1917, at once entered active duty at the time of the World war, went overseas with the Third Division, was with the Army of Occupation and among the last troops to leave Germany in April, 1923. He holds the rank of first lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army. The daughter, Dorothea Mebane Reinburg, is attending one of the famous finishing schools of the East, Sweet Briar College in Virginia.

MATIAS P. HERNANDEZ. In that magnificent district of irrigated farms spreading out along the Rio Grande Valley north of El Paso, watered by the great Elephant Butte Dam, one of the pioneers settling there in anticipation of the completion of the great government project, and prospering before as well as since then, is Matias P. Hernandez, farmer and dairyman of the La Mesa locality in Dona Ana County.

Mr. Hernandez was born in San Benito County, California, June 29, 1873. When he was nine years of age his parents came to New Mexico, and he grew up at Las Vegas, where he attended the elementary school. He took a pharmacy course at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1897. Following that he engaged in the drug business in Juarez in old Mexico, and was a merchant of substantial standing in that city until after the outbreak of the Madero revolution and the general disruption of all economic conditions in that country. He had also to some extent engaged in farming while there.

In 1914 he came to the Mesilla Valley of New Mexico and for ten years has occupied his present farm and has given it all its substantial improvements. The land was in its virgin state when he took charge, covered with many hummocks and holes, all of which had to be leveled off in preparation for farming by irrigation. The first water for his crops was supplied direct from the Rio Grande River and the Chamberino system of ditches. In recent years that system has been supplanted by the supply from the Elephant Butte Project. On the old system many of the farmers in this locality were becoming discouraged because of the trouble caused by seepage, also by the occasional flood waters from the upper river that ruined the cultivated area. With the completion of the Elephant Butte Project all those troubles have been eliminated.

Mr. Hernandez in the beginning was a wheat grower. Since the organization of the Rio Grande Valley Dairy Association he has grown alfalfa and ensilage, and has kept a valuable dairy herd. Under modern conditions, with the marketing associations, the profits of his farm have been greatly increased, and dairying has incidentally conferred great additional fertility to the soil. He has a herd of forty mixed Guernsey and Holstein cows, and keeps registered pure-bred bulls. He also has some registered Duroc Jersey hogs. His early experiments with common stock and inferior grades of cattle and hogs were a condition that kept him just about even with the profit line in farming and now no one is a more enthusiastic advocate of the benefits of pure bred stock in this valley than Mr. Hernandez. He has been a student of the scientific as well as the practical side of agriculture and has great

faith in the instruction offered by the State College of Agriculture at Mesilla Park. He has been a reader of the College bulletins and has kept in touch with the experimental work carried on there. Mr. Hernandez is a member of the Farm Bureau, having joined it at the time of its organization, and is also a director of the Rio Grande Valley Dairy Association and Cooperative Marketing Association. He and his household contributed to the winning of the war by intensive farming methods during that period, and also were working members of the Red Cross.

At El Paso in 1898 Mr. Hernandez married Miss Flora Martinez, daughter of the late Felix Martinez. The career of her father, one of the ablest and most far-sighted citizens of his generation in the Rio Grande Valley, is sketched more fully on other pages of this publication. Mrs. Hernandez is the oldest of six children and was born in Las Vegas in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Hernandez have four children: Estanislao spent two years at the State Agricultural College, and has since used the knowledge gained there to the practical advantage of his father's ranching and farming interests. A second son, Matias A., is a graduate of the Las Cruces High School. The third child, Felix, is a pupil of the Las Cruces High School, and the youngest of the family is Hector.

HUMBOLDT CASAD. Among the American families in Dona Ana County no name has been more significant of the enterprise that has developed the country of the lower Mesilla Valley than that of Casad. The Casads settled here just fifty years ago, and Humboldt Casad, then six years of age, has spent most of his life in this part of the Rio Grande Valley and has been prominent in many ways as an agriculturist and a leader in rural development. His home and ranch are on the New Mexico side of the Rio Grande River, just across from the village of Canutillo, Texas. He is on the rural free delivery route from La Union of Dona Ana County.

His ancestors for several generations lived in New Jersey, in Sussex County, where Rev. Thomas Casad was born. His son, Dr. Anthony Wayne Casad, was a native of Somerset County, New Jersey. Anthony Wayne Casad, grandfather of Humboldt Casad, was born May 2, 1791, and was a very scholarly man for his day, a physician, also a minister of the Methodist Church and a practical surveyor. While those accomplishments represented a very liberal culture, he was largely self-educated. Before he was grown he went to Ohio and did some of the surveying of the first lines in this section of that state. In the vicinity of Dayton, he married his first wife, Anna Stites. Her mother was a daughter of Ephraim Martin, a patriot soldier of New Jersey in the Revolutionary war. Their children were: Martha, who died in childhood; Thomas; John Milton, who lived near Summerfield, Illinois, where he left a family; Harriet, who married Rev. Mr. Mitchell; Mrs. Livinia Smith, who died in California; Caroline, who first married a Mr. Burke and then John Moore who died at Globe, Arizona; Samuel S., who spent most of his life at Monrovia, California; Amanda Casad, who married Rev. Collins James and died in Illinois, she being the mother of the distinguished Dr. Edmund James, now president emeritus of the University of Illinois; Isaac Dew, who died at Wichita, Kansas; Anthony Thornton Casad, who died in Illinois; Margaret T., who died in childhood. By another mar-

riage, with Mrs. Hanna Ann Casad, Rev. Anthony Wayne Casad had one child, Mrs. Narcissa Ann Purden, of San Francisco, California.

Thomas Casad, the pioneer of the family in New Mexico, and son of Rev. Anthony Wayne Casad, was born in Ohio, January 16, 1816. He was reared on a farm, and farming was his chief vocation through all his life and in many different localities. He acquired his education under the direction of his scholarly father. As a youth he went to Illinois and built a grist mill at Summerfield, though he also conducted a farm. Leaving Illinois in 1862, he traveled overland to Kansas City, Missouri, and was in that section of the country until 1868.

In the spring of 1868 Thomas Casad determined to go to California. Having a large family to take along, he decided upon making the trip by water, traveling East to New York by rail. From New York they sailed for the Isthmus of Panama, and on reaching the Pacific side took another boat to San Francisco. In the course of the journey eastward from Kansas City, a son was born to Thomas Casad and wife at Illiopolis, Illinois, on April 5, 1868. This son was carried in his mother's arms throughout the long water journey to California, and on account of this unusual experience for an infant traveler he was named in honor of the famous traveler, scientist and geographer, Otto von Humboldt. From San Francisco the Casad family made their way down the coast, there being no railway then to Southern California, to Santa Ana, where Thomas Casad engaged in farming and sheep raising. They remained there until 1874, when the family again sought a new clime and conditions. This time they traveled overland eastward to New Mexico, though the destination of the family was Texas. On reaching the Mesilla Valley, Thomas Casad found conditions that encouraged him to locate there instead of going on to Texas. One reason for not going further was the presence of many rustlers, horse thieves and other outlaws in Western Texas. Some of his Masonic friends advised Thomas Casad to be on the safe side with his property and his family by remaining in Mesilla. In 1876 he built a flouring mill at Mesilla. The building is still standing, though no longer used for milling purposes. It was operated by water power. The pioneer attempt to grow fruit in this region on a commercial scale is also credited to Thomas Casad, who set out about forty acres in apples, pears, peaches and grapes. About the time the trees came into bearing the destructive pest known as the coddling moth also arrived, and since there were no methods then available for fighting this insect, the Casad orchard was practically ruined for fruit production.

However, Thomas Casad proved his value as a pioneer in other ways. He introduced the first pure bred Angora goats and the first registered Poland-China hogs into the region, driving the goats from El Mora, New Mexico, and hauling the hogs in wagons. As a live stock man he found considerable profit, and engaged in this business the rest of his life. He was progressive also in introducing machinery and brought the first mowing machine into the valley, also the first header, introduced the first road scraper and was the first to bring the gang plows and other modern machinery. His neighbors, mostly Mexicans, saw the advantage of this machinery, and his example had much to do with raising the

standards of agricultural management in that section. Thomas Casad had become familiar with alfalfa while in California, and in 1874 he planted the first large field of alfalfa in Mesilla Valley. That was the beginning of a growing of a crop that has been the chief source of profit to the farmers of that region in all subsequent years. In the absence of any local schools, Thomas Casad provided a teacher in his home for his own children. He was a republican, though never in active politics in New Mexico. He served as master of Aztec Lodge No. 3 of the Masonic Order of Las Cruces. He was not a member of church.

Near Springfield, Illinois, Thomas Casad married Sarah Van Winkle, daughter of Armsby Van Winkle, of old Knickerbocker stock. She was born at Dawson, Illinois, February 1, 1836, and is now eighty-eight years of age. She was forty-nine when left a widow by the death of Thomas Casad on October 15, 1885. Her children were: Lenora, who married B. J. White, of Bakersfield, California; Jennie, of La Union, Dona Ana County, widow of Nathan B. Lane; Maud, wife of W. W. Mandell, of Fesilla Park; Humboldt; Thomas, who died in old Mexico; Alice, wife of Edwin Burt, a farmer of La Union, but at present in South America, operating a machine of which he is the patentee, a filter press to extract the values in nitrate soils; Jessie, wife of Clarence Rhodes, of Guadalajara, Mexico; Gertrude, wife of Joseph F. Bennett, of Mexico City; and Darwin, a farmer at La Union, Dona Ana County.

Humboldt Casad, whose interesting journey as an infant has been briefly described, first attended school at Santa Ana, California, and continued his education under the private teacher hired by his father in New Mexico. He finished his education in the Agricultural College at Mesilla Park, leaving there in his senior year to devote himself to farming at the old homestead. He remained there until 1907 when he came to his present property in the lower Mesilla Valley.

For seven years Mr. Casad was engaged in drilling water wells for stock purposes over Dona Ana, Luna and Grant counties, and in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. He drilled 250 holes, and averaged three out of four successful water wells. Abandoning this work, he bought lands and brought them under cultivation near Mesilla. Just west of Canutillo he entered land from the public domain, patenting 160 acres. This he has made into a hay ranch, and alfalfa was his chief money crop until in recent years the profit of growing cotton caused him and many of his neighbors to engage in that industry. The cotton grown here is the "long staple," which brings a premium of from three to five cents a pound over the short staple. All of Mr. Casad's farm is under cultivation. It is watered from the La Union Irrigation Canal from the Elephant Butte project. His home is one of the substantial residences of the Valley, and his stock buildings are ample for his modest business as a stock feeder.

Mr. Casad has much of the progressive public spirit that animated his father. He served as one of the early day commissioners of the local irrigation project, for five years was on the local school board, and helped organize and has been a director of the Elephant Butte Alfalfa Association. He helped start the Dona Ana County Farm Bureau and has served on its board of directors.

During the World war by his own efforts and influence he did all he could to promote intensive farming in the Valley.

Mr. Casad is a democrat, thought not active in politics. In 1891 he was made a Mason in Aztec Lodge No. 3, but since the formation of Anthony Lodge No. 38, has affiliated with that and is a past master. Mr. Casad married at Cleveland, Mississippi, June 21, 1912, Miss Mattimaude Garrison, daughter of James Garrison. They have a family of four children, Florence, Humboldt, Jr., Margaret and Gertrude.

CLARENCE WILLIAM MORGAN. The name Morgan has been prominently identified with New Mexico journalism for nearly thirty years. Clarence William Morgan is editor and proprietor of the Alamogordo News, and has been more or less continuously connected with newspapers in Otero County for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Morgan was born at Muscatine, Iowa, May 10, 1870. His father, Joseph H. Morgan, was born at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and about the close of the Civil war, in which two of his brothers served as Union soldiers, accompanied his parents on their removal from Pennsylvania to Iowa. For the last twenty years he has been a resident of the State of Washington, his home being at Benton City. He married in Louisiana County, Iowa, Miss Nannie J. Kennedy, daughter of William A. and Mary (Herron) Kennedy. The children born to their union were: Clarence William; Harlan A., a veteran newspaper man, well known in New Mexico and now connected with the Trinidad Daily Chronicle at Trinidad, Colorado; Charles E. and James V., of Benton City, Washington; Ralph E., a farmer at Las Animas, Colorado; and Roy E., a twin brother of Ralph, and a resident of Benton City.

Clarence William Morgan was a child when his parents moved to Pawnee City, Nebraska, and he finished his high school course there. He had three years of college work in Colorado College at Del Norte, Colorado, and it was in Colorado that he served his apprenticeship at the printer's trade. He was in Colorado from 1890 to 1896, and much of the time was associated with his brother Harlan, the two establishing and publishing for a time a weekly paper called the Mosca Herald, publication of which was continued for a number of years after the brothers left it. Mr. Morgan also worked on different papers as a typographer and a general printer at Alamosa, Wassenburg and Florence.

In 1896, on coming to New Mexico, Mr. Morgan spent his first year at Red River and Elizabethtown, establishing the Red River Record, which suspended shortly afterwards on the collapse of the mining community there. He next went to Las Cruces, in Dona Ana County, and became editor and proprietor of the Dona Ana County Republican at Las Cruces, succeeding to its ownership a year or so after its founding by Fred Anderson. This was a weekly republican newspaper, and Mr. Morgan continued his connections with it until the latter part of 1901.

In the meantime, in 1899, associated with his brother, Harlan A. Morgan, he began the publication of the Otero County Advertiser at Alamogordo. The Advertiser resulted from the merger of some previous papers, including the Banner, which had been launched and published for a time by the Baptist Church. The Morgan brothers sold the Advertiser in 1909 to George A. Byus, who

merged it in 1912 with the Alamogordo News, the News-Advertiser having as its editor for one year Charles A. Downs, who for eight years had served as district court clerk. In 1913 Mr. Clarence W. Morgan became editor and proprietor of the News-Advertiser, and in 1922 the Alamogordo Cloudcrofter was consolidated with the News and a stock company organized, known as the Alamogordo Publishing Company, of which Mr. Morgan is president, Dr. E. McKinley vice president, and Ralph Morgan secretary and treasurer. The policy of this paper is independent in politics, and it emphasizes its service as a medium for community news and all matters affecting the life of the county. It is a six to eight-page weekly paper.

A newspaper man is always in close touch with the community, but Mr. Morgan has also done official duty as a member of the school board, and was on the board when the Central School building was erected and the Alamogordo High School made a county high school. He cast his first presidential vote for William Bryan in 1896, but in many instances has been guided by his independent judgment in giving support to a candidate.

He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Morgan married at Mosca, Colorado, November 4, 1897, Miss Minnie M. Welsh. She was born at St. Paul, Nebraska, and her father was Thomas J. Welsh, a native of Canada, who came to the United States after the Civil war, and for a number of years was a merchant. He died November 25, 1923, at Denver, where his widow resides. Mrs. Morgan is one of three surviving children, the other two being Peter Welsh, of Larkspur, Colorado, and Mrs. Annie E. Baker, of Denver.

Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan the youngest is Ralph William, secretary and treasurer of the Alamogordo Publishing Company. During the World war he was in the navy, at first on the U. S. S. *Invisible*, and then on the *Walter A. Luckenbach*, doing transport duty on the Atlantic. Ralph Morgan married Miss Ible McNatt, and has a son, Clarence M.; Miss Helen L. Morgan, who is a graduate of the Alamogordo High School, and took normal training at Las Vegas and in Trinidad, Colorado, was employed two years in the office of the Forest Service at Albuquerque. She is now Mrs. Fred K. Howell, of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The son, Murray M., associated with the newspaper business of his father, is a graduate of the Alamogordo High School. The three youngest children are Ruth, a high school student; Mildred and Frances.

LAWRENCE P. MCHALFFEY took up his residence at Lordsburg September 29, 1919. Though one of the comparative newcomers in New Mexico, he has made a record of distinctive skill and ability as a member in the legal profession and has established himself firmly in the confidence and esteem of the community.

He was born at Corinth, Mississippi, April 5, 1895, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family was first established in Georgia. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather all bore the name John H. McHalfey. His grandfather moved from Georgia to Prentiss County, Mississippi, and died while a soldier in the Confederate army. His wife was a Miss Doty, a direct descendant

of Col. Ed Doty of Mayflower stock. The father of the New Mexico attorney was the only child of his parents, and a single child had been born for several generations before that. John H. McHalfey, the third, was born in April, 1862, the day of the historic Shiloh battle. His life was spent at farming, and for four years he was connected with the United States Department of Agriculture in experimental work. He died September 12, 1919. He took an active part in the Methodist Church and the Woodmen of the World. His wife was Lucy Weeks, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Weeks, who married a Miss Adair, the Weeks family being farmers and professional men. Lawrence P. McHalfey is third in a family of six children, the others being: Van H., a farmer of Corinth, Mississippi; Anna, wife of S. H. Dees, of Corinth; Irene, wife of Marvin Dees, of Ripley, Mississippi; Jennie Ben and John Calvin.

Lawrence P. McHalfey was reared in a rural district of Mississippi, attending the public schools at Kossuth, and the Agricultural High School there. He finished his education in Millsap's College at Jackson, Mississippi, where he was graduated in the law course with the LL. B. degree in 1917. He passed examinations before the Chancery Court in Jackson, and did some practicing in that city while in the office of Chief Justice Whitfield. Returning to Corinth, he tried his first real law suit, a civil case involving an account of \$5.10. The case had three trials, the jury being hung twice and he won in the last trial. His work as a lawyer at Corinth was done in association with Judge W. J. Lamb.

When the World war came on he volunteered and was in the National Guard sixty days, but failed to pass the examination for active service. In 1918 he was made a special prosecutor of the Government and for a year looked after slackers, deserters and crooked draft boards.

His health broke down during this year of war work, and it was for that reason that he came to New Mexico, soon afterwards opening a law office at Lordsburg with A. W. Morningstar. The firm of Morningstar and McHalfey continued for two years, but since 1921 Mr. McHalfey has practiced alone. In 1922 he was employed by the El Paso Cattle Loan Company to assist in liquidating their New Mexico loans, and completed that work in 1923. He has been employed in many other important litigations, appearing as an attorney in many of the cases of interest in Lordsburg and vicinity. He also practices before the Texas Courts of El Paso, and before the Supreme Court of New Mexico. He is a member of the New Mexico and Texas State Bar Associations. Politically Mr. McHalfey was reared a democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Woodrow Wilson. He was a delegate to the convention of his party at Roswell in 1920 for choosing presidential electors. He has no fraternal affiliations, and he and his wife are Methodists.

Mr. McHalfey married in Alcorn County, July 30, 1916, Miss Ruby Elam, who was born in that county in October, 1899, daughter of La Fayette and Hattie (Brewer) Elam. She was educated in the Corinth High School. Mrs. McHalfey has two brothers and four half-brothers. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McHalfey were born two sons, Garland and Lawrence P., Junior.



J. W. Chapman

JOHN WAYNE CHAPMAN is a member of the Gallup bar, coming to New Mexico in 1917. He is a veteran of the World war, and has made an excellent record in all the relations of a busy life.

He was born at Ansley, Nebraska, December 19, 1889, son of James Harvey and Cora (Slater) Chapman, who are now living retired at Evanston, Illinois. His father was born in Indiana, but went to Nebraska about 1884, and for many years was engaged in the newspaper business. His mother was born in the state of Iowa.

John Wayne Chapman attended public schools in Nebraska, and the State Teacher's College at Kearney, Nebraska, where he graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Education. For the last two years in college he acted as assistant librarian, and continued at that post of duty one year longer. In 1908 he entered the University of Michigan School of Law, and was graduated in 1911, being admitted to the Michigan bar the same year.

Mr. Chapman practiced law at Kearney, Nebraska, for two years. He then gave up his professional work and, going to Texas, participated in the oil boom activities in that state, being identified with several of the noted fields in the years before America entered the World war.

In the spring of 1917 Mr. Chapman removed to Gallup, New Mexico, and for some months was employed as law clerk in the office of A. T. Hannett, the present governor of New Mexico. In 1918 he enlisted for service in the World war as an automobile mechanic. He was assigned to the automobile mechanic training school at Camp Mabry at Austin, Texas, and after finishing the course was transferred to the 56th Balloon Company at Camp John Wise at San Antonio and then transferred to the 72nd Balloon Company, the headquarters company at the same camp. On November 1, 1918, he was transferred to the Central Infantry Officers Training Camp at Waco, Camp McArthur, but received his honorable discharge in December, 1918, on account of the armistice.

Since the war Mr. Chapman has conducted an individual general practice as a lawyer at Gallup. He also is a bonded abstractor, and during 1923-24 was assistant district attorney for the First District of New Mexico. He resigned the office of city attorney at Gallup to enter the army. Mr. Chapman was one of the instigators of the Boy Scout movement in McKinley County, and for three years acted as scoutmaster. He was the organizer and was the first president of the Gallup Rotary Club, and has been president twice of the McKinley County Chamber of Commerce. At present he holds a captain's commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Judge Advocate General's Department.

He married in 1921, at Chicago, Miss Mary M. Riordan, daughter of Patrick F. and Julia (Dunn) Riordan. They have two children, Julia Adele, born in 1922, and Mary Margaret, born in 1923. Mr. Chapman is a man of engaging personality and enjoys various social and civic relationships in his home community. He is a member of Lebanon Lodge No. 22, F. and A. M., at Gallup, belongs to Austin Consistory No. 4 of the Scottish Rite in Texas, Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque, Joe Walling Lodge No. 13, Knights of Pythias, and in 1922 was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of New Mexico, and belongs

to Gallup Lodge No. 1440 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of Palmer Kettner, Jr., Post No. 8 of the American Legion at Gallup, and was department commander of the American Legion in 1920. He is a member of the New Mexico Bar Association; is a republican in politics; and belongs to the Episcopal Church.

GEORGE E. HAYNIE. A horticulturist of long and varied experience and training, and since coming to New Mexico, in 1909, George E. Haynie has given most of his time to the supervision of the orchard work. He is now orchard superintendent for the W. S. Land & Cattle Company of Cimarron in Colfax County. Mrs. Haynie, his wife, is postmistress of that town.

Mr. Haynie was born at Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia, December 21, 1875. His mother belonged to the Ashby family, one of the oldest in the state of Virginia. His father, Thaddeus Haynie, of French ancestry, was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia, where his father likewise was born. Thaddeus Haynie married Emily E. Rust, daughter of Charles B. Rust of an old family of Warren County. The Rust farm was surveyed in 1800 and has never passed title to others. Thaddeus Haynie was a physician and dentist, and after being crippled while serving in the first Texas Confederate Infantry, was assigned duty to the relief board at his old home in Warren County. In January, 1904, he moved to Dallas, Texas, where his wife died during that year and where he passed away in 1907 at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. Haynie and wife had the following children: Charles of Front Royal, Virginia; Mary, his twin sister; Mrs. Ward Bailey of Hagerstown; George E.; Mrs. I. A. Gray of Dallas; Mrs. Nina B. Meredith of Dallas; Mrs. P. C. Johnson of Dallas; Miss Idelee, who died in Dallas in 1911; and Miss Browning of Dallas.

George E. Haynie grew up on a Virginia farm, acquired most of his education by practical work and observation and his early experience brought him a practical knowledge of the orchard business and farming. For a number of years his home was in Texas. He traveled as a commercial salesman for Sanger Brothers of Dallas. On moving to New Mexico, for the benefit of the health of his family in 1909, he took up orchard work on the famous Chase ranch of the late Manley M. Chase, and subsequently was with the Charles Springer ranch, devoting a dozen years to these two properties, and since then has been with the W. S. Land & Cattle Company. He was superintendent of the orchards of all these ranches, and under his supervision a large part of the fruit crops grown for commercial purposes has been produced in Colfax County. During the World war he was registered, but was kept at the essential duty of supervising the fruit growing interests in his locality.

Mr. Haynie married at Dallas, Texas, November 3, 1907, Miss Lucy R. Snow, a native of Ferris, Texas, daughter of George Snow. Mrs. Haynie is a very capable business woman. She graduated from high school in Dallas, completed the commercial college course there and for a time was private secretary for the largest tobacco house in the South, that of P. P. Martinez. Subsequently she was with Ginn & Company, school book publishers, in its southwestern headquarters. In 1921 she was appointed postmistress of

Cimarron by the late President Harding, succeeding L. A. Chandler. Mr. and Mrs. Haynie have two children, Elizabeth and George, both attending school at Cimarron. Mr. Haynie is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan, but since coming to New Mexico has affiliated with the republican party.

C. DUGGAN RICKMAN. During a residence of more than a quarter of a century, in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, C. Duggan Rickman has been actively identified with merchandising, cattle raising and farming in the vicinity of Carlsbad. His name is also well known in public affairs in Eddy County, where he is chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

Mr. Rickman was born in Marshall County, Tennessee, at Chapel Hill, forty miles south of Nashville, March 3, 1876. His father, William C. Rickman, a native of the same state, was, during his life, a dealer and trader in stock. He became a private of infantry in the Confederate Army, and was in the service all through the war, never being wounded or captured. He was a quiet, industrious citizen, taking little part in politics, though serving in a few school and other local offices. He was a democrat and a Baptist and died February 10, 1919. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Ezell, who is past eighty years of age and lives in her native county of Marshall. Her mother was Martha H. Wilson, of an old Virginia family. The children of William C. Rickman and wife were: L. Everett, an architect and draftsman of Philadelphia; Ernest R., with the J. C. Penny Company, dry goods merchants at Las Animas, Colorado; J. Frank, a merchant of Chapel Hill, Tennessee; Jennie R., wife of William Warner, a farmer and dairyman in Marshall County, Tennessee; C. Duggan; William B., who died unmarried at Miami, Arizona; and Mary Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

C. Duggan Rickman was reared on a Tennessee farm, attended a local high school and, following the example of his father, earned his first dollar trading in cattle in his home community. After finishing a course in a business college at Nashville, he came to New Mexico in 1898, being then twenty-two years of age and unmarried. In Eddy County he became a clerk for the pioneer firm of Joyce-Pruitt Company and remained with that establishment in faithful and appreciative service twelve years. In 1910 he bought a half interest in the firm of A. G. Shelby, which was reorganized as Shelby, Rickman & Company. Twelve months later he sold out his interest and since then has divided his time between his farming and live stock interests and some business in Carlsbad. He has a ranch seven miles south of Carlsbad, growing alfalfa and cotton, and practically all its development has been made by Mr. Rickman. He is also a cotton buyer, and has handled a good share of the cotton crops produced in the Pecos Valley in recent years.

Mr. Rickman was chosen a county commissioner of Eddy County in 1922, and has been elected chairman of the Board, the other members of which are Hollis Watson and G. R. Howard. This board has given a thorough progressive as well as efficient and economical administration, handling much road building work including the construction of the Federal Aid Highway between Ar-

tesia and Carlsbad and the Carlsbad and Ludington Highway, both of which are practically finished. Also the Board has paid off some of the bonds of the County and some of the school bonds for Carlsbad district, that district having issued \$90,000 in bonds for the building of its high school. Mr. Rickman is a democrat and cast his first presidential vote in Carlsbad in 1912 for Woodrow Wilson.

He married at Carlsbad, February 28, 1907, Miss Maude Gray, daughter of T. A. and Belle (Barber) Gray, who came to New Mexico from Cherokee, Texas. Her father has been a livestock man all his active life and is now a rancher in Culberson County, Texas, and a county commissioner there. Mrs. Rickman is the third in the family of five children. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Rickman are Marybelle and C. Duggan, Junior.

During the World war, Mr. Rickman was registered and classified and used much of his time in performing patriotic services in connection with the Liberty bond drive and other campaigns. He is one of the prominent Masons of the state, being past master of Eddy Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, served three times as past high priest of Signet Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, and is a charter member and was three times eminent commander of Rio Pecos Commandery of the Knights Templars of Carlsbad. He has sat in the Grand Lodge of Masons at Albuquerque. Mr. and Mrs. Rickman are active supporters of the Presbyterian Church.

RICH R. CARTER is one of the prominent young business men of Eddy County, a son of Edward T. Carter, whose unusual activities and interests in this state have been sketched elsewhere. Rich R. Carter is a rancher, cotton grower and public official, and his home is in the town of Loving, Eddy County.

He was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, November 16, 1887. He was four years of age when his parents moved to Chillicothe, Texas, where he lived for twelve years and where he attended school. The family moved into the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, and he came to manhood at Hagerman, where he attended public schools. He finished his education in the Bryant and Stratton business college at St. Louis. Since 1918 the Carter family has been identified with the Carlsbad locality.

Rich R. Carter has been engaged in some line of independent business activities since he was eighteen years of age. At Hagerman he developed an orchard of ninety acres, and also engaged in general farming. Selling these interests, he has since been more concerned with cotton growing under the Carlsbad reclamation project. For six years he has been producing cotton in the vicinity of Loving, and has made a somewhat phenomenal success of that industry. In the year 1918 his planting of cotton returned a net profit of two hundred dollars on the acre. In 1923 he had five hundred acres in cotton, and that, considering the price of the yield, was also a good year for the cotton grower.

Mr. Carter is associated with his father in the ownership of the Carter Farm Company, which has developed near Loving and owns and controls about 1100 acres, all under cultivation. The company furnishes labor to about twenty Mexican families. The company feeds from seven to twelve hundred head of cattle, ship-

ping the stock to market at Kansas City and Forth Worth, and also at El Paso. Mr. Carter is vice-president of the Otis Gin and Warehouse Company, and has a busy program of activities every working day in the year.

Mr. Carter was nominated and elected a county commissioner of Eddy County in the fall of 1924, succeeding G. R. Howard. During the World war he was the last man subject to call in Chaves County and was put in class four. All the Carter family were engaged in intensive farming and food production during that period. Mr. Carter took his first degree in the Masonic Order at the age of twenty-one, and has completed the York Rite and was in line for master in the Lodge of Hagerman when he left there. He is in sympathy with and contributes liberally to religious work and activities.

He married at Hagerman, New Mexico, December 24, 1909, Miss Edna Parks, who was born in the vicinity of Hunnewell, Kansas, daughter of J. W. Parks. She was reared and educated there and at Hagerman, where she attended high school about the same time as Mr. Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have two children, Alice Norene and Albert Edward.

WARREN BRISTOL. A career of marked distinction was that of this sterling citizen who gained pioneer honors in both Minnesota and New Mexico, and who was one of the most honored and distinguished citizens of New Mexico Territory at the time of his death, January 12, 1890. Judge Bristol was born at Stafford, Genesee County, New York, March 19, 1823, and in his native state he received good educational advantages, including those of Fowler's Law School. He taught school at Lockport, New York, and after his admission to the bar he sought a location in the west. In the fall of 1850 he arrived in St. Paul, Minnesota, and he became one of the pioneer members of the bar of Hennepin County, besides which he was a member of the committee that gave Minneapolis its name. He was elected the first county attorney, but he soon removed to Redwing, where he built up a substantial law practice. He there served as district attorney and probate judge of Goodhue county, and in 1855 he was the presiding officer of the first Republican State Convention held in Minnesota. He served in both houses of the Minnesota Legislature and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency of the United States. In 1872 President Grant appointed him associate justice of the territorial supreme court of New Mexico, and he arrived in the territory June 6 of that year. He continued his distinguished service on the supreme bench until 1885, when he resigned, and in 1889 he was a delegate from Grant County to the constitutional convention of the territory. He maintained his home at Mesilla until 1882, when he removed to the new town of Deming, where he continued to reside until his death. Judge Bristol was a most earnest and devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church and long active and influential in its work. He was warden of the church at Deming at the time of his death. In 1864 Judge Bristol wedded Miss Louisa C. Armstrong, a friend and associate of his boyhood days, and their devoted companionship continued until his death severed the gracious ties.

DAVID OSCAR RUTHERFORD came from Texas to New Mexico in 1918, the year that marked the close of the great World war, and here he has demonstrated in a most distinctive way his resourcefulness and progressiveness. He has achieved a splendid work in developing one of the extensive farm estates of Curry County, and still continues one of the prominent and influential exponents of agricultural and live-stock industry in this section of the state, the while he has made himself known also for his loyalty and public spirit as a citizen.

Upon coming to New Mexico, Mr. Rutherford brought a due complement of teams and wagons, as a prerequisite for the farm enterprise upon which he had here decided to enter. He obtained a half-section of land, upon which but little improvement had been made by former owners. A well had been sunk on the place, and a four-room house of primitive order had been erected. This building constituted the habitation of Mr. Rutherford and his family a few months, or until he erected the substantial and more commodious house that was to serve more effectively as the family home. Mr. Rutherford continued the breaking of sod until he had 1,500 acres available for cultivation, and eventually he added to his original holdings until he had a valuable estate of two entire sections of land. The first year he raised a crop of corn, and the second year he harvested his first crop of wheat. In the second year he sold grain to the value of \$15,000, and in the third year he sowed much raw sod before the same had been broken. In this connection he adopted a system of harrowing and drilling that proved specially effective, and from the land thus treated he gained fifteen bushels of grain to the acre. In only one season has Mr. Rutherford had a failure of his wheat crops during the period of his residence in New Mexico, and his final grain product on his tract of twelve hundred acres was a yield of fifteen bushels to the acre. A substantial financial return has thus been given in connection with his vigorous and progressive farm enterprise. He has shown appreciation also of aesthetic values, and by setting out ornamental trees and fruit trees he had made his place one of exceptional attractiveness. In 1924, Mr. Rutherford sold the fine estate which he thus developed and improved, and for the same he received \$38,000, which represented a marked appreciation in value, as he had paid \$10,000 for the property. In connection with this sale he acquired a tract of 800 acres, in Curry County, and on the same is situated the thriving village of Belleview. This tract is improved with ample water supply, with a number of good wells, has a good farm homestead and also several tenant houses, and 600 acres are under cultivation. The Rutherford home on this new place is but a stone's throw distant from Belleview, the educational facilities of which this village includes a well ordered high school.

Mr. Rutherford takes deep interest in all that touches the communal welfare and advancement, he has served as a trustee of the Mount Pleasant School, and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. His first presidential vote was cast in 1896, for Hon. William J. Bryan.

David Oscar Rutherford was born on a farm near Ringgold, Mississippi, January 15, 1875, and he was still an infant when his parents removed to Denton County, Texas, whence they later re-

moved to Wise County, that state, where he was reared to adult age and gained a full measure of early experience in farm work, the while he duly profited by the advantages of the local schools, he having for some time pursued his studies in a schoolhouse built of logs and thus of the distinct pioneer type. After leaving the parental home he was for three years in the employ of a farmer of the locality, and his initial service was in the clearing of land for a compensation of fifty cents a day. Thereafter he was a tenant farmer, in Denton and Wise counties, Texas, and in the meanwhile he had married. In 1898 he filed entry on a quarter-section of land in Greer County, Oklahoma, at a point fourteen miles north of Mangum. A dugout constituted the family home on this property while he was developing the land, and he finally sold the place at a profit, at the expiration of four years. He received about \$15,000 for his land, and then returned to Texas, from which state he came to New Mexico and instituted his specifically successful career as one of the progressive farmers of Curry County.

Mr. Rutherford is a son of Joseph and Sallie (Puckett) Rutherford, who were born and reared in Mississippi, where the mother passed her entire life. Joseph Rutherford was a resident of McLennan County, Texas, at the time of his death. Jennie, eldest of the children, became the wife of I. F. Harris, and whose death occurred at their home near Mangum, Oklahoma; William F., is a resident of Sayre, that state; and David O., of this review, is the youngest. After the death of his first wife, Joseph Rutherford contracted a second marriage, and the one surviving child of this union is Lee, who resides in Hill County, Texas.

October 12, 1893, recorded the marriage of David Oscar Rutherford to Miss Jenettie Stout, who was born in Collin County, Texas, February 4, 1877, a daughter of Thomas B. and Mary J. (Kelsey) Stout, who were born in Missouri, the mother having died in Greer County, Oklahoma, and the father being now a resident of Curry County, New Mexico, his entire active career having been marked by association with farm industry. Mr. and Mrs. Stout became the parents of sixteen children, all but three of whom attained to maturity, and as grandfather and great-grandfather Thomas B. Stout now has almost 100 descendants in these two generations, though he is but seventy-five years of age at the time of this writing, in 1924. Of the Stout children the following brief data are available: Rosa first married William Hickman and after his death became the wife of Andrew McBride, their home being in Greer County, Oklahoma; Celestine after the death of her first husband, James Justus, married Jefferson Moore, and they are residents of Curry County, New Mexico; Mrs. Rutherford, of this review, was the next in order of birth; James and William are residents of Oklahoma; Alice is the wife of Robert Sheridan of Curry County, New Mexico; Mary is the wife of Reuben Yates and resides at Corpus Christi, Texas; John died in Curry County, New Mexico, and Andrew, in Greer County, Oklahoma; Marion is a resident of Curry County, New Mexico, as are also Riley and Pearl, the latter of whom is the wife of Walter Sheridan; and Maude is the wife of Eugene Easom, of Granada, Colorado.

Mrs. Rutherford received her early education at Denton, Texas, and as a young woman she became crippled, as a result of over work in attending those in illness in the family home. One of her

little daughters received terrible burns when her clothing was enkindled by a prairie fire, and Mr. Rutherford himself received severe burns in squelching the fire that enwrapped his little daughter. Over-exertion in the trying weeks that followed caused Mrs. Rutherford to suffer a tubercular affection of one of her knees, and it became necessary to amputate her leg, with the result that for nearly twenty years she has found it necessary to use crutches. The injured child recovered, and is now married.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford: Lillie May is the wife of D. B. Nation, of Curry County, and they have three sons, Arleigh, Thurman and D. B., Jr.; Isaac, who is associated with his father in farm enterprise, married Edna Chitwood, and they have three children; Leonard, Aldine and Lorine; Hardy remains at the parental home; Laura is the wife of Carl B. Moore, of Brady, New Mexico, and they have two children, Lucile and Otis; Lavonal is the youngest member of the parental home circle.

JAMES WALLACE HANNETT, M.D. A resident of New Mexico, at Gallup, since 1919, Dr. Hannett brought to his professional work in this state a mature experience and the assured skill of a very capable surgeon, and has maintained an unquestioned place among the leaders in surgery of the state. He stands very high in his profession and also as a citizen of his home community. Dr. Hannett is a brother of the present governor of New Mexico.

James Wallace Hannett was born at Lyons, in Wayne County, New York, August 6, 1882. His father, William Hannett, was born in Canada, but when a young man crossed the boundary to Wayne County, New York, and spent his active career as a farmer near Lyons. Now, at the age of more than eighty years, he is living retired in the city of Syracuse. The mother of Dr. Hannett, Mary Emily McCarthy, was born at Syracuse and died in 1916. These parents had eight children: Frank, who died at the age of nine; Margaret, a resident of Syracuse; Ella H., wife of Henry Bowman, of Syracuse; William H., Jr., a farmer at Clyde, New York; George Edward, who for twenty-five years has been city milk inspector at Syracuse; Laura Bertha, of Syracuse; Dr. James W.; and Arthur T., the youngest, who in 1924 was elected governor of New Mexico.

James Wallace Hannett spent his early years on his father's farm in western New York, attended public schools at Clyde and Syracuse, and in 1908 was graduated from the Syracuse University Medical School. He had some hospital training in Buffalo, and his first practice was in Ninevah, a suburb of Binghamton, New York. Following that for a year he took post graduate work in surgery at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and then resumed practice at Binghamton and Johnson City, New York.

Dr. Hannett came to the Southwest and located at Gallup in 1910. Most of his practice is confined to surgery, and he is surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital and is consulting surgeon for the Santa Fe Railway at Gallup. He is a member of the McKinley County, New Mexico State and American Medical Associations and is a member of the State Legislative Medical Committee.

Dr. Hannett assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Gallup, and for a time served as president and a member of the



Joe Samuels

Board of Directors. He has been active in politics and public affairs, and for the past four years has been chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of McKinley County. He is a democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church; is a past president of the Kiwanis Club of Gallup, and a director of Inter-tribal Indian Ceremonial. Fraternally he is affiliated with Afton Lodge No. 360, F. and A. M., Binghamton Consistory of the Scottish Rites and Galurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Binghamton, New York, and belongs to Gallup Lodge No. 1440, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Hannett married in 1908 Miss Leone De Groodt, daughter of Fred De Groodt, of Oneida, New York. She died in 1917, the mother of two children, Margaret Louise and James, Jr. The son died when five years of age. In 1920 Dr. Hannett married Marie McMullen, daughter of George McMullen, of Altoona, Pennsylvania. To this marriage were born three children: Jane Lamer, Betty Marie and Patricia Ann.

BEN F. BAKER. During a third of a century of residence in southeastern New Mexico, Ben F. Baker has earned the reputation of being an expert cattle man, reliable, efficient, a man of integrity in all his relations. He has worked for others and for many years has been an independent rancher, and is proprietor of one of the important ranches in the Cap Rock locality of Lea County.

Mr. Baker has spent practically all his life on the frontier and as a youth and young man assumed responsibilities not only for himself but for his widowed mother and other members of the family. He has never married. He was born in Gonzales County, Texas, December 15, 1862. His father, James Baker, was a farmer and stockman, coming to Texas when a young married man. He died before the close of the war between the states. His wife was Martha Lynch, and she died about a quarter of a century ago, being buried in Mason County, Texas. She was the mother of four sons and three daughters: William B. of Bandera County, Texas; Martha, who married O. W. McBride; James, who died in Gonzales County; Thomas, who died in Bandera County; Sarah, wife of Mr. Thorn, who died in Mason County; and Ben F.

Ben F. Baker had few days of schooling, and from earliest boyhood his training was that gained in the saddle and on a farm. He had to contribute to the support of the family, while his mother was in charge of the household. At the age of eighteen he went to Bandera County, taking the cattle owned by the family. He ranched near Bandera until the cattle became practically worthless, and it was then that he came out to New Mexico, arriving here in 1892. As a cowboy he was employed two years by C. B. Eddy of the Eddy Bissell Cattle Company, at wages of forty dollars a month and "found." It was possible then for a young man to save money from such wages and he was one who did. Later he worked for the "Single Bob" outfit on the old John Chizum ranch property, remaining after this property was acquired by Turkey Track people. Altogether he spent about six years in that locality.

Leaving there, he moved out to the plains and became an employee of the Littlefield Cattle Company, which then controlled all the plains district as one great pasture. The head of that com-

pany was the late Major George W. Littlefield of Austin, Texas, a distinguished figure in the ranching life of both Texas and New Mexico, and who had grown up in Gonzales County. Mr. Baker had known him there. He was with the Littlefields off and on for two years, and was also looking after some stock of his own. He established himself independently on what has since been named "Baker flat," not far from his present ranch headquarters. His brand was then "BNB" but after four years he sold his outfit and moved to his present place, selecting a spot of government land, and drilling a well. His pioneer home still stands and is in use as one of the ranch houses. For a number of years, he has used the "BB" brand and under that brand is a raiser of Hereford cattle, having had at one time as high as one thousand or twelve hundred in his herd. He has two sections of patented land and uses eight other sections of land leased from the state. He also has a winter ranch not far away in the sand hills, which affords protection during the severe weather to his stock.

His experience in the cattle industry covers fully forty years and in that time prices have changed from practically nothing to the peak of war time demands. In Texas he sold stock as low of four and five dollars a head and in New Mexico, his low price was ten dollars a head, while the high price was fifty dollars for such a cow as once sold for ten dollars or less.

Mr. Baker has been a business man and a tax payer and has contributed to the upkeep of schools and other public institutions and has taken some interest in the affairs of his locality although never as a candidate for office. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884, but in later years has been affiliated with the republican party in national politics. He is a member of the lodge of Elks.

WILLIAM P. BLAKE. Superintendent of the New Mexico Reform School at Springer, in Colfax County, William P. Blake took charge of this school June 1, 1921, succeeding superintendent David Padilla. He came to New Mexico with exceptional qualifications for the post of superintendent, having had twenty years of experience in the state reformatory at Hutchinson, Kansas.

The New Mexico Reform School had been organized about ten years before Mr. Blake was called to its superintendency. However, at that time it comprised merely a building which itself had to be completely remodeled and cleaned up to be habitable and sanitary. There was practically nothing in the way of equipment. This program of cleanup work and the gradual introduction of equipment and facilities as appropriations justified, comprise the first matter of attention for Mr. Blake. In four years he has brought about some wonderful changes in the institution. Besides the improvement in the main building, a modern laundry has been built and equipped, a garage added and at a cost of about six thousand dollars, splendid barns have been erected and equipped, besides poultry houses and hog sheds. A great deal of concrete work has been done for floors in the barns and other buildings, water has been piped over the ground, electric lights extended beyond the main building, orchards of apples, cherries, plums and crab apples set out, besides a hundred or more native forest trees planted for parking and shade. In the institution itself, the heating and elec-

tric lighting systems have been restored to prime conditions, and many furnishings added to provide a homelike atmosphere, such as shades and sash curtains at the windows.

Two schools are conducted by teachers who are normal graduates and instruction is provided on all subjects through the eighth grade. The work of the farm is chiefly agricultural. Everything that will grow and mature in this climate is cultivated. During the year 1924 the crops raised had a total value of \$4,374, all the needs of the institutions in the way of vegetables and milk being produced on the farm and all eggs required on the tables being produced except during the months of November and December. Much of the beef consumed is also raised on the farm.

When Mr. Blake came to the institution, there were thirty-two pupils. There are now fifty-two and in the high mark has been sixty-four. Pupils remain in the institution from one to three years, and as advancement and improvement warrant, are released in shorter periods.

Mr. Blake was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, December 18, 1864. His grandfather, George Blake, was a Kentuckian by birth, went from that state to Illinois, was a physician by profession and from Knox County, Illinois, moved to Kansas and was a pioneer in that state. He is buried at Peoria, the old Indian Mission site in Kansas. He had two sons, Louis and William, both of whom were Union soldiers and two daughters, Julia, who married Frank Hasty and Mrs. Elizabeth Haskell. William Blake served in the Sixteenth Kansas regiment and was killed during the Civil war.

Lewis Blake, father of superintendent Blake, went to Kansas from Illinois in 1856, while the free state movement was at its height. He homesteaded at Marysville, Kansas, but was driven out of that region by the close proximity of hostile Indians. He drove ox teams, stage coaches and rode pony express in the old days of the frontier. For a time he worked for the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, who were the largest company in the west operating stage and other transportation facilities across the plains and were largely responsible for maintaining the famous "Pony Express" overland between the Missouri River and California during the Civil war. Lewis Blake traded a quarter section of land just south of Atchison, Kansas, for his gray mustang pony. This pony could stand a ride of twenty miles a day without change, though it was usual to change other ponies every ten miles. He was a driver for the Overland Stage Company. When one of the coaches of that company pulled up at the hotel, in Leavenworth, Kansas, more excitement was produced than the arrival of any modern passenger train of today. Lewis Blake during the Civil war was a volunteer soldier in the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry in Captain Slonaker's company and participated in some of the fighting along the Missouri and Kansas borders. After the war he settled down on a farm in Brown County, and lived there a quiet, industrious and honored citizen until his death in 1900. He always voted as a republican and was a Methodist. In Brown County, Kansas, he married Miss Florentine Timberlake, whose family moved out of Platte County, Missouri, to Brown County, Kansas. She died in September, 1924, and is buried beside her husband in the old family cemetery of the Peoria Indian Mission, one of the oldest burying grounds in Kansas. Lewis Blake and wife had

three children: William P., Allie, wife of W. C. Richey of Franklin County, Kansas; and Ida, wife of William Angelo of Hutchinson, Kansas.

William C. Blake spent most of his boyhood days in Franklin County, Kansas, living on a farm and finishing his high school course in Ottawa. After leaving the home farm he spent seven years in the state of Washington in the lumber business, working in the saw mills and logging camps around Spokane. He then returned to Kansas, engaged in farming for a time, after which he accepted an appointment as a guard in the Kansas State Penitentiary, during the administration of the Warden, Tomlinson. Not finding this work congenial, he resigned and subsequently the administration of Governor Stanley accepted a position in the Hutchinson Reformatory in 1900 as steward. From that he was promoted to take charge of the institution supplies, then for a time was parole officer and in charge of identification work; for three months was assistant superintendent and for a brief period acting superintendent, and then became chief clerk and purchasing agent of the institution. In that capacity he served ten years, until he resigned to come to Springer as superintendent of the New Mexico Reform school in 1921. During the World war he was assigned to identification work for the government, and was listed as an emergency man.

While his full times and energies have been bestowed upon making the New Mexico Reform School a model institution, he has also been active in the Springer community, serving during 1922-23 as president of the Kiwanis Club. He took his first Masonic degree at Springer in the local lodge, is a Knights Templar Mason at Raton, and is a Methodist. Church services are conducted in the reform school by various pastors.

Mr. Blake married at Hutchinson, Kansas, June 8, 1903, Miss Grace Cornwell, who was born at Allegan, Michigan, and was reared in that state. She is a graduate of a college at Joliet, Illinois, and then completed a course in the Chicago Musical Conservatory. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have two children, Edith and Norma, the former a graduate of high school.

MARSHALL C. HENDRICKS, now superintendent of city schools at Springer, though a resident of New Mexico only five years, accomplished some really notable work on the constructive side of school administration. He was for a number of years a teacher and school man in Texas before coming to New Mexico.

He was born in a rural district near Blountsville, Blount County, Alabama, September 20, 1874. His father, Dr. Joseph F. Hendricks, now living, retired in Taylor County, Texas, was born in Alabama in the same house as his son, in September, 1854. Three of his older brothers were Confederate soldiers under General Jackson and Lee. He graduated from the Atlanta Medical College and when about thirty years of age was also ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He reared his sons on a farm, did his medical practice in rural districts and added to an otherwise busy schedule by more or less regular appointments as a minister, and he still keeps up his preaching work in Texas. He served as president of the Board of Regents of Blount College, in Alabama until he moved to Texas and was succeeded on that board

by his brother. He has always been a staunch worker for temperance and prohibition, is a democrat and his sons have followed him in the same political faith.

Dr. Hendricks married Drusilla Chamblee, who died, leaving two young children: Walter and Marshall C., the former a resident of Turkey, Texas. The second wife of Dr. Hendricks was Sophrona Nunnely, a native of Georgia and daughter of Jackson Nunnely. By this marriage the children were: James McCoy of Abilene, Texas; David of Merkel, Texas; Mary, who died in Mississippi; Dr. Ernest A., who died in Texas; Jesse, of Abilene, Texas; Rev. Fred, a Methodist minister in New York; J. F. in Texas and Bessie, who is married and lives at Merkel, Texas.

Marshall C. Hendricks, graduated bachelor of science at Blount College, Alabama, and subsequently attended Trinity University at Waxahachie, Texas, and took his Bachelor of Arts degree in the Normal University of New Mexico. He spent almost twenty years as a teacher in Texas, doing his first work in Ellis County and subsequently taught in Victoria, Stephens, Bosque and Hill counties, his first superintendency being at Sipe Springs, in Comanche County. He conducted several summer schools in Texas and was connected with the schools at Dalhart, just prior to coming to New Mexico.

In 1921 he became superintendent of the Harding County high school at Roy. The year he spent there was a notable one, and from the foundation he laid, there has resulted one of the best equipped high schools in any rural section of the state. He organized and consolidated the County High schools and at the beginning of his year, his force of teachers and students occupied quarters in churches and store buildings, but before the end of the year the new high school building was occupied. He was also active in church work there, and helped promote the erection of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, South at Roy.

In September, 1922, Mr. Hendricks came to Springer. The high school here was already accredited with the North Central Association, but the school itself was much below grade in point of efficiency and discipline. He has supplied able direction to the school work itself and under him plans have been made and in part carried out for increasing the facilities, including the erection of a gymnasium and auditorium. There are sixteen teachers on the force, all of normal or university training and the curriculum provides for twelve grades. Seventy-five percent of the graduates of 1923 are now doing work in the universities of this state or other states. He has taught in the summer schools of the Normal University at Las Vegas, and is a member of the New Mexico Educational Association and the National Educational Association. He is a master Mason. During the World war he served as postmaster at Dumas, Texas, and was himself registered and submitted his questionnaire and aided in securing enlistments for the war. He had some military training while an officer of the college military organization in Alabama.

Mr. Hendricks married in Ellis County, Texas, in 1896, Miss Mary Josephine Morris, daughter of Leonard and Susan (Matthews) Morris. Her father, a native of Blount County, Alabama, was a Confederate soldier under General N. B. Forrest. Mrs. Hendricks was one of a numerous family of children. She was born

in Ellis County, Texas, and after her marriage continued her education in the summer schools where her husband taught and she was teaching in the New Mexico Reform School at Springer when she died. She was organist of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a teacher in the Sunday school, and carried on an unusual program of activities all her married life. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks had three children: Eula, Marshall and Angia Rosa, all of them students in New Mexico University. All are graduates of high schools and Eula has taught school several years in New Mexico.

WILLIAM L. TRIMBLE came to New Mexico in 1915 and during the past ten years has rendered invaluable service to the cause of education in the new state. He is a man of high ideals, and inspiring leadership, a forceful executive. He is the present superintendent of the city schools of Raton.

Mr. Trimble, whose work as an educator has been continuous in New Mexico, except for the period of the World war when he was a volunteer soldier, was born in Travis County, Texas, September 23, 1890. His father, W. D. Trimble, also a native of Texas, was a Texas soldier in the Confederate army and has devoted his active career to farm and ranch. For some years his home has been in the Sacramento Valley near Sacramento, California. He married Miss Fannie Atkin, who was born in Tennessee, daughter of Smythe Atkin, a Tennessee planter. Their children are: Forrest, of Sacramento; Mrs. D. B. Ratzlaff of Sacramento; William L.; Katherine, twin sister of William, who is manager for the Snyder, Chappell & Jones paper house at Sacramento; Frank of Sacramento; Smythe, who died as a young man.

William L. Trimble spent most of the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm in Garfield County, Oklahoma, finishing his high school course at Waukomis, Oklahoma. He graduated Bachelor of Arts from the Kingfisher College of Oklahoma, from that state went to California and for a time was assistant county superintendent of schools of Sacramento County. He resigned that position to come to Mexico in 1915, his first position as a school man in the state being as teacher of science and mathematics in the Aztec High School. He was there two years, and was then elected principal of schools at Las Vegas. After three weeks he left this position to go into active service. He made several attempts to volunteer before he was finally accepted and sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, for training. He remained there until May, 1918, then spent one month at Camp Pike, in Arkansas, three months at Camp Taylor at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant from the rank. From there he was assigned to duty as a senior instructor in the motor mechanics school at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, and remained in that service until January, 1919, when he was honorably discharged.

After leaving the army Mr. Trimble returned to New Mexico and for six months was assistant postmaster at Aztec. In the fall of 1919 he was elected superintendent of the Kirtland Consolidated Schools at Kirtland, serving one year and in 1920 was elected principal of the high school at Raton. He served as principal until he was elected, December 2, 1924, as superintendent of city schools

to succeed Professor L. C. Rhoades. Mr. Trimble has reorganized the junior and senior high schools of Raton and has emphasized athletics and other features of general school work. He is president of the New Mexico Athletic Association. He is also thoroughly committed to the policy of teaching religion and politics out of the public schools.

Mr. Trimble worked his way through college and has been responsible for every successive advance in his achievement as a school man. For two summers he has been a college instructor in the Normal University at Las Vegas and except for two years has taught or conducted County Normal institutions every year since coming to New Mexico. Since becoming a resident of Raton, he has become affiliated with the Masonic Order, Elks and the Rotary Club.

He married at Aztec, New Mexico, June 19, 1917, Miss Ella D. Taylor, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of Mrs. Ella Bush Taylor. She has one brother, William F. Taylor, now a dental student at the Denver University. Mrs. Trimble was educated at Aztec, New Mexico, and finished a musical course at the Baylor University at Waco, Texas, just before her marriage. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Trimble are William MacDurham and Robert Taylor.

NARCISO M. ABREU, banker and rancher of Springer, is a gentleman of substantial business achievements and social culture and represents one of the old Spanish families of New Mexico. He is a grandson of Governor Santiago Abreu, who lost his life in an Indian insurrection in 1837. Santiago Abreu, brought to Santa Fe the first printing press ever used in the territory. His son, Jesus G. Abreu, who was born at Santa Fe, September 1, 1823, as a young man lived for some time at Independence and Westport, Missouri, and accompanied a party of Spanish speaking men to Kentucky and other portions of the South, acting as their interpreter. Subsequently he was employed by mercantile concerns at Independence and he accompanied the American troops into Mexico at the beginning of the Mexican war. Subsequently he became associated in merchandising and ranching at the Maxwell ranch, and in 1859, he married Petrita Beaubien, daughter of Charles Beaubien, the original owner of the Maxwell land grant, which received its name from one of his son-in-laws, L. B. Maxwell. Jesus G. Abreu acquired several thousand acres in the extreme southern part of the Maxwell grant and lived out his life there, passing away June 30, 1900, at the age of seventy-seven. The ranch house, located at Rayado, was one of the most picturesque and attractive in New Mexico and the scene of a generous hospitality. Nearby were some historic buildings including the old homes of Kit Carson, L. B. Maxwell and others. The living children of Jesus G. Abreu and wife are: Charles F., of Santa Fe; Josefita, wife of D. A. Clouthier of Springer; Jesus L., of Ocate; James P., a merchant at Springer; Adelina, wife of Emilio Valdez, of Sweetwater, New Mexico; Miss Victoriana of Springer; Narciso M., and Ramon E., a farmer at Miami, New Mexico.

Narciso M. Abreu was born at Rayado, at the old homestead of the family, January 16, 1878. He was reared in that historic community, attending the common schools of the locality and after

leaving school engaged actively in ranching and stock raising. At the age of twenty-one he took the management of the parental estate and business. When the ranch was sold in 1911, he removed to Springer and from that town as his headquarters has continued his activities as a rancher and banker. He is president of the First National Bank of Springer, one of the old banking concerns of the valley, having succeeded C. N. Blackwell as president.

Mr. Abreu during the World war was a member of the County Council of Defense and local chairman of the Red Cross, and was himself registered and classified. He has never been active in politics beyond voting as a democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for President Wilson in 1912. He and his family are members of the Catholic faith.

He married at Denver, Colorado, February 3, 1923, Mrs. Margaret (Silva) Burt, widow of Lyndon Burt and daughter of Juan and Josefita (Sena) Silva, her mother being a daughter of Trinidad Sena. Mrs. Abreu was born and reared in Las Vegas the other children of her parents being: Mela, wife of L. E. Romero; Juan Silva, who was in the navy during the World war, patrolling the west coast, and is now connected with the Fleischmann Yeast Company of New York; and Louis of Las Vegas. Mrs. Abreu was educated at Las Vegas, being a graduate of the Normal University there. Subsequently she taught Spanish in the Springer High School, and in the Fairmount College, at Wichita, Kansas. By her first marriage she has two children: Marie and Helen Burt. She and Mr. Abreu have a son, Felipe, born May 26, 1924.

J. H. MCADAMS is a veteran Indian trader in the Indian reservation district of western New Mexico. It is a business made familiar to him by more than a quarter of a century of active experience. Most of his operations have been in and around Gallup, and he is still a merchant at that city.

Mr. McAdams was born at Montpelier, Tennessee, August 3, 1879, son of Isaac K. and Mary (Walker) McAdams, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Tennessee. His father was a civil engineer by profession, but for some years was engaged as a merchant at Montpelier. From Tennessee the family moved to Texas, where both parents died in the year 1879.

The youngest of ten children, J. H. McAdams was an infant when he was left an orphan, and he grew up in the home of an older sister at Lampasas, Texas, completing a high school education there. In 1895, when sixteen years of age, he came to the southwest, first at Cuba, Arizona, and subsequently worked for Babbitt Brothers in an Indian trading post at Red Lake and the following year made his first start as an independent business man as a trader at Tuba.

He was there until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he sold out and joined Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Troop H at Santa Fe, commanded by Captain George Curry. He was with the regiment during its campaign in the summer of 1898, and received his honorable discharge September 15th of that year at Montauk, Long Island. Returning to the Southwest, he started an Indian trading post at Sunrise Springs, and subsequently conducted posts at different locations over the reservation. In 1910 he established a business at Gallup, which he continued until 1919,



J. H. McAdams

when he sold out to Kirk Brothers. After disposing of this business he took a trip around the world, and after returning he resumed the Indian trading post business at Gallup.

Mr. McAdams has spent his entire life in the business of trading with Indians, and has never entered into any other line of work.

Mr. McAdams married in 1908, Miss Mary Worley, daughter of Dr. Scott Worley, of Dallas, Texas. She died in 1909, leaving one child, Katherine, who has grown up in the home of her grandmother in Dallas. In 1911 Mr. McAdams married Miss Lee Moore, daughter of J. W. Moore, of Lampasas, Texas. There are three children by this marriage: Maxine, J. H., Jr., and Mildred Lee. Mr. McAdams is affiliated with Winslow Lodge No. 536, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a democrat in politics. Mrs. McAdams is a member of the Christian Church.

AUGUSTUS BURNS STEWART, M. D. A member of the medical profession of New Mexico since 1915, Dr. Stewart has rendered much notable service in his profession in Colfax County. He has enjoyed a large surgical and general private practice, and has been connected with hospitals and other institutions of his profession.

Dr. Stewart was born at Saginaw, Michigan, April 28, 1886. The Stewart family were early colonists in Pennsylvania, and were of the Scotch family of Stewarts, whose members belonged to the famous Black Watch regiment. Dr. Stewart's grandfather, John Stewart, lived out his life in Canada, being a farmer and land owner in Ontario. He married a Nova Scotia woman and they had three sons and three daughters. Dr. L. B. Stewart, father of the New Mexico physician, was born in Ontario, Canada, and has for many years practiced medicine in Michigan. He graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan, and married in that state Miss Lena Hodgkin. She was born in Canada of English parentage and was educated in public schools. They have two sons, L. B., Jr., an actuary living at Detroit, and Augustus Burns.

Augustus Burns Stewart took his preparatory work in Olivet College at Olivet, Michigan, and then entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated, Bachelor of Arts, in 1910, and finished his medical course by graduation in 1912. Throughout his senior year he was on the surgical staff of the University of Michigan Hospital and after graduating was an interne in the New York City Hospital and for one year was assistant professor of physiology in the Detroit College of Medicine.

Seeking a climate for the benefit of his own health, Dr. Stewart in 1915 came to New Mexico, first locating at Dawson where he did hospital work as member of the staff and assistant surgeon in the hospital maintained by the Phelps-Dodge Corporation. He was there one year and then removed to Raton, where he has been engaged in a general medical and surgical practice. He is a member of the staff of the Miners' Hospital, and for two years was secretary and two years president of the Colfax County Medical Society and is a member of the New Mexico State & Medical Association. During the World war he acted as chief medical advisor of the county draft board and volunteered for service in the medical corps; but was rejected for physical defects. For several years he acted as county health officer, and held that office at the time of the influenza epidemic, the worst affliction that ever visited this

region. He handled the situation by enforcing strict quarantine. In January, 1925, he was reappointed health officer of Colfax County.

Dr. Stewart is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belongs to the Epsilon Chapter of Ann Arbor of the Phi Rho Sigma and is a republican, casting his first vote for President Taft, in 1908. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church at Raton, having been reared in that church faith.

Dr. Stewart married at Trinidad, Colorado, April 26, 1914, Mrs. Fannie L. Haley Kilpatrick, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and was educated in grammar and high schools and finished a nurses training course at Pueblo, Colorado. By her first marriage, she has a daughter, Mrs. Raymond Morrow at Folsom, New Mexico. She has three grand-children: Virginia Lee, Elizabeth Ann and Jane Hilton.

MANUEL GONZALES Y DELGADO. A prominent and substantial business man of San Miguel County, is Manuel Gonzales y Delgado, proprietor of the leading mercantile business at Chaperito, New Mexico, who is also extensively interested in the sheep industry.

Mr. Delgado was born at Las Vegas, New Mexico, January 2, 1878, son of Domingo and Bertiniana Delgado, both of whom were born in San Miguel County. His father died when he was young and his mother subsequently married Alberto Moore, who brought him up and looked after his education. Mr. Moore was a well educated man and devoted the greater part of his life to educational work, teaching in Spanish schools at Las Vegas and various other places. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore died in 1914. Mr. Delgado had one sister, Adela, who is now deceased. She married a Delgado and at death left a daughter, Mattie, who is attending school at Las Vegas.

As mentioned above, through his step-father's interest, Mr. Delgado had educational advantages that might otherwise have been denied him. As it was, he was received as a pupil in the Christian Brothers College at Las Vegas, where he was well instructed, both in morals, books and manners, in order to prepare him to succeed when he started out to be self-supporting. His first place of employment was in the Plaza Hotel at Las Vegas, where he worked for a year as bell boy. He then came to Chaperito and entered the employ of Sistero Delgado, a well established merchant at this place, with whom he continued in a minor relation for some years and then in 1918 bought a partnership and now is at the head of a mercantile business of his own. He was about twenty years old when he started for himself in the sheep business in which he is still engaged, owning the Potrillo ranch, where his average run of sheep is 1,400 head, with some cattle. His grandfather was an extensive rancher in his day, was one of the early freighters out of Santa Fe, where he was born, and later was connected with the Charles Sefeld Company of Las Vegas.

In political life, Mr. Delgado is a republican, in public affairs at Chaperito being a prominent factor, and prior to having his present heavy business responsibilities which engage all his time, served on the board of education and for several years as postmaster.

ROBERT LEE KRIGBAUM, superintendent of schools at Cimarron, has been identified with educational work in New Mexico for the past ten years. The outstanding quality of his work as a school man has been his ability as an organizer and creator of public sentiment favoring better schools and better school facilities. Several communities have been so fortunate as to have his services in laying the foundation for an up-to-date school system. Probably no New Mexico educator has a more successful record measured in terms of constructive activities and extension of school facilities.

Mr. Krigbaum was born at Perry in Ralls County, Missouri, January 4, 1874. His father, Solomon Krigbaum and his grandfather were natives of Kentucky, Solomon being a child when the family moved to Missouri in the years before the Civil war settling in Chariton County where the grandfather died. Solomon Krigbaum secured very little education in the frontier schools of Missouri. He spent his active life as a stockman and farmer and in Ralls County married Miss Elizabeth Anderson. The Andersons were connected with the noted Spottswood family of Virginia. Colonel Spottswood, with his troops, was the first white man to look over the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley. As much history and romance are associated with the name Spottswood in old Virginia as with any other name. The Spottswoods were connections of the Washingtons. Solomon Krigbaum and his wife, Elizabeth Anderson, were the parents of twelve children, five of whom grew up. After the death of their mother, Solomon Krigbaum married Miss Emerine Norton, and there was one child by this marriage. Of the first marriage, the surviving children are: John A., of Hobart, Oklahoma; William L., of Oregon; Mrs. Annie Rice, of Arkansas; and Robert Lee.

Robert Lee Krigbaum secured his early advantages in the rural schools of Missouri and as a youth went to northeastern Texas, where he attended high school at Whiteright, Texas; graduated from Grayson College of Whiteright. He had fifteen years of experience as a school man in Texas, beginning with the rural schools and finally was superintendent of the schools at Merkel. He also taught in summer normals and in Hamilton County was chairman of the board of examiners for teacher's certificates and performed a similar service in Erath County. In Erath County he was connected with the Dublin schools and he taught at Hamilton in Hamilton County.

Mr. Krigbaum came to New Mexico from Texas in 1915 and left his first mark on the educational system of that state at Des Moines in Union County. He was there two years and while there organized a four year high school and created the sentiment favorable to a bond issue to supply the funds for the erection of a new high school building in which the high school plan worked out by Mr. Krigbaum might come to proper fruition. After two years he became superintendent of schools at Maxwell, where his success was equally noteworthy. He built up an interest in good schools effective in securing a favorable vote for a fifty thousand dollar bond issue for a new school building. During the summer vacations of 1915-16-17, Mr. Krigbaum was employed in teacher's institute work at Clayton. From Maxwell he became head of the schools at Roy and in the fall of 1919 went to Capulin, where he organized the first real graded school of the community and also the first

high school. He was at Capulin three years, giving its high school a four year course.

In September, 1922, Mr. Krigbaum took up his duties as superintendent of schools at Cimarron. The school organization here has been carried out along the lines that proved so successful in his previous experience. The high school offers a four year course and its enrollment has increased two hundred per cent, while there has been a thirty-five per cent increase in the enrollment in the grades. The high school course was increased from two to four years and is now an accredited high school, all high school teachers being graduates of standard colleges while the teachers in the grade schools are either high school graduates or graduates of Normal Training schools. The high school has laboratory work in biology, general science and physics, and many additions have been made to the school laboratory.

Mr. Krigbaum has also been an interested factor in church and Sunday school work since coming to New Mexico, being superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School at Cimarron. During the World war he was registered but was not called to active service. He was a captain in some of the Red Cross drives and assisted in other features of the war program.

Mr. Krigbaum married in Hamilton County, Texas, December 9, 1900, Miss Mary Francis Tillinghast, who was born in Hamilton County, Texas, in 1881, daughter of Oliver Perry and Josephine (Jackson) Tillinghast. Her father was a Texas farmer and died in Hamilton County in 1915 and her mother now resides at Bakersfield, California. Mrs. Krigbaum, one of a family of thirteen children, finished her education in a high school at Hamilton County, Texas. Four children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Krigbaum, the two now living being Frances Elizabeth and Robye Eloise.

EMMETT L. GOFF, agent of the Santa Fe Railway Company at Raton, has been a resident of New Mexico since 1906, and is a veteran railroad man. At Raton, he is also known for the splendid quality of his public spirit, and has been a most valuable citizen as well as a capable business man.

He was born on a farm near Fillmore, in Andrew County, Missouri, July 10, 1884. His grandfather, who died near Fillmore in 1890, was an early settler in northwestern Missouri. His father, Francis M. Goff, who was born in 1859, in Andrew County and during his earlier years was a school teacher and farmer there. For several years he lived at Lathrop, Missouri, where he became a merchant, and going to Oklahoma was a merchant at Chickasha and is now in business at Apache, Oklahoma. Francis M. Goff married Miss Mattie Brock, a native of Andrews County, Missouri. They have three children: Mrs. Clara Chalfant of Chickasha, Emmett L. and Orville H., of Apache, Oklahoma.

Emmett L. Goff was ten years of age when his parents moved from a farm in Andrew County to Lathrop, Missouri where he finished his education in the public schools, leaving while in the second year of high school. He had some experience as a clerk in his father's business and at Chickasha, Oklahoma, was identified with the laundry industry, assisting in installing the machinery and operating the plant of a laundry there. Coming to New

Mexico in 1906 he became a grocery clerk at Las Vegas, but soon entered the telegraph service as an apprentice operator. His first work was at Bernalillo, and from there he went to Ribera as agent of the company, was transferred to Lamy as an agent, and did work as relief agent and operator at Santa Fe and Las Vegas. He has been permanently at Raton as agent for the Santa Fe Company since July, 1917.

Mr. Goff has been a member of each of the two chambers of commerce or commercial clubs of Raton, and is a charter member of the Raton Rotary Club which was organized in 1919. He served as secretary of the Rotary Club for three years. He has been active in all campaigns for raising funds and otherwise promoting the success of movements for the broader utilization of the particular advantages and resources of Raton as a city. During the World war he was registered, but was exempt because his work as a railroad man was of chief value to the government at that time. He was made a Mason at Los Cerrillos, New Mexico, belonged to the lodge at Raton, the Scottish Rite Consistory at Santa Fe, the Shrine at Albuquerque and is also affiliated with the Elks.

Mr. Goff married at Chickasha, Oklahoma in 1904, Miss Ottilee Capt, who was born in Oklahoma. She is a daughter of Robert C. and Bina (Carson) Capt, her father being of Swiss ancestry. Mrs. Goff is one of three children, her two brothers being Lewis Capt, of San Pedro, New Mexico, and William Capt of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Goff was educated in the public schools of Chickasha, Oklahoma, and in Baylor College at Belton, Texas. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Goff are Ruth and Edwin B.

WILLIAM B. DAVIS, present sheriff of Colfax County, is one of the older citizens of New Mexico, having spent more than a quarter of a century within the boundaries of this state. He has been a business man, a farmer, and has become very well known, a trusted and capable citizen of his county.

He was born in Eastland County, Texas, January 9, 1883. His grandfather, Barney Davis, was a native of Georgia, and prior to the war between the states, moved to Texas. However, he fought on the Union side of the Civil war, and in his later years drew attention from the Federal government. He was a farmer in Eastland County, Texas, and died in 1896 when about fifty-eight years of age. His wife was Jane Foster and they were the parents of ten children: William, Jack, Dee, Barney, Ed, Scott, David, Wade, Margaret and Martha, all of whom are living except Jack.

William Davis, father of Sheriff Davis, was born in Bosque County, Texas, grew up and married there and is now a resident of Wichita Falls, Texas, in the employ of the Ball Brothers Glass factory there. William Davis married Nellie Shanks, a native of De Witt County, Texas. Her father, Joseph Shanks was a southern Soldier and a plantation owner in Louisiana in his earlier years. Mrs. William Davis died at Wichita Falls in 1918, at the age of fifty-two. Her children were: William B., Alice, wife of William Bledsoe, Ed; Minnie, who married Samuel Fox; Joseph; Louis; Anton; Shelton; Mrs. Dora Gray and Nettie, all living in Texas except William B.

William B. Davis grew up on a farm in Eastland County, Texas, attended country schools, high school at Eastland and had

some college training in the Hankin Normal College at Gorman. In 1899, at the age of sixteen, he accompanied his parents when they moved from Texas, to Quay County, New Mexico, and in the vicinity of Tucumcari engaged in ranching, having charge of his father's stock for a time. After that he worked in a sawmill and mining camp at Dawson, and for some years he was in the retail liquor business as Cimarron until the advent of prohibition. He then took a contract for a star mail route between Ute Park and old Elizabethtown, and handled that contract for four years. He utilized his leisure in farming in the Mareno Valley and conducted a hotel and garage at Cimarron.

Mr. Davis comes of a democratic family and cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson in 1912. He has attended several county conventions as a delegate. In the convention of Colfax County in 1924, he was nominated though there were eight candidates for the nomination for sheriff. He succeeded his republican opponent by some four hundred majority and on January 1, 1925, succeeded sheriff Linwood into office. During the World war he was in business at Cimarron and was registered and classified for service. He is a member of the Elks Lodge at Raton.

Mr. Davis married at Tucumcari, on January 18, 1909, Miss Fannie Pittman, who was born November, 1880, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pittman, who were natives of Georgia, and settled near Sweetwater, Texas, and from that state moved to New Mexico. Mrs. Davis was educated in a high school in Texas and is one of a family of eight children. The five children of Sheriff Davis and wife are: Leroy, Fred, Naomi, Frank and Leah.

GEORGE A. KEEPERS is president of the First National Bank of Gallup. A former railway man, Mr. Keepers went on the Board of Directors of this bank at the time of its organization. In less than five years it has become one of the strongest banks in point of resources in the western part of the state, and its service to the community has been dominated by a progressive attitude of greatest value to the business and industrial interests in keeping with safety and security.

The bank was organized January 10, 1921, with a capital of \$50,000.00, the first officers being: F. P. Mapel, president; Dr. J. W. Hannett, vice-president; and George W. Fowler, cashier. The present officers were elected in 1922, and comprise George A. Keepers, president; J. J. Emmons, vice-president; and Glen Emmons, cashier. The total resources of the bank on January 1, 1925, aggregated \$730,000.00. The bank has deposits of approximately \$630,000.00 and a surplus of \$10,000.00.

George A. Keepers, the president, was born at Bealsville, Ohio, July 19, 1884. His father, George Keepers, a native of Ohio, who died in 1915, was a merchant and in the later part of his life in the government service. George Keepers married Sarah Elizabeth Sinclair, a native of Ohio, who died in 1914.

George A. Keepers lived during his childhood and youth in the northwest, attending a preparatory school at Walla Walla, Washington, and then entered Princeton University, where he was graduated A. B. in 1908. Coming to the Southwest in 1909, he first located at Flagstaff, Arizona, working on a government survey, and in 1910 established his headquarters at Gallup. For



George A. Heepers

a number of years he was connected with the Santa Fe Railway Company, until his business interests at Gallup required practically all his time. He is a stockholder and director in the Home Lumber Company of Gallup. He became a director of the First National Bank in 1921, and since 1922 has been its president. He is also the present mayor of Gallup, and is serving his second term as a member of the school board.

Mr. Keepers married, in 1915, Miss Miriam Crosser, daughter of George Crosser, of Bloomfield, Missouri. They have three children: Joseph, George and Miriam. Mr. Keepers is affiliated with Lebanon Lodge No. 22, F. and A. M., at Gallup, Santa Fe Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite and Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque. He also belongs to Gallup Lodge No. 1440, Benevolent Protective Order Elks, in politics is an independent republican, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

ALBERT R. STREICHER, doctor of dental surgery at Raton, has had more than a quarter of a century of active service and experience in his profession in this territory and state. He has rendered skillful service in his profession, and at the same time has been thoroughly devoted to the welfare and progress of his community, his name being intimately identified with the civic history of Raton.

He was born near Coolville in Athens County, Ohio, March 14, 1865, son of William and Clara C. Streicher, his father a native of Baden, Germany, and his mother of Austria. Mr. Streicher was a classical scholar, having been educated at Frieburg, Germany, and in 1844 came to America with his family, accompanying a great migration, including some of the best minds of Germany. For a time they lived at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where William Streicher was employed in an office and then moved to Coolville, Ohio, and spent his last years at Ellsworth, Kansas. The two children that came with them from Germany were Annie, now Mrs. William Vance, of Ellsworth, Kansas, and Rufus, who died at the age of eighteen. The eight other children were born in the United States, and of these four survived: Clara, Mrs. G. A. Collett of Junction City, Kansas; Albert R. and Addie, now Mrs. E. L. Rothrock, Mercedes, Texas.

Albert R. Streicher when five years of age, accompanied his parents to Pomeroy, in Meigs County, Ohio, and when he was twelve, the family located at Athens and about three years later in 1882, the family moved to Ellsworth, Kansas. Dr. Streicher finished his early schooling at Athens, Ohio, and at the age of thirteen became clerk in a local business. After going to Ellsworth, he continued clerking in a store until 1886, when he went out to San Diego, California, being employed two years in the mercantile business there. Returning to Ellsworth, he entered the railway mail service in 1889, and continued that work until he completed his work in dentistry. His runs were out of Kansas City to Denver, over the Union Pacific and also to Osceola, Missouri. During his lay overs, at Kansas City, he carried on his professional preparation in the Kansas City Dental College, entering in 1891 and graduating in the spring of 1895. He then resigned from the mail service and for three years practiced at Wahoo, Nebraska. Dr. Streicher and his wife were active in musical circles at Wahoo. In

1898, coming to New Mexico, he opened his dental office at Raton and has given an uninterrupted service in his profession since that date.

Dr. Streicher served one term as mayor of Raton and for a number of years was secretary of the Commercial Club. Territorial Governor Otero appointed him a member of the board for the location of the Miners Hospital and he performed the duties of the locating board and also of the board of management during the construction of the building, holding a position on the board altogether for eight years and acting as secretary and treasurer part of the time and supervisor of construction. He has been a leader in the republican party of his county and state, being vice chairman of the Colfax County Central Committee and chairman four years and now again is chairman. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1924 at Cleveland when Calvin Coolidge was made the unanimous choice of the party for president. He has frequently attended state conventions as a delegate, having been a member of the convention of 1924. He cast his first presidential vote in 1888 for Benjamin Harrison at San Diego, California. During the World war he was a member of the County Medical Advisory Board. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks and Knights of Columbus and is a member of the Catholic Church.

Dr. Streicher married at Kansas City, Missouri, in November, 1890, Miss Clara T. Jacobs, who was born at Carrollton, Missouri, daughter of William F. Jacobs, a traveling salesman. She is one of a family of five children. Dr. and Mrs. Streicher have two children: William A. and Lily Mae, both graduates of the Raton High school. The son, William A., during the World war was in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Aero Squadron, finishing his service near Coblenz, Germany, and being discharged with the rank of sergeant major. He is now connected with the St. Louis and Rocky Mountain Coal Company at Raton. He married Miss Margaret Apgar.

CRUMMEL H. DE LOZIER is one of the sterling and honored pioneer citizens of the Pleasant Hill district of Curry County. He endured his full share of the hardships and vicissitudes that were the portion of the early settlers in this locality, he has played a large and worthy part in the civic and material development and advancement of the county, he has found early privation followed by substantial and well earned prosperity, and he is a citizen who commands the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him. His character and his achievement specially entitle him to recognition in this history of the state of his adoption.

In company with James Vineyard Mr. DeLozier arrived in Curry County, December 12, 1906, the journey having been made by railroad from Chelsea, Oklahoma. The two pioneers made settlement in the district now surrounding the thriving village of Pleasant Hill. Here Mr. DeLozier purchased a relinquishment to a claim of 160 acres, the northwest quarter of section 4, township 3, range 37, and on the place he established his abode in a shack of one room, only four acres of land having been broken at the time. Before the close of his first winter Mr. DeLozier compassed the breaking of thirty acres of the virgin sod of his

land, his first crops were of Indian and kaffir corn and cane, while he planted also pumpkins, beans and other garden crops. He gained a bountiful yield the first season, and soon had one-half of his land available for cultivation. He has continued farming along the same lines that he thus initiated, and has added also the production of wheat. His general farming operations here, in a new country and under conditions different than those with which he had previously been familiar, were largely of experimental order, and well has he profited by the experience thus gained in a direct way. His study of soil conditions and the best methods of crop production has been carried forward with zeal and discrimination, and the result is that he advocates the working or cultivating of the soil after every rain, so that a better supply of moisture may be retained for the growing crops. Mr. DeLozier purchased an adjacent quarter-section, and thus his landed estate now comprises 320 acres of the fertile and valuable soil of Curry County. His earnings from his original claim enabled him to make eventual purchase of the additional 160 acres. He came here with very limited financial resources, and in the early years he faced a difficult problem in evolving a working profit from his labors. He persisted, with all the loyalty and courage, and the passing years having brought to him a generous measure of prosperity. When he made settlement on his claim, not a house, or tree or windmill was in sight from his little shack or box house of one room, and he was compelled to haul water in a barrel from a point two miles distant. He aided in establishing the first school in the community, before the local district was formed. With a few other pioneers he was associated in the purchasing of a little one-room farm shack, which was moved to a place on his land and which served as the first schoolhouse, the neighboring settlers contributing one dollar each for paying the salary of the teacher each month. The little building soon proved inadequate owing to the arrival of new settlers, and a larger building was provided and established at the four corners where the Village of Pleasant Hill now stands. With the demands that came in later years, a bond issue was finally made and a modern frame school house of eight rooms was erected, while the school grounds comprise eight acres—two acres being taken from each quarter-section at the four corners. One of these two-acre tracts has been set to trees that will eventually provide an attractive grove for school outdoor entertainments, as well as for community picnics and other assemblages. Mr. DeLozier has been a loyal supporter of educational service, was active in effecting the organization of School District No. 7, and served seven years as a member of the School Board of this district. His civic loyalty and liberality has been further shown in his deeding one acre of his land as the site of the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, and he planted a row of forest trees around this block. His cash contribution to the erection of the first church was \$135, and he did incidental work on the building to the value of sixty dollars. The attractive frame church and its parsonage was erected at a cost of \$4,500, and Mr. DeLozier is a trustee and also the treasurer of this Pleasant Hill Baptist Church. He and his wife are zealous and influential members of this church, he has been specially prominent in the work of its Sunday School, and he has been a delegate to various Sunday

School conventions in the state. He was a resident of Chelsea, Oklahoma, when he cast his first presidential vote, for Maj. William McKinley, the martyred president, and he has ever continued a stalwart advocate of the principles of the republican party. He is a member of the Republican County Committee of Curry County and has been a frequent delegate to the county conventions of his party.

Mr. DeLozier was born in Henry County, Missouri, February 28, 1873, and he was ten years of age at the time of the family removal to Chelsea, Oklahoma, where his father, James H. DeLozier, passed the remainder of his life, he having been eighty-three years of age at the time of his death, October 22, 1922.

James H. DeLozier was born near Osceola, St. Clair County, Missouri, and was of remote French ancestry, as the name implies. His crippled condition rendered him ineligible for service as a soldier in the Civil war, and his political faith was that of the republican party, with which his father likewise was affiliated, as one of its early members. He was a son of Neddie DeLozier, who was born in Tennessee, and who was a child when he accompanied his parents, by means of wagon and ox teams, on their removal to St. Clair County, Missouri, whence removal was later made to Henry County, that state, where the pioneer father passed the remainder of his life and was laid to rest in the little cemetery at Tebo. James H. DeLozier was a member of a family of four sons and three daughters: George T. and Beck were gallant soldiers of the Union in the Civil war, and the latter now resides at Clinton, Missouri; Crum resides at Chelsea, Oklahoma; Annie became the wife of John Parker, residing near Clinton, Missouri; Lizzie became the wife of Milton Doddson and is now deceased; and James H. was the eldest of the children.

James H. DeLozier married Miss Eliza Doddson, who was born in Missouri, her father having removed to that state from Tennessee, and she still resides at Chelsea, Oklahoma. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. James H. DeLozier the eldest is William E., a resident of Bancroft, Nebraska; Thomas M. resides at Chelsea, Oklahoma; George is a resident of Adair, that state; Charles maintains his home in the State of Iowa; Allie is the wife of Mitchell Keyser and they reside in Nebraska; Crummel H., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Lucy is the wife of Frank Meade and they reside near Tulsa, Oklahoma; Parthena is the wife of Abel Belch and they live in South Dakota; Addie May is married and resides at Chelsea, Oklahoma; Hettie is the wife of Richard DeLozier of that place; and Mrs. Nora Tate resides at Adair, Oklahoma.

At Venita, Oklahoma, October 6, 1897, recorded the marriage of Crummel H. DeLozier to Miss Bessie Kissinger, a direct descendant of Pennsylvania Dutch and whose grandfather emigrated from Pennsylvania to Indiana thence to Missouri, daughter of Caloway Kissinger. Mrs. DeLozier was born near Cassville, Missouri, March 7, 1872, was reared and educated in her native state and was a young woman when she became a resident of Chelsea, Oklahoma, where she met her future husband. Mr. and Mrs. DeLozier have six children: Harran H.; Vivian; Irene, who is now teaching in Parmer County, Texas; Louise, Blanche Lee and Amanda Ellen. All of the children remain at the parental home except the

first two. Harran H., who is now postmaster at Texico, New Mexico, received the advantages of the College at Plainview, Texas, also training for C. P. A. degree from LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, Illinois, and in the World war period he was a member of the Student Officers' Training Corps in the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico. He married Miss Olga Carter, and their one child is a son, Robert Craig. Miss Vivian DeLozier became the wife of Ellis Rogers, and they are residents of Curry County. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are both teaching at Ranchvale, a rural high school, about ten miles north of Clovis, New Mexico.

GEORGE LOUIS FENLON, since 1917, has been superintendent of public schools at Dawson in Colfax County. This is one of the notable public school units of New Mexico. For a community of the size, the schools are remarkably well equipped and have unusual features of specialized training and the children who attend those schools receive a splendid program of educational advantages and influences that make for the highest citizenship.

Since Mr. Fenlon became superintendent, the larger part of the program of school advancement and equipment has been carried out. Five buildings have been erected including a gymnasium and altogether there are thirty-six rooms for school work, while the gymnasium provides ample facilities for high school athletics. The high school is accredited to the North Central Association. There are departments of domestic science, music, art, commercial and science and manual training. A department that in its influence covered the entire school system is the civic department, most of the class work leading to citizenship and the pupils take regular examinations as prescribed by the Federal government, diplomas being issued to those who qualify. The attendance in these citizenship classes shows the popularity of the movement and some seventy pupils hold diplomas. This work began in 1918. A letter written to superintendent Fenlon from the Department of Labor, under which Federal Department this feature is conducted, says in part: "The work done at Dawson in citizenship training activities during the past two years ranks very high and you are to be congratulated on the splendid results accomplished under your supervision."

The enrolment in the high school and junior high school for 1924 was over two hundred and there were eighteen graduates in 1925. In 1918 there was established a summer school with nine teachers on the faculty and an enrolment of two hundred seventy pupils. Two extension courses are conducted for the New Mexico Normal University, one in English and one in psychology, instruction being done by teachers from the Las Vegas Normal University. All teachers in the Dawson High School are university graduates while the grade teachers hold diplomas from normal school.

The Dawson schools have supervision over the vocational training, including classes in first aid, mining, electrical work, the class of 1924 numbering more than one thousand persons. This work is promoted by the Federal government, state department of education and the Phelps-Dodge Corporation. This corporation has been largely responsible for the financial support and general backing of the school program as above outlined.

Mr. Fenlon was born at David City, Nebraska, in 1883. His father, Nicholas Fenlon came from Ireland as a young man, lived in Illinois for a time and in 1871 homesteaded in Butler County, Nebraska, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1887, when about sixty years of age. He married Miss Mary Keegan of New Jersey, who died in 1909 in Nebraska. Of their twelve children, George Louis is the youngest, the other survivors being Nicholas, of David City, Nebraska; Edward, of Sioux City, Iowa; Arthur of Bowdle, South Dakota; and Miss Julia of Big Springs, Texas.

George Louis Fenlon was reared on a Nebraska farm, attended the local schools, graduated from the David City High School and then took work as a rural school teacher. After two years he entered the University of Nebraska, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1908. The day after graduating he came to New Mexico and during 1909-10, taught in the schools at Folsom. In the intervals of his public school work, he has spent five summers as a student in the University of California, and one season at Columbia University in New York City. He is a member of the New Mexico State Teachers Association, the New Mexico School Masters' Club and the National Education Association.

He married at Denver, Colorado, June 15, 1921, Miss Josephine Mary Toohey, who was born at Hamilton, Ontario, and was reared there, being like her husband, of Irish ancestry. Mrs. Fenlon was graduated from the Buffalo Hospital, Sisters of Charity, with the degree of Registered Nurse, and holds a diploma from the University of the State of New York.

FLORENCIO ARELLANES. One of the representative citizens of San Miguel County, highly respected and of substantial fortune, is Florencio Arellanes, who has been a rancher and farmer here for over thirty-five years. He owns a very large acreage in San Miguel County but gives the most of his attention to farming on his thirty acres of irrigated land.

Florencio Arellanes was born at Saint Augustine, San Miguel County, New Mexico, in November, 1862. His parents were Jose and Anna Maria (Archiveque) Arellanes, the former of whom was born in Bernalillo County and the latter in San Miguel County. His maternal grandfather, Juan Archiveque, was a very prominent man in his day, owning ranches and growing cattle. The father of Mr. Arellanes was a soldier stationed at old Fort Union, and it was while on a furlough that he was killed, at Las Conchas, New Mexico, by a band of hostile Indians. His mother was thus left a widow with two small children, Florencio being but one year old at the time. Later she married Apolinaire Alamanzar, who was born at San Jose, New Mexico, and still survives, being now over eighty years of age. For many years he was a farmer and sheep rancher, and at one time was a justice of the peace in San Miguel County. The mother of Mr. Arellanes died in 1918, aged eighty-eight years.

Florencio Arellanes had educational advantages in his youth, first attending a private school and later a public school, and was a well informed young man by the time he was twenty years old. For a short time he was in the freighting business, operating ox

teams between Rio de Najesta to the Rio Grande River. Then he went into the sheep business, and in the course of time became one of the leading sheep men in San Miguel and Guadalupe counties, his average running being 3,500 head. He did not confine himself to sheep, however, but raised cattle and horses extensively also. Although Mr. Arellanes has disposed of his sheep and limited his activity in his other industries, he still continues to run cattle and to farm, being able to produce fine crops on his irrigated land. He still owns 800 acres of range land and by reason of long experience means to make it profitable.

To Mr. Arellanes' marriage with Miss Juanita Lopez, of San Miguel County, seventeen children were born, seven of whom died young, but Seferino, the next youngest, lived to be twenty-four years old. Those still living are: Francisco, of Chaperito; Cresensio, of the same place; Espiridion, of Las Vegas; Lucinda, wife of Teodulo Herrera, of Las Vegas; Jose, of Las Vegas; Florenzia, wife of Leopold Martinez; Rita, wife of Ederico Chaves; Pablo and Florenzio, at home. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. In politics a republican, Mr. Arellanes has accepted no public office except that of justice of the peace at Chaperito.

NUMA C. FRENGER was born in Socorro, New Mexico, January 21, 1876. He was educated in the public schools of New Mexico and the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1901 with the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar in New Mexico in 1901, and has ever since practiced his profession of law in Las Cruces, New Mexico. He has handled several cases of more than ordinary interest. Through his efforts in carrying to the Supreme Court of the United States the case of Arnett, et al v. Reade, the rights of married women in community property were settled. The case has become a leading case on the subject, reported in 220 U. S. 311, 55 Law. Ed. 477.

Mr. Frenger's parents were early settlers in New Mexico. His father, Frank Frenger, being engaged as sutler to the United States Army in Fort Tularosa and Fort McCrea and Fort Craig in the '60s. Frank Frenger was born in Germany, coming to the United States in his early boyhood. Mr. Frenger's mother was Louise Caroline Crecelius before her marriage, and was born near Saint Louis, Missouri. Mr. Frenger's parents are both deceased, leaving surviving them, besides the said Numa C. Frenger, George W. Frenger, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, and Mrs. Amelia L. Heckrich, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Frenger was married to Clara Jacoby in Los Angeles, California, in 1902. Mrs. Frenger's parents were born in Germany. They settled in New Mexico in the early '80s, where Mrs. Frenger was raised. Rosalie Louise Frenger, only child, is attending the University of Michigan.

Mr. Frenger has always been active in the upbuilding of his community and state. He served five years on the Board of Education of the Town of Las Cruces, two years on the City Council, four years on the State Board of Water Commissioners, and two years on the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

In politics Mr. Frenger is a democrat. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the New Mexico Legislature in 1923, where he was a member of several important committees and chairman of the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Frenger enlisted and served in the Spanish-American war, in the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

WILLIAM BRACKETT CANTRELL, M.D., physician and surgeon at Gallup for the past ten years, is a man of exceptional attainments and has an interesting service record as a public health official and as a medical officer during the World war.

He was born near Smithville, Tennessee, December 15, 1880, son of Richard M. and Josephine (Estes) Cantrell, both natives of Tennessee and now living near McMinnville, Tennessee. Richard Cantrell during his active career has followed farming. There were nine children in the family: Dr. William B., the oldest; Etta, wife of Wilson Knowles, of McMinnville, Tennessee; Lillian, the wife of Ransom Cantrell, of Smithville; Emma, who married Dillard Hayes, of Derry, New Mexico; Connie, at home with her parents, widow of Herman Roberts; Homer, who is in the insurance business at Silver City, New Mexico; Sam, who lives at Gallup; Cilla, at home; and Bryan, a farmer at Dansbury, Nebraska.

William B. Cantrell was reared in a rural district in Tennessee, attended public schools, high school at Smithville, taught for two years, and then entered the medical department of the University of Nashville, where he was graduated with the class of 1907. Dr. Cantrell practiced for seven years at Cassville, Tennessee. In 1914 he resumed his studies at Memphis, the old University of Nashville medical department having been absorbed by the University of Tennessee, and he completed the full senior year course, taking his medical degree in 1915.

Dr. Cantrell arrived at Gallup, New Mexico, August 30, 1915, and has had a busy private practice since that time except for the period he was absent with the colors. He is local physician for the Gallup Southwestern Coal Company and the Mutual Coal Company at Gallup. Dr. Cantrell owns an irrigated farm in Sierra County, near Derry, New Mexico. He is a member of the McKinley County, New Mexico State and American Medical Associations and the Southwestern Medical Association. He is a democrat in politics, and has filled chairs in the I. O. O. F. both in Tennessee and at Gallup. He is now a member of Gallup Lodge No. 1440, B. P. O. E., and Fidelity Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F.

Dr. Cantrell married, March 18, 1908, Miss Essie Lentz, daughter of Daniel Lentz, of Smithville, Tennessee.

Dr. Cantrell had been in New Mexico less than two years when America entered the World war. He volunteered his service in 1917, was commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, and when called to active duty was assigned to the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston and for fourteen months was regimental surgeon with the Fourteenth Cavalry. In the meantime for six months he was put on detached duty as regimental surgeon for the Nineteenth Infantry at Port Arthur, Texas. Subsequently he was transferred to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for five months.



W B Campbell

He was given his honorable discharge October 18, 1919, but then took charge of the post as contract surgeon and served about a year, until the post was abandoned. Dr. Cantrell is a member of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps, with the rank of major.

Dr. Cantrell had been in Gallup only a short time when he was solicited to accept an appointment as health officer. The community was just then passing through a scourge of typhoid fever, due chiefly to long continued neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions. When Dr. Cantrell accepted the appointment he immediately served notice on the authorities that he must have their full backing in radical changes which he intended to promulgate. The seriousness of the situation, there being about one hundred and fifty cases of typhoid in the city and vicinity, was such that they agreed to the program as laid down by Dr. Cantrell. Immediately he undertook a cleanup campaign without fear or favor, and instituted measures and regulations that quickly halted the further spread of the disease. The situation was cleared up in a comparatively brief time. Dr. Cantrell continued his duties as health officer until he entered the army, and since then has declined any further service in that capacity.

HARVEY SPRINGER, postmaster of Dawson, has a record of twenty-two years of consecutive service for the Federal government in the postoffice department. That service has been given in a number of different localities and is exceptional for continuous employment.

Mr. Springer, who is one of the most influential citizens of Colfax County, was born at Peru, Indiana, September 1, 1872. His grandfather, Jacob Springer, was a native of Germany, and on coming to America established his home in Holmes County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. Subsequently he moved with his family to the Wabash Valley of Indiana, and he and his wife are buried near Peru. They had three sons and four daughters: John, Jacob, Mrs. Katie Habegger, Mrs. Jacob Kendall, Mrs. Joseph Fall and Mrs. Joe Lavengood. Of these Mrs. Kendall is the only survivor and a resident of Plevna, Indiana. John Springer, father of Harvey Springer, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and was a boy when his parents moved to Indiana in 1848, and settled in the Wabash Valley near Peru. He finished his education there and devoted his active life to farming. He married Mary Foust, daughter of Eli Foust, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and died in 1886. Their children were: Francis, the wife of Charles Smith; Harvey, Reuben, deceased; Minnie, a resident of Santa Fe, Indiana, and widow of John Rinker; Eli, of North Grove, Indiana; John, deceased; and Sarah, wife of John Remley of Peru, Indiana.

Harvey Springer spent his first eighteen years of his life in his old Indiana home, growing up on a farm, attending country schools and the Amboy High School and he taught one term of school before leaving his home locality. He then engaged in coal mining and that was his occupation until 1900. He first dug coal near Des Moines, Iowa, and from there went to Wyoming, locating at Cambria. He was connected with the coal mining industry of that Wyoming locality for a number of years. While there he enlisted as a soldier in the Spanish American war, joining the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry at Fort A Russell, Wyoming, as a mem-

ber of Troop E, under Captain Austin. He was trained at Fort Russell from April to June 28, 1898, then went to Jacksonville, Florida, and finished his service and was mustered out as a member of Colonel Torey's Rough Riders in October, 1898. After his honorable discharge, he went back to Cambria Camp in Wyoming. While engaged in mining he lost his left leg as a result of a rock fall, and was subsequently incapacitated for the actual work of mining.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Springer entered the postoffice service as postmaster of the Cambria Mining Camp in Wyoming and since then there has been no interruption to his service and employment by the postoffice department. His first commission was issued under the administration of Colonel Roosevelt as president. He has held commissions issued by Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and finally by President Harding. In October, 1913, he came to Dawson, New Mexico, and in 1919 was commissioned postmaster, succeeding postmaster Clark.

Mr. Springer was reared in a democratic home in Indiana, but since reaching his majority, has been a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Major McKinley. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Loyal Order of Moose and Knights and Ladies of Security and is past grand of the Oddfellows Lodge at Raton.

He married at Cambria, Wyoming, June 7, 1898, Miss Anna Ferguson. She was born at Coalville, Iowa, daughter of William and Mary (McIntyre) Ferguson. Her parents were born in the highlands of Scotland but were married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her father was a coal miner and died in 1888 at the age of twenty-seven when his daughter Anna was seven years of age. Mrs. Springer's mother is now Mrs. Charles Krauchi, a resident of Santa Ana, California, and has five children by her second marriage. Mrs. Springer's brothers and sisters are: Agnes, wife of Bert Gothard of Huntington Beach, California; Jack, of Winnemucca, Nevada; and Margaret, who died as the wife of Justin Mainzer. Mr. and Mrs. Springer have two daughters: Juanita and Louise. Juanita married Earl Scott of Dawson and they have three children named: Earl Harvey, and William and Robert, twins.

JOHN E. STEVENS. While he began his career in New Mexico less than twenty years ago as a wage worker, few men have a larger stake in the sheep and wool industry than John E. Stevens, whose interests as a rancher lie in Chaves and Lee counties, between Lovington and Hagerman.

Mr. Stevens was born on a stock farm in Bandera County, Texas, in October, 1872. His father, John T. Stevens, a native of Missouri, grew up in Arkansas, and served in the Confederate army the last year or so of the war. After that war he moved to Texas, settling in Bandera County where he died July 4, 1922, at the age of eighty-three. He was a democrat and a Methodist. John T. Stevens married Lucy L. Wells, a native of Besar County, Texas, and now living at the old homestead west of San Antonio at the age of seventy-five. She was the mother of thirteen children and reared twelve of them, the son John Erastus, of New Mexico, being the fourth. The others include: Mrs. Martha

Barnes, of Southern California; Mrs. Emma Hammond, of Bandera County; Sidney, a rancher and farmer there; Samuel; Mrs. Cora Reese; Edward; Stella, wife of Walter Meadows; Homer; Miss Ida, and Foster, all in the vicinity of the farm and ranch where they grew up.

John E. Stevens had practically no advantage in the way of good schools, and acquired his education largely while doing practical things. He remained at home to the age of twenty-three, and his first work away from home was with an uncle near Van Horn in Culberson County, Texas. He married there, and in 1907 he and his wife came to New Mexico, bringing with them a buggy and a team of horses. The two hundred dollars he had accumulated was lost in the failure of El Paso Bank. For the first year he worked on the Osborne ranch near Carlsbad, and for about six years, was employed by J. N. Nevenger. There, in 1913, he took his small bunch of cattle to the plains of Eddy County, east of the Pecos River, not far from his first ranch headquarters, but soon afterwards determined to give up cattle in favor of sheep. In 1919 he started in the sheep business with 2,400 head of Rambouillets. He purchased seven and a half sections in Lea County, still a part of his property, and in March, 1924, bought the old Ivy ranch from the National Cattle Loan Company of Saint Louis, a ranch comprising an acreage of twenty-two section in Chaves County. He now has under his control some thirty-seven sections of land. He has conducted his business in the face of adversities and variations in prices, having sold wool as low as thirteen cents a pound and as high as thirty-five cents. Besides the fluctuation in prices many other dangers have threatened his stock, including various epidemics, the most destructive being what is known locally as "pinkbag," for which no remedy has yet been discovered. Mr. Stevens has worked hard, has earned a reasonable degree of prosperity, and at all times has shown a public spirited attitude toward movements for the general welfare of this section of the state. He is a republican in politics.

Mr. Stevens married at Midland, Texas, November 26, 1904, Miss Jessie W. Tinnin, a native of El Paso, daughter of John H. and Mary Frances (Wilkerson) Tinnin, her father a native of Lampasas, Texas. Mrs. Stevens has one brother, Lawrence G. Tinnin, of old Mexico. She was a small child when her mother died, and she grew up in the home of her father's mother, receiving a public school education. She met Mr. Stevens in Culberson County, near Van Horn, where she was visiting relatives. The only child of their marriage was Cathryne, who died in infancy.

The first wife of Mr. Stevens, Maggie Stevens, whom he married in Bandera County, Texas, was the mother of a son, Almond E., a sterling young citizen, rancher and veteran of the World war. When the war came on he told his parents he was going to volunteer, and leaving his stock and other interests to be taken care of as best they could, he enlisted. He joined the army at El Paso, and was assigned to duty in the Veterinary Corps of the cavalry. He was first aid veterinary on the front lines frequently, and was in Germany with the Army of Occupation. He returned home in 1919, and is now foreman on the Sansimone ranch in Hidalgo County, New Mexico, and is also individually a live stock owner.

FRANK H. JOHNSON, M. D. When he came to New Mexico in May, 1914, Dr. Frank H. Johnson brought with him a decade of experience and service as a physician and surgeon in his native State of Alabama. He was a medical officer during the World war, and enjoys the highest standing in his profession in Lincoln County, his home being at Carrizozo.

Doctor Johnson was born at Eufaula, Alabama, March 29, 1882. His father, Dr. Thomas A. Johnson, was the grandson of the Swedish founder of the family in America. Thomas A. Johnson, was left an orphan in childhood, was born in Georgia and grew up around Troy, Alabama, and was a man of remarkable intellectual ability, being a graduate of medicine, law and theology, but really devoted his life to one vocation, that of the practice of medicine. He graduated in medicine from the University of Tennessee at Nashville, and practiced for half a century or more, his home being a plantation at Eufaula. During the Civil war he was detailed by the Confederate government to stay at home and look after his community in his professional capacity. For two terms he was a member of the Alabama State Senate, and among other bills with which his name was identified was the anti-boycott law, which drew down upon him the fire of opposition on the part of union labor. He was a very able and persuasive speaker, and had more than local fame over his section of Alabama. He died in 1913, when eighty-years of age. Dr. Thomas A. Johnson married Miss Mary Brazel, whose father was born in Ireland, and became an Alabama planter but died in Arkansas. He was a Confederate soldier and was eighty-two years of age when he passed away. The wife of Dr. Thomas A. Johnson died in 1918. She was the mother of twelve children, all of whom grew up, and those now living are: E. O. and W. A., of Tampa, Florida; R. M. and M. Johnson, of Ensley, Alabama; Mrs. C. S. Williams, of Manatee, Florida; and Frank H.

Frank H. Johnson had the environment of an Alabama plantation during his youth. His education was very liberal, beginning with the grammar schools of Eufaula, and when he was seventeen years of age he enrolled as a student in the Medical College of Grant University at Chattanooga, graduated at the age of twenty-one. The year after graduating was spent in practice with his father, following which he established himself at the great industrial center of Birmingham and engaged in general practice. Doctor Johnson has never worked for wages, and his only salary came while he was in the service of the government during the World war.

Leaving Birmingham, Doctor Johnson came to New Mexico, and for the first year devoted himself exclusively to the duties of a ranch in Lincoln County. He then took the state board examination, was admitted to practice, and for one year was located at Capitan before removing to Carrizozo.

He left Carrizozo after serving as medical member of the local draft board in Lincoln County and being commissioned a first lieutenant, was assigned to Camp Kearny at San Diego, California. He was there seven and a half months, engaged in hospital work, and was then detailed to one of the revenue cutters as its surgeon. On this ship he went to Alaska, and cruised about the Bering Sea, the Pribiloff Islands and the Aleutian Islands, looking after the

Esquimaux and the sealing stations in that region. He spent seven months in the Far North, the chief work assigned to him being to take care of the natives during the influenza epidemic, which threatened the destruction of entire communities. Doctor Johnson returned to San Francisco about November 1, 1919, and was discharged in that city about February, 1920, having been absent a year and a half, and returning in better physical condition than he entered.

In January, 1920, Doctor Johnson joined the Reserve Officers' Corps, and was captain in this corps. He has been busily engaged in a general practice, and has established a small hospital for the treatment of his surgical cases. He holds diplomas from four or more well known post-graduate schools, and his annual vacation is usually spent attending clinics and taking advance courses in surgery.

Doctor Johnson married near Eufaula, Alabama, June 8, 1902, Mildred Willis, a native of that state and daughter of an Alabama planter, G. W. Willis. She is a graduate in music of the La Grange Female College at La Grange, Georgia, and was a teacher of music before her marriage. Doctor Johnson lost his wife by death in 1909. There were two children: Vernona, who died while attending Loretta Academy at Santa Fe in 1918, at the age of fifteen; and Lamoyne, attending a private school at Columbus, Georgia.

JOSE A. BACA, lieutenant governor of New Mexico, has for many years represented some of the best elements and activities in the agricultural and ranching industry of the state. His home is at Las Vegas.

Mr. Baca was born at Las Vegas, June 23, 1876, and is a member of the Baca family that have been identified with New Mexico since the pioneer settlements here. His parents were Jose A. and Delores (Gallegos) Baca, his father born at Jemes in the Rio Grande Valley and his mother at Abiquiu, New Mexico. Both parents were educated by private teachers. The father entered the live stock industry in the Rio Grande Valley, and subsequently moved to San Miguel County, where he took up land and established a store in Upper Town, two miles north of Las Vegas. He was in the freighting business with mule teams, bringing goods from Saint Louis, Missouri, and also from old Mexico. He combined the freighting with farming, and at one time was the largest stock man in this section of the state. He died in 1905 and his wife in 1904. At one time he owned and ranged 100,000 head of sheep. He was a democrat, and he and his family were devout Catholics. There were nine children in the family, seven of whom reached mature years. The daughter Antonia is the widow of the late F. A. Mandenera, a former delegate from New Mexico to Congress. The late Filadelfo Baca was secretary of the New Mexico House of Representatives, secretary to the Mexican Embassy to the City of Mexico from 1893 to 1898, and subsequently was assistant state superintendent of instruction and was present of the Spanish American Normal School until his death on January 16, 1923. One of the daughters, Maria, is the widow of Margarito Romero, a prominent politician of Las Vegas.

Jose A. Baca was educated in the Jesuit Schools at Las Vegas, taking the business and classical course. His farming interests

are concentrated in San Miguel County. He operates between four hundred and five hundred acres, and has developed a large stock industry that is a source of pride to this community. He raises blooded Shorthorn cattle and blooded sheep. He is a director of the Peoples Bank & Trust Company of Las Vegas, and owns considerable property in that city.

Mr. Baca was elected lieutenant governor in 1922. He is a democrat, and formerly was a regent of the Mexico College of Mechanics and Arts. He is affiliated with the Elks Lodge at Las Vegas.

In 1897 he married Marguerita Pendaries, a native of San Miguel County. They have six children: Emilie, taking the arts and science course in the University of Missouri; Jose A., Jr., pursuing the engineering course at the University of Missouri; Marie, Marguerita, Consuelo and Joseph, all at home.

IRWIN C. FLOERSHEIM is a veteran printer and newspaper man, and has been well known in the field of New Mexico journalism. He is editor and proprietor of the Springer Times, one of the largest and most influential papers in Colfax County.

Mr. Floersheim was born at San Francisco, California, September 13, 1888, son of Jacob and Augusta (Cohen) Floersheim, his mother a native of San Francisco, and his father was born in Hamburg, Germany. His father coming to the United States, soon located in San Francisco, and as a traveling salesman he covered a territory consisting of California, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. That was in the days before railroads were built outside of a few main lines. Later he established a factory for the manufacture of woman's and infant's wear, under the name Floersheim & Levy, but in 1903 removed to Roy, New Mexico, and became associated with the Floersheim Mercantile Company, his brother being the early founder of the business. He is now a man of many interests, including mining and oil lands in New Mexico. The mother died April 25, 1921. There were eight children: Melville, of Las Cruces; Irwin C.; Hilda, wife of Alfred S. Hanson, of Denver; Edgar J., a postal employe at Roy; S. A., connected with his brother's newspaper at Springer; Lester, of Salt Lake City; Edna, wife of Don Foley, of Vaughn, New Mexico; and Walter.

Irwin C. Floersheim attended public schools in San Francisco, the Centennial High School at Pueblo, Colorado, and at the age of fourteen began learning the printing and newspaper business at Pueblo, in the plant of the Sunday Opinion. He remained with that journal a year, and on coming to Roy, New Mexico, was employed as foreman of the Roy Observer and Reporter. Subsequently he changed this name to the Spanish American, and was manager of this publication from 1904 until 1910. In that year he went with the Tribune Citizen at Albuquerque as city editor. On coming to Springer he was associated with W. F. Walkovick in establishing, in December, 1912, the Springer Times. In December, 1913, he took over the paper as his individual enterprise, and has since been its owner and editor. This paper has a circulation of eight hundred, is independent in politics, and is printed in a plant equipped for all kinds of commercial work.

Mr. Floersheim has served as vice president of the New Mexico Press Association. Another business in which he is now inter-

ested is the Pastime Theatre of Springer. He was a member of the City Council six years, and is serving his first term as mayor. In 1918 he held the office of United States commissioner.

He is also a veteran of the World war, having enlisted at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas, July 1, 1918, in the Eighty-second Field Artillery. He was in training at Fort Bliss until discharged on August 29, 1918. Mr. Floersheim served as justice of the peace at Springer for two years. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past commander of the Springer Post of the American Legion, and is a member of the Musicians Union at Albuquerque. He married Miss Vivian Smith, a native of Missouri.

RALPH M. TREAT. The affairs of the office of county clerk in Lincoln County are administered by a young man who was born and grew up in that section of New Mexico, and who has proved energetic and thorough going in all the varied relations of his business career.

Mr. Treat was born at the old town of White Oaks in Lincoln County, January 22, 1888. His father, George S. Treat, who was born in 1855 in the vicinity of Buffalo, New York, acquired a good public school education and learned the butcher's trade. In early manhood he moved to Kansas, was a salesman of farm implements in that state and also followed his regular trade, and in 1884 he came to New Mexico from Buffalo, New York, locating at San Antonio, where he was in the butcher business. He moved to White Oaks about the time of the gold strike and the opening of the "Old Abe." He resumed the work of his trade there, and remained a citizen of that community until his death in September, 1910. He was a democrat in politics, had no church affiliations, and was a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In Kansas George S. Treat married Millicent Newcombe, a native of Flint, Michigan. Her father, who died at Great Bend, Kansas, in 1920, at the age of eighty-four, was a distinguished scholar and civil engineer, deeply versed in higher mathematics and served as a Union soldier with a Michigan regiment in the Civil war. Mrs. George S. Treat resides at Great Bend, Kansas. She is the mother of three children: Arthur Leroy, who is in the government service as cattle and sheep inspector at Roswell, New Mexico; Mrs. Jessie Newman, in the state of Washington, and Ralph Mortimer.

Ralph Mortimer Treat spent his childhood and youth in White Oaks, attending school there, and at the age of eighteen went to Denver, where he was employed in a butcher shop. Desiring further education, the presence of his grandparents attracted him to Great Bend, Kansas, where he spent two years in high school. On returning to New Mexico he was employed in the amalgamating or stamp mill at White Oaks until 1910, following which came another visit to Kansas, and back to El Paso and then he went into old Mexico, working in a cyanide plant of El Oro until the approach of the revolution. Once more back in White Oaks, he spent three years as a merchant, then worked for wages or contracted work in the mines there until they were closed down, after which he was employed in a store two years, leaving that to become deputy county clerk under G. C. Clements. For one year he handled a contract

for the delivery of the merchandise of all the stores at Carrizozo.

In 1920 Mr. Treat became a candidate at the democratic primaries for the nomination for county clerk, and in November was elected by a majority of about 250, and in November, 1922, was re-elected by about 300 votes. He took the office in January, 1921, as successor of G. C. Clements.

During the World war Mr. Treat was examined for service, claiming no exemption, but on account of his family was put in class four. He assisted in the sale of Liberty Bonds and stamps and was identified with the Red Cross. Mr. Treat was for four years a member and president of the Carrizozo School Board, and has done his part in furthering all movements to improve the city. He is a member of the Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Treat is a member of the Methodist Church.

He married at Alamogordo, September 29, 1910, Miss Amanda Aguayo. She was born at Lincoln, in Lincoln County, New Mexico, in August, 1892. Her father was a native of old Mexico, taught school in New Mexico as a young man, and subsequently was engaged in farming at Patos in Lincoln County until his death. The children of the Aguayo family were: Mrs. Araminta Perez; Esther, wife of John Harrison; Sarah, wife of Sterling Fisher; Mrs. Lucila Vega; Mrs. Treat; Harry, a stock raiser in Lincoln County; and Alex, a farmer in Mesilla Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Treat have a family of four children, named: Beatrice Eudora, Lucila Bethel, Dean Mortimer and Dorothy June.

SAMUEL MILTON BUSHMAN, of Gallup, is a former district attorney, was county chairman of the Liberty Loan campaign during the World war, and has been prominent in that section of the state throughout the period of statehood.

Mr. Bushman represents an old Pennsylvania family, and was born in the historic City of Gettysburg October 21, 1882, son of William Spalding and Annie (Storm) Bushman. He acquired a liberal education, graduating in 1899 from the Xavier Academy at Gettysburg. In the meantime he volunteered, in 1898, during the Spanish-American war, and was with Company M of the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Then from 1899 to 1903 he served a period of four years of enlistment with the United States Marine Corps. After this experience he began his preparations for the bar, graduating in June, 1908, from the Dickinson School of Law at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Immediately on getting his law degree he came to the Southwest, locating at Gallup, New Mexico, where for over fifteen years he has been engaged in a general practice involving many important individual and corporation interests. While New Mexico was still a territory, in 1910-11, he served as district attorney under appointment from Governor George Curry. During 1910-11-12 he was United States commissioner at Gallup, and during the same years he was associated with Sir Harry Lauder, the distinguished composer and comedian, and Samuel Atherton of England in the development of the Gallup Southwestern Coal Mine at Gallup. This is now one of the principal mining properties in this region of New Mexico. Mr. Bushman has also served as vice president of the McKinley County Bank.

In addition to his service as chairman of the Liberty Loan Campaign for McKinley County he was legal advisor under the Selective

Service act, a four minute man and chairman of the community service. He is a republican, a York Rite Mason and Shriner.

Mr. Bushman married at Jefferson City, Missouri, June 1, 1915, Miss Lina Morlock, daughter of W H. and Lina Morlock. They have two sons, Samuel Milton, Jr., and William Francis.

PIERCE A. HUGHES. The Hon. Pierce A. Hughes, representative of Luna County in the Mexico House of Representatives, has been well known in the business and political life of Deming for the past twenty years. He has rendered public service in a number of capacities, and has proved his enterprise as a business man as well. He is cashier of the Deming Ice and Electric Company.

Mr. Hughes was born in Callaway County, Missouri, not far from the state capital, Jefferson City, October 8, 1885. His grandfather was a Virginian and brought the family out to Missouri in early times, spent the rest of his life as a farmer, and is buried in the Hart's Hill Cemetery near Jefferson City. His farm was known as the "Old Hughes Place." Gilpin Jackson Hughes, father of the Deming business man, was born in Virginia, and growing up in a frontier community in Missouri, had little opportunity for a liberal education. When the Civil war came on he joined the Confederate army in an infantry regiment, and was once slightly wounded. After the war he resumed his place on the farm, and in recent years he and his wife established a home at Holts Summit, Missouri. After the war he married Isabel Todd, also a native of Virginia. Of their ten children nine are living: Theodore, of Cedar City, Missouri; Martha A., widow of Obe Cox, of Deming, New Mexico; Claude, of Cedar City, Missouri; Maude, wife of W. H. Jennings, of Deming, New Mexico; Charles R., of Deming; Pierce Arthur; Ethel, wife of Walter Pyles, of Holts Summit, Missouri; Alberta, wife of Snowd Morris, of Bunceton, Missouri; and Mrs. Laura Douglas, of Columbia, Missouri.

Pierce A Hughes grew up on a grain and stock farm in Central Missouri, and after finishing the fourth grade in the country school at Halifax, Callaway County, he had no other schooling until he took a course in the International Business College at El Paso. The first nineteen years of his life were spent on the home farm, and in October, 1904, he came to Deming, where he was employed in the meat market of Henry Meyer, and from there went with the Deming Ice and Electric Company, being promoted to first engineer. Leaving this institution, he was a grocery clerk until appointed deputy county clerk. He held that position seven years under his brother, Charles R., and then, in 1918, was himself elected county clerk and reelected in 1920. He retired from this office in January, 1923.

In the summer of 1922 his friends placed Mr. Hughes in the race for representative for the Lower House of the Legislature and elected him without his consent. He was chosen to succeed representative Ralph B. Lynn, and he entered the democratic House under Speaker Dyrton O. Beall, with Coe Howard as democratic floor leader. He became chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Revenue and a member of the judiciary corporations and live stock communities. He was one of what was known as "The Big Four," constituting the steering committee of the House, the other members of which were the speaker, floor leader Howard and

D. W. Smith. Mr. Hughes introduced a bill for the repeal of the law permitting railroad companies to settle death loss damages at five thousand dollars, substituting in its stead whatever amount of damages could be proved by the heirs of the parties killed. Another bill he prepared provided for the introduction of a bank guaranty law, but owing to financial conditions in the state he was persuaded not to present the measure.

Mr. Hughes has been cashier of the Deming Ice and Electric Company since May, 1923, and he is also sales representative in this territory for the Hupmobile car. During the World war he was county clerk, and was burdened with a large amount of extra routine of service. Since 1918 he has been chief of the Deming Volunteer Fire Department, an organization which has one of the best records of any fire department in the state, as indicated by the Bureau of Underwriters. Mr. Hughes is a Knight Templar Mason.

He married at Los Angeles, California, November 8, 1915, Miss Anne Watkins, a native of Gainesville, Texas, and daughter of Al and Mattie Watkins. Her father was born in Texas and her mother in Arkansas. Al Watkins was a stockman in Northern Texas, and in 1901 moved to Deming. He died in 1912 as the result of a horse falling on him. His widow passed away at Long Beach, California, in 1916. The children in the Watkins family were: Mrs. Maude Campbell, of Clarendon, Texas; Read W., deceased; Mrs. Fannie E. (Doll) Jordan, of Deming; Julia, wife of Ray Walker, of Hachita, New Mexico; Samuel, of El Paso; George of Long Beach, California; Mrs. Hughes; Edna, wife of Zene U. Mason, of Los Angeles; Latimer, of El Paso; and Frank, who died in young manhood. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have two sons, Ed Watkins and Pierce Arthur, Jr., the latter known as "Billie."

MASON G. CHASE. One of the oldest American families in Colfax County is represented by Mason G. Chase, a native son of New Mexico and a son of the late Manley M. Chase, one of the founders of the State ranch in Colfax County at Cimarron. This name has been prominently identified with the ranching industry of New Mexico for more than a half century.

The late Manley M. Chase was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, October 8, 1842, son of William Coleman Chase. The latter was a native of Vermont, and was a pioneer in the territory and State of Wisconsin. He was an early day stockman, driving mules from the south to Market in Wisconsin and other points of the north. William C. Chase died in Wisconsin in 1863, during the progress of the Civil war. His wife was Mary Gilson. They had two sons: George Milton and Manley M., and a daughter, Mary Ann, who married Jacob B. Hyzer and spent her life in Wisconsin. George M. and Manley M. were associated together as ranchers in the West. George M. died in Colfax County May 20, 1916. He was a Union soldier. He was interested in the Chase Cattle Company in New Mexico.

Manley M. Chase acquired limited school advantages, growing up in a pioneer locality of Wisconsin. Just before the outbreak of the Civil war he crossed the plains to Denver and there operated a slaughter house, furnishing meat to the Government. He bought

his cattle in Kansas and Missouri. In 1866 Manley M. Chase brought his family to the Territory of New Mexico, locating on the Dawson ranch, which he purchased from Maxwell, the owner of the famous Maxwell land grant. Manley M. Chase stayed on the Dawson ranch six years and then transferred his home and activities to Ponil, where he lived until his death. At Ponil he also bought a part of the original Maxwell grant, acquiring two thousand acres at fifty cents an acre. He built the generous two-story adobe ranch home in 1871, a house in which most of his children and descendants have continued to live. For two years he was a partner of Mr. Dawson in the sheep industry, and later became a prominent cattle man, his foundation stock being Texas longhorns. He was probably the first to begin breeding with the use of Hereford bulls, and in time all traces of the old Longhorn stock had disappeared. For a long time the market for his ranch stock was a Dodge City, Kansas, driving his cattle overland to that railroad point. The wool from his flock was hauled in freight wagons to various railroad stations. Manley M. Chase continued active in the ranching industry until his death December 24, 1915, when seventy-three years of age. He never held a public office, though he was an active factor in early day democratic politics in Colfax County. He was a member of the Masonic Order.

Manley M. Chase married in Wisconsin, October 21, 1860, Miss Theresa Wade, who was born in Wisconsin, April 27, 1846, daughter of Thomas Wade. She died April 25, 1900. When she came to New Mexico there were only two other white women, Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Hogue, in all the region around the Chase ranch. Mrs. Hogue subsequently was taken away by the Indians and held captive several years before being restored to her people. The children of Manley M. Chase and wife were: Mason George; Mrs. Laura Kohlhousen, of Raton; Ida, the deceased wife of H. B. England; Mary L., wife of Charles Springer, of Cimarron; and Stanley M., a rancher at Ponil Canyon.

Mason G. Chase was born in the old ranch home where he now lives, and it has been his home all the years of his life. He attended school in Linden Center, Vermont, and college in Poughkeepsie, New York. After completing his education he returned to the Chase ranch and became associated with his father in the stock business. He and his brother and sister, Mrs. Springer, were founders of the firm Chase Land & Cattle Company, which for many years has been one of the large and prosperous corporations of the kind in Northern New Mexico. They are handling range cattle of the Hereford strain and also horses, using the brand, "the heart on the right hip." The Chase ranch is kept intact as left by its founder, and in addition to the live stock a hundred acres has been developed in an orchard, consisting of apples and pears, one of the commercial orchards in this section of the state. The fruit grown is of exceptionally fine flavor and color, and fruit growing in that locality is carried on under the most favorable climatic conditions.

Mr. Chase has given all his years to the affairs of the ranch and has sought no diversions outside. He was registered as a soldier during the World war, but was not called to active duty. He married Henretta C. Curtis, daughter of Zenas and Mary (Tod-

hunter) Curtis. She was born in New Mexico and grew up on her father's ranch near Maxwell City, New Mexico. Her sisters were: Mrs. Ray Ward, Mrs. Byran Foot, Mrs. Merlin Cook and Mrs. Sam Ansley and her brother was James Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have no children.

CHARLES LEROY McMAINS. The present-day traveler through the Pecos Valley has no real conception of the struggles and hardships of the pioneers of this region, nor does he give to them the full credit which should be accorded them. It is only one who has passed through similar experiences who knows to what an extent the people of this region are indebted to those who blazed the trail and made easy the way for those who followed. One of the progressive farmers and merchants of Chaves County who belongs to this class of pioneers is Charles LeRoy McMains, of Dexter.

Charles LeRoy McMains was born near Cherryvale, on Bender Mountain, Kansas, March 28, 1874. His home was in the neighborhood of the headquarters of the infamous Bender band of outlaws, where occurred so many terrible tragedies, and from which spot these offenders against the law were taken by a posse of outraged citizens.

The father of Mr. McMains was James McMains, born near Okaloosa, Iowa, in 1842, and there he was reared to manhood. Farming was his life work both in Iowa and in Kansas, to which state he went many years ago, filing on a homestead during the early settlement of LaBette County, for which he subsequently acquired a patent from the government. When he disposed of this farm he moved into the Cherokee Nation of Indian Territory, and died near Nowata in 1909.

James McMains married Mary Reed, born near the birthplace of her husband, a daughter of Henry Reed, a Pennsylvanian, and a pioneer farmer of Iowa. She died near Nowata, and is buried by the side of her husband. Their children were as follows: Loretta, who resides at Nowata, is the widow of J. H. Harney; Lewis, who also resides at Nowata; Amanda, who is the wife of William Barnes, a farmer of the vicinity of Nowata; Charles LeRoy, whose name heads this review; Webster and Melvin, both of whom are engaged in farming in the Nowata locality; Arthur, who is operating in the oil fields of Southern California; Maggie, who resides near Independence, Kansas, is the widow of Jeff Lair; and Jessie, who is the wife of Frank Warner, of Miami, Oklahoma.

At the time that Charles LeRoy McMains was growing to manhood, LaBette County, Kansas, afforded but few educational advantages, and the growing youth, whose services were needed on the farm, was only given the opportunity to attend school for three months of the year, the other nine being devoted to the farm. When his father moved to Nowata, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, Mr. McMains accompanied him, and there he was engaged in farming for some years. Later he went to Miami, Oklahoma, and from there, where he owned a tract of Indian land, he came to New Mexico by rail. While in Oklahoma he was a grain farmer, his crop being chiefly corn, and, having acquired a bunch of cattle, he engaged in the cattle industry. Since coming to Chaves County he has continued his cattle raising, his herds being of the Whiteface strain.

Unfortunate advice led Mr. McMains into an error when he reached the Pecos Valley, for he filed on a dry homestead, and as he knew nothing of this region he wasted five years trying to make a living without irrigation, raising a few cattle. Before the time expired for him to secure title to his land his money was gone and by the time he secured it he was \$1,000 in debt.

It was then that he changed his policy, and coming into the irrigated district of the Valley he rented alfalfa land near Dexter, on which there was an ample flow of water. From the beginning in this locality his efforts were successful, and he has had no more setbacks. As soon as it was possible he began to acquire land, and his first purchase of eighty acres, at \$100 per acre, was paid for within sixty days after he had signed the contract for it. Still later he bought seventeen and a half acres, for which he contracted to pay \$200 per acre, and he will complete the payments for it out of his hay crop of 1924. His last purchase of twenty-two and one-half acres cost him \$2,000 for the tract. He has been devoting all of his land to hay and cotton, rotating his crops with those two products, and achieving favorable results on them each year. In 1923 Mr. McMains entered the cotton-raising industry, harvesting half a bale per acre, and securing a price for his product that insures an excellent income from the land. For his alfalfa hay the price has averaged since the war \$22.50 per ton, which also gives him a fair profit on his efforts and land.

On January 1, 1924, Mr. McMains broadened his sphere of usefulness by purchasing the Whitman store and building, a business established in 1921, and this Mrs. McMains is conducting, while he gives his attention to the farm.

Having experienced so much difficulty in acquiring an education, Mr. McMains has held the cause of education close to his heart, and has exerted himself to secure better opportunities for his children, and he has served on the Dexter School Board. While he votes the democratic tickets in national matters, he is very liberal and is not a strict party man. He is a member of the Church of Christ, and is an elder of the Dexter congregation.

While living in the Cherokee National, Indian Territory, Mr. McMains married, in January, 1893, Miss Minnie Alice Marshall, born near Hartford, Kansas, in August, 1870, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Leaf) Marshall, Illinoisans by birth and pioneer farmers of Kansas. Mrs. McMains attended the Kansas State Normal School, and taught school in Kansas and in the Cherokee Nation near Nowata before her marriage. She is the second child in a family of five, the others being: William, who lives at Saint George, Utah; Sylvia, who is the wife of James Hanger, of Cushing, Oklahoma; Alva, who resides at Renfro, Oklahoma; and Ira, who is a farmer near Dexter, New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. McMains have had the following children born to them: Lela, who lives at Sherman, New Mexico, married Roy Perrault, and they have three children, Shirley, Eleanor and Roblee; Orion, who is a farmer near Dexter, was overseas with an infantry regiment during the World war and reached France the day before the signing of the armistice, and upon his return to this country was married to Miss Pearl Goodin, and they have two children, Orion, Junior, and Francis; Walter, who is engaged in farming with his father, married Miss Gladys Calloway; and

James, Paul, Hazel, Ruth and Agnes, are all at home. James and Paul after graduating from the Dexter High School entered the New Mexico State Agricultural College at Las Cruces. Lela, the eldest child, is also a graduate of the Dexter High School, and prior to her marriage was a public school teacher. Orion attended the State University one year and a part of another term, and was then called to the army.

HENRY W. YERSIN, owner of the only abstracting business in McKinley County, is also a lawyer by profession, and is one of the vigorous and public spirited citizens of Gallup.

He was born at Armstrong, Missouri, March 28, 1883, son of Charles A. and Catherine (Reed) Yersin, his father a native of Switzerland and his mother of Missouri. She died in 1917. Charles A. Yersin was a boy when brought to the United States by his parents, and subsequently prepared himself for and entered the ministry of the Christian Church, preaching for many years. His home is now at Burlington, Colorado.

Henry W. Yersin grew up at Burlington, Colorado, attended public schools there, and in 1906 graduated from the Colorado State College at Fort Collins. Mr. Yersin followed the collection business in Colorado for some years, and in 1919 came to New Mexico and located at Gallup. There he purchased the McKinley County Abstract Company, of which he is sole owner. He has perfected a service not excelled in any county of the state.

On January 9, 1924, Mr. Yersin was admitted to the New Mexico bar, and in addition to some general practice as a lawyer is acting as city attorney of Gallup. He is a democrat, is a member and director of the Kiwanis Club, and belongs to the Methodist Church. He is now secretary of the McKinley County Bar Association. He married in 1908 Miss Reatha Wilkinson, daughter of A. H. Wilkinson, of New Jersey. They have one son, William A.

ARCHIE HENDRICKS DARDEN. While one of the younger members of the bar at Raton, Archie Hendricks Darden has a conspicuous place in his profession by reason of his connection with the law firm of Crampton & Darden, a firm that in volume and importance of practice and clientage it represents is among the outstanding ones in New Mexico.

Mr. Darden was born at Rockford, Alabama, October 30, 1884. His grandfather, Uriah A. Darden, a native of North Carolina, founded the family in Alabama, and was a Confederate soldier in the war between the states. He married Mary Logan and had three sons and one daughter. One of the sons is William S. Darden, who was born in Alabama, and has spent his active career as a planter and banker at Rockford. He married Miss Sarah L. Carlisle, of an old slave holding and planting family, and they became the parents of six sons and two daughters: William F., of Rockford, Alabama; John H., of Taladega, Alabama; Addison Grover, of New Orleans; Archie H.; Grady C., of New Orleans; Robert, who is in the lumber business in Tennessee; Mrs. John W. Grimes, of Clayton, New Mexico; and Mrs. Annie Belle Fristoe, of Monte Vallo, Alabama.

Archie H. Darden grew up on a cotton plantation, and as a boy learned how to drag a cotton sack in the field and how to manage

negro labor. At the age of seventeen he was graduated from the Rockford High School, then entering the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, where he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1906, and took the course of the School of Law of the university, graduating with his law diploma in 1909. In the same year he was admitted to the Alabama bar before the Supreme Court of the state on motion by the attorney general, and then located at Birmingham, where he tried his first law suit in the Criminal Court of Jefferson County. He practiced law as an individual in Birmingham.

After nearly ten years of experience as an Alabama attorney he came to New Mexico in January, 1918, spending the first two months in Clayton and then moving to Raton, where he became a member of the law firm Crampton, Phillips & Darden. When Mr. Phillips of this firm went on the Federal bench the firm became Crampton & Darden. Among their clients Crampton & Darden have the Saint Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company, the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the First National Bank of Raton, the First National Bank of Springer, the International State Bank of Raton, the Bank of Dawson, the Farmers State Bank of Maxwell, the Citizens State Bank of Mills, Antelope Valley Irrigation District of French, the Maxwell Ditch & Reservoir Company of Maxwell, the Trinidad Electric Transmission Railway & Gas Company, and they are also legal representatives for the trustees of the Bartlett estate.

Mr. Darden is a stockholder in the B. T. U. Coal Company of Raton, of the Midway Sugar Company and the Farmers & Stockmens Bank of Clayton. He served two years as president of the Board of Trustees of the New Mexico Miners Hospital, being appointed to that office by Governor Mechem. For two years he was city attorney of Raton, from 1922 to 1924. In this office he inherited a large amount of litigation involved in the right of Raton to own and operate its own water system or system of water works. This litigation had been pending several years, comprising a number of cases, all the way from the local courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The city had already expended over one hundred thousand dollars in litigation. Mr. Darden tried a few of the suits pending, but as soon as possible, started a movement to compromise the litigation in the interests of the city and finally effected a compromise of all the suits at an expense of perhaps a thousand dollars, so that when he left office the matter was entirely cleared up and the city's title to build and operate a water works system was established.

Mr. Darden has not been active in politics, it being his chief ambition to excel as a lawyer. He cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson in 1912 at Birmingham, Alabama. When America entered the World war he was practicing law at Birmingham, and although married and with a family, he joined the First Officers' Training Camp at McPherson, Georgia, and received his commission as a lieutenant of cavalry. He remained there and received his honorable discharge. In September, 1918, he volunteered for service in the field artillery, and was assigned to the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. An attack of influenza prevented him from engaging in active duty, and before his recovery the armistice was signed. He is a member of

the American Legion, having represented the Raton Post in the state convention at Albuquerque in 1924.

Mr. Darden is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Raton and the Raton Country Club, is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Local Bar Association and the State and American Bar associations.

He married at Birmingham, Alabama, June 23, 1915, Miss Annie Lou Wood, whose people were among the earliest settlers of the modern City of Birmingham, and her father was H. F. Wood. Mrs. Darden finished her education in the Alabama Atheneum and in a school in New York. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Darden are William H. and Robert H.

DAN W. ROBERTS, present sheriff of McKinley County, came to New Mexico in 1902, and until about the close of the World war, was engaged in the cattle industry in McKinley County. Mr. Roberts has become known as a man of thorough business capability, resourceful, and has the qualities of the true southwesterner. He is a native of Texas and was named in honor of Capt. Dan W. Roberts, for many years an officer of the Texas Rangers on the frontier and still alive at the age of eighty-four.

Dan W. Roberts was born in Blanco County, Texas, July 26, 1876. His father, James M. Roberts, was born in Alabama, went to Texas when a child with his parents, and throughout his active career was a stockman and rancher in Western Texas. He died at Alamogordo, New Mexico, at the age of eighty-two. The mother, Sarah E. Talley, was also born in Alabama, and is now a resident of Albuquerque at the age of seventy-seven. There were seven children in the family: Eugenia, wife of George B. Barber, of Carrizozo, New Mexico; Walton, of Gallup; Albert, deceased; Edna, wife of R. P. Hopkins, of Albuquerque; Dan W.; Lula, wife of Sam Chisholm, of Phoenix, Oregon; and Lee, deceased.

Dan W. Roberts grew up in Burnett County, Texas, attending public schools there, and from early boyhood has been familiar with the skill and art required of a typical cowboy. He was a cowboy on the ranch and range for some years, and in 1900 engaged in the cattle business in New Mexico. In 1902 he came out to New Mexico and began ranching in McKinley County, operating the ranch and handling range cattle until 1918, when he sold out his interests just before the great deflation period began. For two years following he was in the retail meat business at Gallup, selling his shop in 1920. For the following three and a half years he was employed by the Gallup American Coal Company, and in November, 1924, was elected sheriff on the republican ticket by a majority of 283.

Mr. Roberts married in 1900 Miss Fannie Seibel, daughter of Jake Seibel, of Alvin, Texas. They became the parents of three children: Frances, George and Paul. Mrs. Roberts the mother of these children, died in 1918. In 1920 he married Maggie Hunt, daughter of Jack Hunt, of Cherokee, Kansas. By this marriage there is a son, Dan W., Jr. Sheriff Roberts is affiliated with Gallup Lodge No. 1440, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church at Gallup.



John Shormaker

JOHN SHOEMAKER, county assessor of Santa Fe County, is a native of New Mexico, and his family were identified with the early American immigration to the state. Through his mother he represents a long line of the Spanish element in the state's population.

Mr. Shoemaker, who for many years was engaged in banking at Santa Fe, was born in Santa Fe County, February 2, 1864. His grandfather was Samuel E. Shoemaker, a well known pioneer, in whose honor the Shoemaker station on the Santa Fe Railway in San Miguel County was named. Samuel E. Shoemaker came from the state of Missouri before the Civil war. During the war he was captain of ordnance at Old Fort Union. Afterwards he became a rancher and farmer, and died in the vicinity of Fort Union December 4, 1884. He had two daughters and four sons, the sons being Samuel A., Nelson, John W. and Frank, now all deceased.

Samuel A. Shoemaker was born in Missouri, and was well educated and proved himself an able business man. For several years he conducted the commissary at Fort Union, and was also a cattle and horse rancher. He was a republican in politics, and died in 1885, at the age of forty-eight, only a year after the death of his father. His wife was Theresa M. Martinez, daughter of Juan Martinez and wife, Juana, Ocana de Martinez, both representing some of the oldest names among the Spanish settlers of the former provinces of New Mexico. John Shoemaker was the only child of his parents, and his mother is now Mrs. Juan Tafoya, a resident of Santa Fe and the mother of a son, David Tafoya.

John Shoemaker is a graduate of St. Michaels College, conducted by the Christian Brothers at Santa Fe. As a youth he served for six months in a campaign against the Apache Indians under old Geronimo, being with a scouting force that went out from Fort Wingate with Colonel Beaumont of the Fourth Cavalry. Subsequently he enlisted in the National Guard of New Mexico as a private and was raised in the ranks until he became captain, being commissioned twice, once by Governor Otero and once by Governor Curry, serving all told about eleven years with the Guard. He also had some experience as a miner at San Pedro. Finally he entered the service of the First National Bank of Santa Fe, and was with that institution for a period of twenty-nine years, until he retired in 1920.

Mr. Shoemaker in 1920 became a candidate for sheriff, being elected on the republican ticket and succeeding Sheriff George Armijo. He filled the office two years, then for two years was deputy United States marshal under Secundino Romero, and in October, 1924, was nominated for county assessor, being elected in November as successor to Ike Alarid.

Mr. Shoemaker married at Santa Fe in May, 1887, Miss Theresa Gonzales, who was born at Santa Fe, daughter of Enriques Gonzales. She finished her education in the Loretta Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have a family of four sons and two daughters: Alexander, of Santa Fe, George, Henry and Adolph; Mrs. Felix Wheeler; and Marguarita, wife of Jose Vustos, of Santa Fe County. The son Adolph has charge of the office details as deputy county assessor.

LAWRENCE C. HANLON. Members of the Hanlon family were among the pioneers of the Estancia Valley, and the name is held in very favorable regard there, particularly in the locality of Willard. Lawrence C. Hanlon had sons who preceded him to this favorite locality of New Mexico, and has himself lived at Willard for fifteen years taking part in its affairs as United States commissioner, and as a factor in the real estate and loan business.

Mr. Hanlon was born at Lima, Ohio, June 20, 1857. His father, Lawrence Hanlon, was a native of County Waterford, Ireland, and on coming to the United States settled in Erie County, New York, in 1846. In 1850 he moved to Lima, Ohio, and while there was employed as a foreman for twenty years in the shops of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. Leaving Ohio he moved to Iowa, locating at Elkader. He went to Iowa for the purpose of purchasing sufficient land for his nine sons. He acquired a large amount of such land in Fayette County in 1871. However, all his children eventually decided to take up some other occupation than farming, and these lands were used only temporarily by them as farms. Lawrence Hanlon himself retired and moved to Oelwein, Iowa, where he had sons in the hardware business. He died there December 16, 1893, at the age of seventy-nine. Being partially crippled, he was not qualified for service in the Civil war and his sons were all too young.

Lawrence Hanlon married in Erie County, New York, Miss Mary Ahern, a native of Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, daughter of William M. and Catherine Ahern. She died at the age of eighty-four on January 7, 1910. The children of Lawrence Hanlon and wife are: Daniel, who for thirty years was an engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and died at Preston, Minnesota, in 1890; John W., who was a farmer and died at Wadena, Iowa; William T., a foreman with the Chicago, Great Western Railway at Oelwein, Iowa; Jeremiah E., and M. J., of Walker, Iowa, general agent for the Standard Life Insurance Company; James G. and Patrick J., merchants who died at Oelwein; Edward, who died at Oelwein; and Michael J., a merchant at Walker, Iowa.

Lawrence C. Hanlon acquired his early education in the schools of Lima, Ohio, and Wadena, Iowa, and attended for a time the upper Iowa University at Fayette. His career was spent in the general merchandise business at Wadena, and in 1890 he moved to Oelwein, where for six years he was a hardware merchant. In 1891 he had the honor of being elected mayor of Oelwein, serving one term. At that time some preliminary work for paving was affected. In 1896 Mr. Hanlon moved to Waterloo, Iowa, and was a merchant there until he came to New Mexico, January 30, 1908. He had been interested in real estate in Iowa, and has been handling real estate on the commission brokerage basis since coming to New Mexico. On June 20, 1908, a few months after arriving here, he was appointed United States commissioner, and has filled that office continuously. He has prepared the papers for proving most of the claims filed on in this region of the Valley. Since January, 1918, he has also served as secretary of the Sunshine Valley Farm Loan Association, which has on its books \$172,000 of outstanding loans made in this section.

Mr. Hanlon has been twice elected mayor of Willard. The village claims more blocks in cement sidewalks than any town of its size in the state. This improvement has been made entirely within the administration of Mr. Hanlon as mayor.

He married at Elkader, Iowa, January 7, 1880, Miss Clotilda Direen, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 25, 1856, and was reared and educated in that city. She was one of the nine children of James and Anna Direen, the other survivors being: Miss Ella, Miss Anna S., Miss Katie and Lawrence Direen.

The oldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon is Mrs. Anna P. Davis, wife of a prominent attorney at Santa Fe, New Mexico. The son Francis J. is with the Waterloo Tribune at Waterloo, Iowa; Lawrence Earl is manager of the Hanlon Mercantile Company at Willard, and one of the leading young business men of the village. Clotilda Maude married Carlos Cramer, manager of the Gross-Kelly Company store at Rowe, New Mexico. The son L. C., Jr., is a traveling salesman and window dresser at Indianapolis, Indiana. J. Harry Hanlon is editor and proprietor of the Willard Record, a newspaper that was established in 1908 by Eugene Forbes.

Mr. Hanlon has been a democrat all his life, although he cast his first presidential vote for James B. Weaver of Iowa. He took up his active democratic affiliations in 1888, in sympathy with the tariff message of that time. He supported Mr. Bryan through all his campaigns, likewise President Wilson, and Cox and Davis. He has been a delegate to several state conventions of his party in New Mexico and also county conventions in Torrence County. He did his share of patriotic work during the winning of the World war. Mr. Hanlon is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and Knights of Pythias, and was reared in the Catholic Church.

ANSELMO GRIEGO was a business man and citizen of Gallup who commanded general esteem throughout Western New Mexico, being a man of exemplary business habits, public spirited and individually very popular. In his own family record he represented people long identified with New Mexico, and his widow likewise has ancestry that has been identified with New Mexico since pioneer times.

Anselmo Griego was born at Sandoval, New Mexico, in 1870. His father, Domingo Griego, was a native of the same locality, a farmer and stock raiser who for many years cultivated an extensive vineyard, being one of the pioneer vineyardists in that section. The Griegos have been ranchers at Sandoval since before American occupation.

Anselmo Griego and Lorencita Cordoba were married in 1885. Her father was Juan Jose Cordoba, a rancher, and son of one of the early settlers at Sandoval. Her mother, Dolores Gonzales, was born at Sandoval, the Gonzales family having contributed many men of substantial worth and prominence to that section. Mr. and Mrs. Griego were married at Bernalillo, but they lived the first years of their married life at the home ranch at Sandoval. In 1894 they moved to Gallup, where Mr. Griego became proprietor of an Indian trading store, and continued actively and successfully in that business until his death. He was a republican in politics and while living at Sandoval served as deputy sheriff, but

would never accept any public honors after going to McKinley County, though continuing an influential part in politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Griego had eleven children: Maria Dolores, Samuel, Melecia, Pedro Nolasco, Polito, Barbarita, Ambrocio, Samuel, Onofre, Gerardo and Anselmo. The children living are: Pedro Nolasco and Onofre, Gerardo and Anselmo, who reside with their widowed mother.

Pedro Nolasco Griego, a young business man of Gallup, was born at Sandoval, January 31, 1890. He was well educated in grammar and high schools, and attended the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, where he graduated in 1911. Returning to Gallup, he entered the employ of the Banner Drug Store, and for some years past has been manager of that prosperous business. He served one term in the New Mexico Legislature in 1920. He was nominated for county clerk. He is a republican in politics and is a member of the Gallup Rotary Club and the Knights of Columbus.

Pedro N. Griego married, May 15, 1912, Miss Rufina Ruiz, daughter of Alfredo Ruiz, a lawyer of Gallup, who for a number of years was an attorney in Apache County, Arizona. Mrs. Pedro Griego was born at St. Johns, Arizona. Her mother, Rufina Ruiz, was born in San Marcial, New Mexico. Her grandfather, Nosefer Trujillo, who died in 1923, at the age of eighty-nine, was a native of San Marcial and one of the interesting pioneers of the southwest in the early days, being a freighter by occupation and making many trips between points in New Mexico and Arizona and California. Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Griego had three children: Thelma, at home; Agnes and Pedro N., Junior, both deceased.

HANS NEUMANN until his untimely death on December 23, 1924, was one of the ablest business men and most popular citizens of the community of Gallup, a leader in all matters launched for the benefit of the locality and exercising his influence through various fraternal and civic organizations. He was a man of world wide experience, culture and familiarity with men and affairs.

He was born in Goerlitz, Germany, May 27, 1866, and was fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was liberally educated in his native town, finishing the course of a gymnasium or college there. Leaving Germany, he went to England and was in Liverpool for a time learning English there. He next came to this country, and in San Francisco joined his uncle, Paul Neumann, one of the most distinguished attorneys of California. It was often said that Hans Neumann was patterned after the style of his famous uncle. Paul Neumann was the confidential adviser of King Kalakau of Honolulu, and Neumann really dictated the policies of the throne, as it was well known that Kalakau would not engage in any important transaction without his advisor. Paul Neumann was one of the early members of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and was not only an able attorney but an eloquent orator, wit and after dinner speaker.

In San Francisco Hans Neumann became a newspaper reporter, and while working on a Spanish newspaper lived with a Spanish family to learn the language. Then followed a sojourn in old Mexico, where he taught school and from there came to New

Mexico to learn the sheep business, taking a position as sheep herder until he was sufficiently experienced to engage in business on his own account. He was associated as a partner with General Carr in lumber milling, operating the sawmill and camp for several years. On locating permanently in Gallup Mr. Neumann became manager of the Gallup Mercantile Company, being also a partner in the enterprise. He also owned the New Mexico Ice & Produce Company, which recently was merged with the mercantile company.

With these business and many other interests he maintained an active part in the community until his death. He was affiliated with Gallup Lodge of Elks, was the first president of the Kiwanis Club, was a republican in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church. While in San Francisco he was a member of the Bohemian Club.

On January 11, 1913, Mr. Neumann married Evelyn Boardman, who survived him and in former years had a prominent part in woman's organizations in Gallup and still retains membership in the P. E. O. Mrs. Neumann is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Jones) Boardman, who came from the vicinity of Liverpool, England. There were twelve children in the Boardman family: Richard; William; Harry; Elizabeth, who married Warren Ward, of Lamar, Colorado; Wilfred; Sidney; Evelyn; Ernest; Horace of Seattle, Washington; Janet, wife of J. L. Ambrose, of Crown Point, New Mexico; Austin; and Doris, wife of J. E. Matchin, of Crown Point, all the other children being residents of Gallup. Mrs. Neumann is the mother of three children: Selma Boardman, Ernest Paul and Janet Evelyn.

ARTHUR HENRY DELONG, M. D. A prominent member of the medical profession at Gallup since 1909, Doctor DeLong has combined a public spirit and an unusual degree of civic energy with his professional work, and has been responsible in at least some measure for Gallup's advancement and progress during the past fifteen years.

Doctor DeLong was born at Montour, Iowa, May 10, 1869. His father, Gibson W. DeLong, a native of New York, was a soldier in the Civil war and about 1864, on leaving the army, settled in Iowa, where he became a prosperous farmer. He died about 1905. The mother of Doctor DeLong was Mary F. Hendry, a native of New York, and she still occupies the old homestead in Iowa. Of six children, two sons and four daughters, four are living: Dr. Arthur H.; Kittie, wife of Corwin O'Neal, of LeGrande, Iowa; Dr. C. A. DeLong, of Gary, Indiana; and Grace, wife of Chester Dunkle, a dentist at Gilman, Iowa.

Arthur Henry DeLong attended public schools at Montour, graduated from the Friends Academy in 1888, and in 1893 graduated with his bachelor degree from Grinnell College of Iowa. He did some graduate work in the University of Chicago, and from there entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, now the medical department of the university. He was graduated M. D. in 1899, and has given more than a quarter of a century to the varied demands of his profession. For two years he practiced at Billings, Oklahoma, four years at Waynoka, that state, and four years at Moran, Kansas, and in 1909 located at Gallup, New Mexico, where

he is still busy in a general practice of medicine and surgery. For two terms he served as county health officer. He is a member of the McKinley County, New Mexico State and American Medical associations.

As one contribution to the growth of his community Doctor DeLong has erected fourteen houses for rental purposes at Gallup. He was elected city treasurer at Gallup for two terms, but resigned from office during the second term. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, is a democrat in politics and in Masonry is affiliated with Lebanon Lodge No. 22, F. and A. M., at Gallup, Navajo Chapter No. 18 Royal Arch Masons, Baldwin Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, New Mexico Consistory of the Scottish Rites, Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque, the McKinley Chapter of the Eastern Star, and is a member of Fidelity Lodge No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gallup New Mexico.

Doctor DeLong married, in 1917, Miss Eleanor Noonan, daughter of W. F. Noonan, of San Antonio, Texas. They have one daughter, Abbie. Mrs. DeLong is prominent in woman's clubs and political affairs, being at present chairman of the McKinley County Democratic Central Committee of the woman's division. She is also serving as a member of the McKinley County School Board, and is well equipped to render some splendid service to the schools in that capacity.

ALFRED RUIZ. The name of Albert Ruiz is honorably inscribed on the rolls and records of the bar and public life of both Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Ruiz, whose ancestors were among the first Spanish speaking people to enter Southern California, is a native of that state, but for upwards of half a century has been practicing law in Arizona or New Mexico. His home for the past fifteen years has been at Gallup.

He was born in Los Angeles, in September, 1855, son of Agapita Francisco and Maria Delosanges (Uribe) Ruiz, also natives of California. Both parents were descended from ancestors who accompanied the famous Catholic priest and missionary, Junepiro Serra, into California in 1782. The grandfather of Alfred Ruiz had been a captain in the Spanish army before the independence of Mexico.

Alfred Ruiz was liberally educated, attending St. Ignacius College at San Francisco. In 1876, at the age of twenty-one he went to Arizona, being successively at Florence, Phoenix and Prescott. He engaged in mining, and in 1877 located in what is now Apache County but then a part of Vavapai County. In 1880 he was elected county recorder for a term of four years, and subsequently served eight years as clerk of the District Court, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar in the District Court of that county. Soon afterwards he was chosen district attorney for Apache County. He was elected on the republican ticket to the council of the Twenty-third Legislature by a good majority. Moving to Prescott, he practiced law in that city and at St. Johns, Arizona, until 1909, when he removed to Gallup, and since that year has carried on a large volume of general law practice. He served under appointment from Governor Curry as district attorney two years. He is a republican in his political affiliations, and is a member of the New Mexico and American Bar Associations.

Mr. Ruiz married, in 1881, Ruth Trujillo, whose father, Nosifor Trujillo, died at the venerable age of ninety-three. Mr. Ruiz lost his wife by death in 1924. Thirteen children were born to their marriage, seven of whom are living: Manuel, of Holbrook, Arizona; Inez, wife of R. D. Martinez of Holbrook; Mary I., of Gallup, widow of D. Lopez; Ruth, wife of P. N. Griego, of Gallup; Alfred L., Jr., of Gallup, who married Modesto Garcia, daughter of David Garcia of Valencia County; John D., of Gallup, who married Cesaria Roybal, of the Pecos Valley ranch in New Mexico; and Frank, at Gallup.

MISS MILDRED CHANDLER. The county clerk of Colfax County, Miss Mildred Chandler, is a native daughter of New Mexico, and was born at Springer. She grew up in the atmosphere of ranches in this southwestern country, and is one of the sturdy minded and thoroughly efficient women characteristic of the life of the southwestern country.

During her childhood her home was a large ranch located between Springer and Cimarron, subsequently living on the Phoenix ranch near Watrus, and later the family returned to Colfax County, to the Cimarron locality. For several years her parents maintained a home at Trinidad, Colorado, for the education of the children. Miss Mildred graduated from high school there and took the commercial course, and for a time aided her father in keeping books for the ranches he supervised.

At the suggestion of a friend of the family, Miss Chandler was urged to become candidate for county clerk. This was in the period following the World war, when her father, as so many other New Mexico ranchers, was a victim of the deflation period, owing to the general slumps in the livestock market. It was largely for the purpose of doing something to help the family over this temporary period that she yielded to the suggestions to make the race for county clerk. She was nominated by acclamation in the county democratic convention in 1922. The county had normally been republican for some years, but she was elected by a big majority, receiving the highest vote given to any of the county candidates at that time. She succeeded Clerk Robert Smith. At the party convention of 1924 she was renominated and reelected by a substantial majority in that fall, beginning her second term in January, 1925. All the expectations entertained of her for efficient performance, courteous attention to the patrons of her office and accurate keeping of all the records were completely realized during her first term in office. She is undoubtedly one of the best esteemed officials in the county seat at Raton. Miss Chandler is a member of the Business and Professional Woman's Club of Raton and the Raton Country Club.

She is a daughter of Harvey H. Chandler, Sr., a native of New Mexico and widely known all over the northeastern part of the state as a rancher and cattle man. Miss Chandler's grandfather, Jack J. Chandler, a native of New York State, came to the southwestern mountain regions in early manhood and for a time engaged in freighting between New Mexico and Arizona. Finally he established himself at Wagon Mound, New Mexico, where he was a merchant and where he lived until his death at the age of eighty-three. He was of English ancestry in the paternal line,

while his mother was of Irish stock. Jack J. Chandler married Catherine Hammit, and both are buried at Wagon Mound. They reared eight of their nine children, and those still living are: Harvey H., George M., Clarence and Louis A., all residents of New Mexico except Clarence.

Harvey H. Chandler was born at old Tiptonville, New Mexico, and grew up among real frontier conditions, getting his education in a mission school conducted by the Methodists. While still in his teens he graduated into the saddle as a full fledged cowboy, and was employed in that capacity by a number of the old time cattle outfits in New Mexico. Eventually he became associated with Frank Clutton as his foreman, the Clutton ranch being in Colfax County, near where the Chandler ranch was subsequently established. He became financially interested in ranching at Cimarron, leaving the Porter ranch as foreman to take up that work. That was the scene of some of his strenuous activities for many years. Then, as suggested above, came the deflation following the close of the World war, and he had to accept the financial losses that befell the live stock interests generally in the southwest. He is still identified with the Cimarron ranch, which he developed.

Harvey H. Chandler has always been greatly interested in politics, is a democrat, but never asked any honors of the party, though he entered actively in the campaign for the election of his daughter as county clerk, and his personal influence had much to do with the result. His people were Methodists.

Harvey H. Chandler married at Cimarron, New Mexico, Miss Katherine Vance, who was born on a ranch in Colorado, where her family lived right after the close of the Civil war. She is a daughter of William A. and Mildred (Kingery) Vance. Her father was born in New York State, grew up at Peru, Indiana, and served as lieutenant of a company with an Indiana regiment in the Civil war. After the war he brought his family to the southwest, leaving Colorado to go to the vicinity of Dallas, Texas, and from there came to New Mexico. He followed stock raising in this state, and he and his wife are buried at Cimarron. Mrs. Chandler was one of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have three children: Miss Mildred, Harvey H., Jr., and Frank, who is attending grammar school at Raton. The son Harvey H., Jr., is cattle inspector for the district and an employe of the Continental Tie and Lumber Company of Cimarron. He married May D. McLeod, and they have four children: Elizabeth, Howard, George and Vance.

HERMAN WATSON ATKINS, assistant district attorney of the First Judicial District, with headquarters at Gallup, is one of the younger members of the New Mexico bar, and has achieved responsibilities and position when almost at the outset of his professional career.

He was born at Browning in Linn County, Missouri, April 10, 1899, and spent his early life in that section of northeastern Missouri. His father, Stephen Atkins, a native of Virginia, moved to Missouri after the Civil war, and has been a farmer, but is now living retired at Browning. Stephen Atkins married Laura Watson, a native of Missouri. They have a family of seven children: Frankie, wife of P. H. Wolfe, of Moberly, Missouri; Jacob,

of Miami, Florida; Flora, wife of James Rinehart, of Milan, Missouri; Wayne, of Browning; Freda; Herman W.; and Hubert.

Herman W. Atkins grew up on the farm, attended grammar and high school at Browning, and for two years attended the State Teacher's College at Kirksville. From there he entered the law department of the University of Missouri, and after graduating spent six months in practice at Milan, Missouri.

Mr. Atkins in November, 1922, came to New Mexico and located at Las Vegas. He was associated with a law firm there but on April 1, 1923, moved to Gallup, where he opened his own office and has gained a creditable general practice in McKinley County, New Mexico. He was appointed assistant district attorney of the First Judicial District on January 1, 1925. Mr. Atkins is a republican in politics.

JESUS M. VALDEZ. Born about the time New Mexico became a part of the United States, Jesus M. Valdez has had a long career of experience as a rancher and citizen, and has been well known in several communities in Northern New Mexico. His early life was spent largely in Rio Arriba County, but his home for many years has been in Colfax County and he resides at Springer.

He was born at Abiquiu, in Rio Arriba County, February 28, 1848, son of Juan Isidro and Magdalena (Gallegos) Valdez. His paternal grandfather, Manuel Valdez, was a farmer and stock raiser and in his day one of the wealthiest men of Rio Arriba County. The maternal grandfather, Miguel Antonio Gallegos, was a native of Rio Arriba County and a farmer, stock raiser and trader there and in old Mexico. He died at Las Vegas in 1866. Juan I. Valdez was born at Las Joya and his wife in Abiquiu. He learned to read and write, and as a young man engaged in sheep raising and farming in Taos County, where he remained about thirty years. He lived on friendly relations with the Apache and Ute Indians. His death occurred in 1883 at the age of sixty-five. His wife also died in 1882 and was born in 1827. They were the parents of nine children, and those who reached mature years were: Jesus M.; Inocencio, a farmer in Colfax County; Miguel Antonio, a farmer now deceased; Fidel, a farmer, deceased; and Virginia, wife of Juan Lujan, of Oklahoma.

Jesus M. Valdez attended private schools in Taos and was a pupil in one of the first American schools established in New Mexico. He lived on the ranch and helped his father with the sheep for five years, and since then has been a sheep or cattle man on his own account. In the early days he ranged his sheep as far away as Clayton and Roy. Mr. Valdez has been in the ranching business in Colfax County at his present location since 1870. In 1901 he sold out his sheep, but still runs some cattle, chiefly high grade Herefords and has also done some farming.

His name has been prominently associated with public affairs in Colfax County. He was county treasurer one term, was a member of the Territorial Senate, and one term in the council, and was a school commissioner in the early days of Colfax County. He is a democrat, and he and all his family are Catholics. He married Constanca Valdez, a native of Taos. Their children are: Amadeo, a rancher; Epifanio, a farmer in Colfax County; Emeline, Beatrice and Magdalena, all at home; Clotilde and Lucia, members of the Sisters of Mercy; and Amelia, a teacher.

HON. R. GRAHAM BRYANT. A rancher and business man of Portales, R. Graham Bryant is widely known over the state for his conspicuous services in both Houses of the Legislature. In public affairs he has guarded closely the financial interests of the commonwealth, and has probably done as much as any other citizen to protect the future generations in the enjoyment of resources for schools and other purposes provided the state at its beginning.

Mr. Bryant was born at Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky, May 21, 1870. He is of old Virginia Colonial stock, and according to family traditions is descended from Bryan-baru-barah, one of the early Irish kings. The Bryants established their home in Virginia as early as 1772 and for a number of generations were planters and slaveholders there. The great-great grandfather of Senator Bryant moved out of Virginia into the western part of later Kentucky, and established a home on land between Danville and Lancaster granted to his father by Patrick Henry (then Governor of Virginia) for services rendered the State of Virginia. The grandfather of Senator Bryant, Jonathan Bryant, was born there but subsequently established his home near Crab Orchard, and was a planter and turnpike builder. He married Mary Kissinger. Their oldest child, Lewis Hutchinson Bryant, was born in 1822, was a planter and land owner near Crab Orchard and also was a prominent merchant. He was active in politics but never a candidate for office, being a whig and a democrat after the war. Three of his brothers were Confederate soldiers. Louis H. Bryant was one of the original organizers of the first Christian Church in his part of Kentucky. He died in 1884, and his wife, whose maiden name was Jemimah Roberts, died in 1897, at the age of sixty-eight. Her father, Hiram Roberts, was a native of Scotland. Lewis H. Bryant and wife had sixteen children and reared thirteen of them, R. Graham Bryant being the youngest. The other survivors are: Mrs. Martha Gragg, of Platte County, Missouri; Reuben T., of Clay County, Missouri; Sallie G., of Platte County; Mrs. Mary E. Kelsey, of New York City; Simeon J., a druggist at Bramwell, West Virginia; and George L., of Platte County, Missouri.

Robert Graham Bryant spent some of his boyhood days in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. His early environment was a farm. He attended rural schools, spent two years in the city schools at Liberty, and when about eighteen years of age returned to Kentucky and became a clerk in his brother's drug store at Lexington. In the fall of 1890 he entered the Louisville College of Pharmacy, and after taking the state board examination, became prescription clerk in his brother's store. Mr. Bryant in February, 1894, bought a drug business at Bramwell in Mercer County, West Virginia, and for fourteen years was a business man and active citizen of that community. While in West Virginia he supported Colonel Bryan in two or three campaigns for president, and in 1900 was alternate delegate to the national conventions at Kansas City, supporting the nomination of Colonel Bryan.

Mr. Bryant in 1908 came to New Mexico, and while visiting the region of Portales, decided to remain, and that was the beginning of his permanent residence in the state. He first took up a homestead six miles south of Portales, secured title by commuting, and on January 1, 1910, made his home in Portales. Mr. Bryant

has for many years been a trader as well as a grower of cattle, and on his own ranch has handled the grade and later the pure bred Hereford stock. His ranch, six miles south of Portales, includes his original claim. He has nine sections of land, owning six of them and has another pasture comprising five sections, all devoted to the livestock business. In recent years he has carried on some development work and is planning to subdivide his ranch property and sell it off for small farms on long time terms.

Mr. Bryant was appointed a member of the council at Portales to fill a vacancy. In the first Legislature he was a candidate for the Lower House, but lost the nomination. In 1914 he was elected on the democratic ticket to the Legislature under Secundino Romero, the present United States marshal. That House was republican, and though he was assigned to a number of committees, he was seldom notified when the committees met. He introduced a bill providing the rate of interest on public money, a bill that was merged with another on a compromise, providing that the interest rate should be 3 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. He also introduced a House bill to permit the filing of chattel mortgages at an expense of twenty-five cents for recording and release, whereas the customary rate had been \$2.50 for that service.

In 1916 Mr. Bryant was elected a member of the New Mexico Senate, a body still heavily republican. He was made a member of the finance committee, and there he introduced and worked strenuously for a bill to reduce the legal rate of interest in the state to 10 per cent., a bill that became a law in 1919. He also originated the idea, though credit for it was taken by the republican majority, to protect the institutional funds of New Mexico for the sale of land donated by the Federal government. Another service was securing the agreement of the state land commissioner to refund 20 per cent. previously deducted from public land sales back to the state treasury instead of to the individual account of the land commissioner. This affected a saving to the state of \$187,000. In the enabling act under which New Mexico had become a state a million acres of land had been set aside for the purpose of paying bonds issued by Grant and Santa Fe counties to build railroads, any residue from which sale of land should revert to the school fund. These railroad bonds were taken up by the state and new bonds issued, and in two years the accumulation of income from rental and other use of the land promised the rapid liquidation of the bonds so that the greater portion of the million acre income would revert to the school fund. Grant and Santa Fe counties then sought to secure a refund covering the interest these counties had paid on this bonded indebtedness, and in 1917 a bill was introduced providing that the counties should be reimbursed from the fund for the interest they had paid on the railroad bonds. Believing that the counties had been very liberally dealt with already, and that the school children of the State of New Mexico were more entitled to the money, Senator Bryant gave his strenuous opposition to this bill and prevented its passage in the sessions of 1917 and 1919. In the 1921 session, when he was not a member of either House the same measure reappeared and was passed. Senator Bryant through the State Taxpayers Association sued out an injunction in the District Court

of Santa Fe County against the application of the measure, and his injunction was sustained in that court and on appeal to the Supreme Court, so that the State Loan Board was enjoined from issuing bonds against the fund, resulting in a saving to the state of some \$380,000 with interest at 4 per cent. for twenty years.

In 1924 Senator Bryant was given the democratic nomination for the State Senate and was elected. He has attended practically all the democratic state conventions and was named an alternate to the National Convention of 1924 at New York, but did not attend that historic session. Senator Bryant is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Christian Church, while Mrs. Bryant is a Methodist.

He married at Temple, Texas, February 18, 1915 Miss Frances May Wright, who was born and reared in Bell County, Texas. Her father, John W. Wright, also a native of Bell County, has been prominent as an undertaker at Temple, and was the first president of the Texas state organization of undertakers. Mrs. Bryant's mother was Estella Harvey. She is the older of two children, her brother being John Wright of Burkburnett, Texas. Mrs. Bryant was educated at Temple and in a girl's school at Belton. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have one daughter, Frances Estelle.

WALTER A. DOW came to New Mexico in 1897, bringing with him the experience gained in the operation of a Missouri farm. He has done some farming and ranching work in New Mexico, but for the most part has been known as a successful merchant. He is a proprietor of one of the leading mercantile establishments at Colmor in Colfax County.

He was born at Sedalia, Missouri, June 3, 1873, son of Alexander and Louisa (Dille) Dow, natives of Ohio. His father went out to Missouri when a young man, taught school, and subsequently engaged in dairying and farming. Walter A Dow has one brother, Arthur I., who is a conductor with the Santa Fe Railway.

Walter A. Dow attended public schools in Sedalia, Missouri, and as a youth worked on his father's farm and later bought some land of his own and engaged in general farming near Sedalia. On coming to New Mexico in 1897 he became foreman of the Ciruella ranch near Wagon Mound. After two years he took employment with G. W. Bond and Brothers at Wagon Mound, as warehouseman looking after the hides and pelts of that firm. Following that for about three years he was in the store of H. D. Reinken, and from there moved to Las Vegas and for three years was in the dry goods department as city salesman for Gross-Kelly & Company. On May 1, 1907, Mr. Dow located at Colmor and engaged in the general mercantile business. He has sold goods there for over fifteen years, and has built up a trade that covers a large part of Colfax County. In addition he is also engaged in cattle ranching and buys and sells real estate.

He has served as postmaster of Colmor, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of the Santa Fe Consistory and Springer Lodge. Mr. Dow married Miss Nora Frances Rod-ecker, a native of Sedalia, Missouri. They have one son, Lawrence W., now a student of engineering in the Mexico University at Albuquerque. Mr. Dow and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Las Vegas.

GEORGE D. PERRINE. In the Roswell locality of the Pecos Valley George D. Perrine has accomplished some pioneer work of inestimable value to the proper development of the resources of this section of New Mexico. Mr. Perrine is an outstanding fruit grower, a scientific farmer who has practiced the proper rotation of crops and fertilization of the soil, and his experiences have made of his place something of an experimental farm, deserving of study and as an example to all who aim at the most thorough utilization of the agricultural resources of the state. Mr. Perrine has in a measure been as successful in the Southwestern country as his noted brother, Ira Perrine, has been in the far Northwest, in the Snake River Valley of Idaho. Ira B. Perrine is owner of the Blue Lakes orchard in the vicinity of Twin Falls, and was among the first Idaho exhibitors whose exhibits established a world wide reputation for Idaho fruit, his fruits receiving gold medals at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and in all the more recent expositions in this country, including the St. Louis World Fair of 1904.

George D. Perrine was born in Ripley County, Indiana, October 13, 1878. His father, George W. Perrine, was born at Lyons, New York, May 6, 1834, and was a boy when his father, a Baptist minister, moved to Indiana. He was reared near Versailles, in Ripley County, and spent a long and active life as a farmer. He died in Boone County, Indiana, October 10, 1910, at the age of seventy-six. An injury to one of his feet prevented him from serving in the Civil war. He was a republican and held local offices and was an earnest Baptist and superintendent of Sunday Schools. George W. Perrine married Miss Sarah Burton, who was born near Delaware, Ripley County, Indiana, and died the year before her husband. They reared eleven children, the survivors being: Ira Burton Perrine, the son previously mentioned who was the pioneer in horticultural development in the Twin Falls section of Idaho; May S., wife of Walter Palmer, of Cincinnati; Charles H., of Chicago; Silas D., of Twin Falls, Idaho; Walter N., of Lebanon, Indiana; George Dudley; Ledgard H., of Twin Falls; and Mrs. Philena Savage, of Los Angeles, California.

George Dudley Perrine was reared in Boone County, Indiana, on a farm near Lebanon, attended public schools and a preparatory school at Danville, Indiana, and on reaching his majority engaged in farming. He developed a large general farm in Indiana, and while there conceived the idea of becoming an apple grower in New Mexico, studying the problem and making arrangements long before the actual transfer of his home and interests in the Southwest.

It was in the spring of 1912 that Mr. Perrine came to his present property in the vicinity of Roswell. He took a raw and unimproved tract with a water right developed, but with the actual development of the irrigating system left to his own enterprise. From the first he prepared the land with a view to fruit growing, and now has a well developed apple orchard of thirty acres. While the trees were young he used the soil for the production of other crops, improving it at the same time by proper fertilization. In his fertilization program he has made much use of cover crops, including alfalfa, soy beans and sweet clover, finding in sweet clover the best all around fertilizer. During the fall and winter seasons he also feeds stock on his land, making a double profit

thereby, in return for his labor and management and also in fertilizer. He has also grown cotton, cotton and alfalfa being the two crops that have brought him the greatest revenue aside from his fruit.

Mr. Perrine made his plantings in the usual varieties of apples grown in this section, and experience has shown him that the Jonathan is the most profitable apple for this region, since it ripens a month earlier than it does in other apple localities and consequently commands a better market. The Perrine farm comprises eighty acres, all under cultivation and blossoming as the rose. The water supply comes from subterranean sources, pumped into ditches and has been ample for all needs.

Mr. Perrine since coming to New Mexico has identified himself with the various community projects. He has been a director of the Roswell Chamber of Commerce, and helped in the organization of the Farm Bureau, being made a committeeman of the bureau for his district and the director of the Bureau itself. He is a republican, and has attended several party conventions, but has declined any candidacy for office. He is a deacon in the Roswell Baptist Church.

Mr. Perrine married in Boone County, Indiana, July 6, 1905, Miss Della E. Riker, who was born at Champaign, Illinois, December 13, 1884, daughter of Sylvanus and Caroline A. (Read) Riker. Her mother was born in Michigan, daughter of Marvin Read. Sylvanus Riker was in early life a railroad postal clerk and later a farmer. Mrs. Perrine lived at Champaign, Illinois, to the age of sixteen, and after that in Indiana, being educated in public schools. She has one brother, Clayton, at Anderson, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Perrine had a son, Everett, who died at the age of three years, and their three daughters are Lois Caroline, Edith Marion and Helen Margaret.

WILLIAM T. JOYNER, M. D., dean of the medical profession at Roswell, and the second oldest practicing physician in the Pecos Valley, has been engaged in a general practice for thirty-two years, and has won not only the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, but the affection of those to whom he has so faithfully ministered for so long a period. Doctor Joyner was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 8, 1867, a son of William Joshua Joyner, and grandson of Dr. Thomas A. Joyner.

Dr. Thomas A. Joyner was born in 1808, in North Carolina, in which locality the American founders of the family had settled upon coming to the New World in the beginning of its Colonial history. The old home became too restricted for the rising young physician, and he early sought broader fields of usefulness in the great Southwest, and for the remainder of his useful life was engaged in the practice of medicine at Little Rock, Arkansas, and throughout the adjacent territory. Later on in life he bought a farm, and divided his attention between farming and professional work, and it was on this farm that he died a few years following the close of the war of the '60s. He married a Miss Douglas, a member of a Scotch family of Little Rock, where her father had settled upon coming to this country from Scotland. The Douglas family were also farmers, and the land secured by them is still in the family. Dr. Thomas A. Joyner and his wife had eight sons

and four daughters born to them, and among them were: William Joshua, who is one of the few survivors; Douglas; Hunter; Augustus; Samuel A., who is a resident of Oklahoma; Thomas; J. C.; Mrs. Pruden; Mrs. Mann; and two daughters who died unmarried.

William Joshua Joyner was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, June 10, 1843. But a youth when war broke out between the North and the South, he was old enough to enthusiastically give his services to the Confederacy, and he enlisted at the age of nineteen years, under Gen. T. J. Churchill's command, in Major Woodruff's battery. His military service was with the Trans-Mississippi department in Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas, and he was in the latter state when peace was declared. Being without means, he was compelled to walk home.

Reaching Little Rock, he bravely took up the burden of life without money or influence, and so well overcame the various obstacles that he in time developed into a merchant of importance in the capital city of Arkansas. A loyal democrat, he always supported his party's principles and candidates, and held several local offices. While he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was his wife who was the leading spirit in religious matters, and her church home was the same as his. It was in 1866 that he married Miss Mary Jane Brown, born in Little Rock, a daughter of William Brown, an extensive landowner, slaveholder, money lender and capitalist of that city. Mrs. Joyner died at Little Rock in 1910, at the age of sixty-three. She and her husband had the following children: Doctor Joyner, whose name heads this review; Hortense, who married F. C. Putnam, and resides at Hibbing, Minnesota; Edward B., who is connected with the Texas Company in New York City; Leona, who married Warren Perry, and resides at Little Rock; Frederick M., who is with the engineering department of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Louise, who is married to J. C. Emerson, also lives at Oklahoma City.

Doctor Joyner took two years of collegiate work at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and then, entering its medical department, took the regular course and was graduated therefrom in 1889. In 1890 he took up post-graduate work in the New York Post Graduate School of New York City, and since then has taken other post-graduate courses in both New York City and Chicago.

His native city was the scene of his first professional work, and during 1890 and 1891 Doctor Joyner was county physician of Pulaski County. Then, like his grandfather before him, he decided to go further afield, and came to New Mexico, opening his office at Roswell in 1892. At that time there were five physicians practicing at Roswell, but Doctor Joyner has survived them all, and now has the distinction of being the oldest established member of his profession in Chaves County. During the greater part of the time he has been at Roswell he has served either as city or county physician, and has never lost interest in improving the sanitary condition. He is a charter member and was the first president of the Chaves County Medical Society, is a member and is an ex-president of the New Mexico State Medical Society, is a Fellow of the American Medical Association and for twelve years has been a member of the New Mexico State Board of Medical Examiners,

for two years having been its president and is now its secretary. His first appointment to the board was made by Governor McDonald, and he has been re-appointed by the succeeding governors. For nine years Doctor Joyner was a member of the Roswell Board of Education, and for seven years of that period was its president. During the World war he was an examiner for the Chaves County Draft Board, to which he was appointed by Governor Lindsey, and was contract surgeon in the army, with charge of the student army training corps of the New Mexico Military Institute.

Reared as he was in a democratic household, Doctor Joyner has always been a democrat, and as years have added strength and dignity to his position he has held honorable positions in the local ranks. For four years he was chairman of the Chaves County Central Committee, and he was a delegate to the first state convention of his party. Doctor Joyner is a member and a past master of Roswell Lodge No. 18, A. F. and A. M.; Columbia Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and is a past High Priest; a member and a past Eminent Commander of Rio Hondo Commandery No. 6, K. T. and a member of New Mexico Consistory No. 1, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Ballut Abyad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Doctor Joyner is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are Episcopalians.

In 1895 Doctor Joyner married, at Roswell, Miss Mary Lea, a daughter of Judge Frank Lea, a native of Missouri, but one of the early settlers of Roswell. He was a brother of Capt. J. C. Lea, who was known as the father of the city of Roswell, New Mexico. The first Mrs. Joyner bore her husband three daughters: Gertrude, who is the widow of B. F. Gibson, a former resident of Roswell; Louise, who is the wife of Lieut. W. H. McKee, of the regular army, has two children, Bettie and Catherine; and Mildred, who is the wife of Robert H. Prim, of Sweetwater, Texas, has one son, Robert H., Junior.

On April 10, 1919, Doctor Joyner married Miss Eva Bean at San Antonio, Texas. She is a native of Texas, and a daughter of Perry and Mary (Gillette) Bean. Mr. Bean was one of the old ranchmen of Van Horn, Texas, before he migrated to New Mexico, where he continued his ranching activities. Doctor and Mrs. Joyner have a daughter, Kathryn, who was born May 25, 1921. Mrs. Joyner is identified with different woman's organizations at Roswell, and holds a high social position.

WILLIAM ROSE, of Santa Fe, clerk of the United States Court for the District of New Mexico, has had a long and varied experience in the official service of the Federal government. For ten years prior to the Spanish-American war he was in the employ of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland and the official reporters of debates of the United States Senate. Going to the Island of Cuba in 1899 in the adjutant general's office, he was soon made, by Governor-General Leonard Wood, assistant cashier of the treasury, where he served until Cuban independence in 1902, when he was sent by the War Department to the Philippine Islands as a special agent of the Philippine treasury and later of the customs service. In 1905 the War Department trans-

ferred him to the Dominican Republic as accountant for the customs receivership, which position he resigned after a year's service to represent in Oaxaca, Mexico, a New York banking institution. Some eighteen months later he returned to Government service in Washington, and came to New Mexico in 1908 with the forest service, where he remained some three years when he was appointed examiner of municipal accounts for the Island of Porto Rico. Shortly afterwards he was appointed chief deputy United States marshal for New Mexico, serving in this capacity for some six years under United States Marshal A. H. Hudspeth, when he was made deputy clerk of the United States Court and later appointed clerk of the court by Judge Colin Neblett.

He was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, in 1872, and entered the law office of Hope H. Barroll, of Chestertown, Maryland, when he was fourteen years of age. The first of his surname, Robert Rose, a Scotch-Presbyterian minister who came to this country, settled in Virginia; a son, William, migrated to the eastern shore of Maryland in 1801 and followed the vocation of planter, as did succeeding generations of the family, including William, the father of the subject of this sketch. His mother was Hannah Comegys, whose paternal ancestors were one of two ancient Scandinavian families (the Hansons being the other) who settled, in 1628, in the Province of Kent (Kent County, Maryland), which comprised what is now the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey and the southern portion of Pennsylvania.

He married in 1902 Anita DeChard, of the Island of Cuba, and has two children, Anita DeChard Rose and William Rose, the latter being the seventh of the name in as many generations.

MONS S. NORD is a practical mining man, and since coming to New Mexico in 1912, has made an unusual record of successful participation in the management and development of mining properties. He has assisted in producing a large amount of the mineral wealth of the southwest, copper, zinc, silver and gold. He is now president of the Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling Company and his office and home is in Deming, New Mexico.

Mr. Nord has had an interesting life experience. He was born in the village of Fjelkestad, near Christianstad, in Southern Sweden, April 28, 1860, son of Swen Nord and Nellie Pers. His father was a farmer and for many years previously in the military service of the Swedish government. Mons was the oldest of four children and the only one of the family to come to the United States.

He acquired his education in the public schools and later in the schools of agriculture at mineralogy at Onnestad. Against his will he was urged to learn the trade of barber, and followed it two and a half years in Sweden. He was later appointed and served three years as postmaster of his native village of Fjelkestad. Resigning from that service he came to the United States, sailing from Malmo, Sweden, and landing at Quebec in 1888 on his way to the United States, and was first employed in the railroad shops at Burlington, Iowa, and then went to Osage City, Kansas. He followed his trade as barber for several years in Osage City and at Topeka, Kansas, and for twelve years was a resident of Chicago.

For five years he operated the barber shop and Turkish bath in the Palace Hotel. For seven years of his residence in Chicago he was a salesman for the New York Life Insurance Company, selling life insurance.

On leaving Chicago Mr. Nord removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he became fiscal agent for corporations, one of them having a sugar plantation with property at Tamasopo, Mexico, and later he became interest in the Philadelphia mine, now the property of the United States Copper Company at Hanover, New Mexico. It was in the interests of the Philadelphia mines, of which he was a director, that he came to New Mexico in 1912.

In 1915, when the zinc market started to rise, he engaged in business for himself, purchasing the Welch and Abrahamson group of claims at Hanover and shortly afterwards organized the Republic Mining and Milling Company at Deming, serving as president and general manager for the first two years. During this time he made dealings with capital on a larger scale, and transferred the management of the company to the parties who provided the largest capital. This was one of the most successful mining developments carried on in Southern New Mexico. In the early part of 1920 the Republic Mining and Milling Company, with all its holdings, was sold to the Empire Zinc Company, the investors in the Republic Company receiving a profit of from two hundred to eleven hundred per cent. on their investments, depending upon the original cost of their stock. After the confirmation of this deal Mr. Nord acquired large holdings in the Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling Company, and was later elected president of the company. This concern has been pronounced by several prominent mining engineers as one of the most promising gold and silver propositions in the Southwest. The company owns a camp well equipped, capable of caring for a working force of twenty men or more, with a power and pumping plant on the ground, ore cars, rails, pipe and fittings, and with mining, carpenter, blacksmith and mechanical tools already on hand for even an increased force of men. The Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling Company, like other mining enterprises, has had a setback because of the financial depression in the Southwest, but recently a contract was closed with a financial agency to provide capital for further development and special efforts have now been made to bring the property into full production. The assays of ore taken from more than a hundred sample run very high, the average being from twenty to twenty-four dollars a ton. Mr. Nord is a member of the American Mining Congress, and possesses the confidence of all those who have been associated with him in a business and financial capacity.

He married at Osage City, Kansas, October 8, 1891, Miss Hannah Neilson, who came from Holmby, Malmo, Sweden, daughter of N. M. Nielson. Mr. Nord made his declaration of citizenship within a few months after coming to America, and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, while in 1896 he voted for Mr. Bryan and since then has been regularly affiliated with the Democratic party except in 1904 when he supported Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. and Mrs. Nord are both members of the Baptist Church of Deming, New Mexico. During the World war, when the "Camp

Code" Military Training Camps were in existence both Mr. and Mrs. Nord became widely known for their work in behalf of the soldier boys, both religiously and socially.

POWELL STACKHOUSE, JR., whose home is at San Antonio, New Mexico, is president of the Carthage Fuel Company, president of the New Mexico Midland Railway Company, president of the Carthage Mercantile Company and vice president of the Socorro State Bank. He is an engineer and business executive with an important record of achievement in the Southwest, and represents one of the most eminent of the business families of his native State of Pennsylvania.

He is a son of Powell Stackhouse, Sr., a Pennsylvania citizen whose name figures conspicuously in the history of Cambria County and who was one of the founders and for many years president of the Cambria Steel Company. The Stackhouse family has been in Pennsylvania since early Colonial times, being founded by Thomas Stackhouse. Powell Stackhouse, the grandfather of Powell Stackhouse, the steel manufacturer, was a cabinet maker and foundry man. Powel Stackhouse, Sr., was the oldest son of Joseph C. and Sarah P. (Shaw) Stackhouse. He was educated in Philadelphia public schools, and at the first call for troops in 1861 enlisted in the Third Volunteer Pennsylvania Infantry for three months' service. Following that he was commissioned a lieutenant in the One Hundred Thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and when mustered out June 4, 1865, his rank was that of major of the One Hundred Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was one of the first members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He now resides at Germantown, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty-three. For many years his home was in Cambria County, at Johnstown, and he lived there at the time of the great flood of 1889.

Powell Stackhouse, Jr., of New Mexico, was born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1872. His mother was Genevieve Swenk, of an old and well known pioneer family of Cambria County, Pennsylvania. He was liberally educated, attending private schools and the class of 1894 of the University of Pennsylvania. His early technical training was acquired in the shops of the Southwalk Foundry & Machine Company of Philadelphia, and from there he entered the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, as foreman of the structural department.

His brother, Daniel M., who graduated with the degree of Engineer of Mines from the University of Pennsylvania, has for many years been one of the leading executive officers of the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown. His sisters are Mrs. W. A. MacCalla, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Aubrey Pennypacker, wife of a son of former Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania.

Leaving Pennsylvania in 1899, he came to the Southwest, and for several years he had his business headquarters and home at El Paso, Texas, where he was in the wholesale and retail coal business. In 1907 he moved his headquarters to San Antonio, New Mexico, and was one of the organizers of the several companies of which he is now the executive head. The Carthage Fuel Company, of which he is president, succeeded the old Carthage Coal Company, operating in the famous Carthage vein of coal.

These are the oldest mines in the state. The coal resources there were first developed during the '50s by the United States government, which obtained fuel for the nearby military post. Subsequently these coal properties were acquired by the A. H. Hilton interests. The Carthage Mercantile Company operates a store for the coal company at Carthage.

Mr. Stackhouse was a member of the House of the Territorial Legislature, elected in 1908, and was made chairman of the committee on corporations, and mines and mining, and was a member of the committee of appropriations. He was chosen on the republican ticket.

During the World war he headed the local drives for funds, and the several trophies awarded him, marking the successful accomplishments of these ends, are still hanging in his office.

He was made a Mason at Socorro and took the Scottish Rite work at Santa Fe. He is a member of Ballut Abyad Temple, A. A. O. N. of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Stackhouse is a member of the Union Leage Club of New York, the Toltec Club of El Paso, the El Paso Country Club, the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania, the University Club of El Paso and has been vice governor and was on the executive committee in 1922 of the American Mining Congress.

On June 9, 1897, at Philadelphia, he married Miss Grace Worth, a native of that city. Her father, Mr. Edward Worth, is a representative of the old and well known family of that name who have been and are well known in the social, business and historical life of Pennsylvania, as a colony and a state and of the country as a whole. He served in the army through the Civil war. Her mother was Rebecca Harry, of another old family of the Philadelphia district.

ROBERT E. BLANEY, D. D. S., is a practicing dentist and has been a prominent representative of his profession in Lincoln County for fifteen years. Doctor and Mrs. Blaney came to New Mexico from Chicago, where they lived for many years. Mrs. Blaney is nationally known as a Red Cross worker and figure, and is one of the notable women in the state and has wielded a profound influence over educational affairs in Lincoln County.

Doctor Robert E. Blaney was born in Iroquois County, Illinois, March 1, 1868. His father, Robert Blaney, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and after coming to the United States establishing his home at Chebanse, Illinois, where he spent the vigorous period of his life. From there he moved to Kankakee, and died in 1915, when eighty-four years of age. Robert E. Blaney married Martha H. Howard in DeKalb County, Illinois, where her father was a farmer. She was born in Schenectady, New York, and died in 1922, at the age of eighty-seven. She was the mother of five children: Mary E., who married Charles Wood, of Warren, Minnesota; C. Elmer, of Kankakee, Illinois; Doctor Robert E., George A., of Uplands, California; and Ethel A., wife of D. E. Cramer, of Kankakee.

Doctor Blaney was reared in Iroquois County, on the home farm near Chebanse. After the local schools he took work in the academy at Chebanse, and at the age of twenty-one went to Chicago, where a year later he began the study of dentistry in the dental

school of Northwestern University. He graduated in 1894, and for fifteen years had a busy practice in his profession, with offices at Sheffield and Belmont avenues.

In 1909 he and Mrs. Blaney came to New Mexico and established a home at Oscura in Lincoln County, where they still have their residence and ranch. Doctor Blaney was a traveling dentist for a time, but for a number of years has conducted his dental practice at Carrizozo.

Mrs. Blaney's maiden name was Maude L. McFarland. She was born at Boone, Iowa, and was married there December 10, 1895. Her father was James McFarland, and she has three sisters: Blanche, wife of E. E. Rothrock; Mrs. Louise Oghe; and Lettie, wife of C. C. Rogers.

Mrs. Blaney was liberally educated at Boone, Iowa, and at the age of sixteen taught her first term of school. After she came to New Mexico she resumed teaching at Oscura, and in 1913-14, 1917-18 was a teacher in the public schools at Carrizozo. In 1918 she was elected county superintendent of schools, successor of Superintendent Koonce, and was re-elected in 1920, retiring from the office in 1922. In the fall of 1923 she took up school work again at Carrizozo. Mrs. Blaney was republican nominee for state superintendent of public instruction in 1922. She was former secretary of the Educational Council of the New Mexico State Teachers' Association, and as a member of the National Educational Association was one of the teachers on the program in the convention at Cleveland in 1922. She has done a great deal of campaign work for the republican party, and she organized the Carrizozo Women's Club, is president of the Oscura Women's Club, state chairman of education of the New Mexico Federated Club, member of the Salvation Army Advisory Board of Lincoln County, and for a number of years has been a leader in Red Cross circles. She still retains membership in the Baptist Church, with which she was identified in Chicago. Doctor Blaney is a past master of the Carrizozo Lodge of Masons, and Mrs. Blaney is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter of which organization she is a past matron.

JUAN C. MARTINEZ, who since boyhood has been identified with the sheep and wool industry, represents one of the ancient New Mexico families of Spanish ancestry. His home throughout nearly all his life has been in Union County, near Des Moines.

He was born in Mora County, New Mexico, at the Town of Mora, March 3, 1873. His grandfather, Julio Martinez, was born at Taos, New Mexico, and was in the freighting industry during the early '40s and '50s on the trail between Missouri and New Mexico. He finally located in the Ojo Pinivate locality of Union County, then moved to Taos County, and spent his last years in Mora County, where he died in 1879, at the age of eighty. He married Miss Gertrudes Lucerro, of Taos, whose people were of the old Spanish settlers of that region.

Rumaldo Martinez, father of Juan C., was born in Taos, New Mexico, and had little schooling, though he learned the English and Spanish languages and became a successful business man, a sheep rancher and head of the old mercantile firm of R. Martinez & Sons. The only office he ever held was as treasurer of

Union County. He was a republican and a member of the Catholic Church. His death occurred in 1915, at the age of seventy-six, and he was buried at the old homestead. Rumaldo Martinez married Miss Soledad Pacheco, daughter of Antonio Maria Pacheco, of a prominent family of Northern New Mexico. Her father was a representative from the Rio Arriba County in one of the territorial councils. Soledad Pacheco was born at Taos and now makes her home with her son, Juan C. Her other children are: Mrs. Isabel Trujillo, of Chico, New Mexico, and Francisco P., of Des Moines, New Mexico.

Juan C. Martinez was five years of age when his parents moved to Union County. He attended public schools, was a pupil under Professor Edwardo De Hilder of Moro County, and after leaving home he spent a year in Colorado, in the service of the state government, assisting in translating the state laws. He was appointed to this post through the influence of his father-in-law, Senator Casimiro Barela. For six months he was in the mercantile business at Hoehne, Colorado, and on returning to New Mexico established himself on the Martinez home ranch, and for six years was an active member of R. Martinez & Sons at Des Moines. He was brought up in the sheep business, herding sheep for his father when a boy, and he started in the industry himself, handling sheep on the shares. At the present time he has a flock of about fifteen hundred. This business with him has encountered both profitable and unprofitable periods, wool selling as low as ten cents a pound and during the World war period, at sixty cents a pound. His home ranch comprises about five thousand acres of leased and deeded lands. His sheep are the Marinos and the Rambouillet. For a number of years he has also been sheep inspector of the Des Moines locality. Mr. Martinez has been a generous and public spirited citizen, helping his neighbors and joining in projects for the benefit of the community. He has not been ambitious for public office, though for two years he served as deputy treasurer while his father was treasurer of Union County. During the World war he served as a member of the Union County Council of Defense, assisting in all the drives for funds, and was himself registered under the last draft law. He is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote while in Colorado, in 1896, for Major McKinley and a few months ago, his vote for president went to Calvin Coolidge. He has frequently been a delegate in state conventions, and has served on the Union County Republican Central Committee. He and his family are members of the Catholic faith, and for a time he was identified with the Knights of Columbus. He married at Barela, Colorado, April 16, 1893, Miss Juanita Barela, daughter of Senator Casimiro Barela and Josefita (Ortiz) Barela. Her father spent most of his life in Colorado, and for many years was a member of the Legislature of that state. He died on his ranch at Trinidad, December 18, 1920. Mrs. Martinez was born at Barela, Colorado, January 26, 1871, and graduated from the schools of that state. She was one of three daughters, the others being Mrs. E. Garcia and Mrs. E. Chacon of Trinidad. Mr. and Mrs. Martinez have one son, Don Louis C. Martinez, given the title Don by his grandfather, Senator Barela. Mr. and Mrs. Martinez also reared three orphan children, Eva, now Mrs. Felicino Ara-



H. Muller

gon; Juan B., who died after his marriage to Miss Garcia, leaving a son, Casimiro; Dolores, wife of Jacob Lujan, county assessor of Union County and mother of a son, Jacob, Junior.

HARRY A. MILLER, M. D. Since graduating in medicine Doctor Miller has given practically all his time and service to the hospital system of the Santa Fe Railway Company. He began his work at Topeka, and for a number of years has been in charge of the Santa Fe hospitals in Colorado and New Mexico. For the past ten years he has been the surgeon in charge at Clovis.

He was born at Clinton, Iowa, in 1879. His father, Thomas W. Miller, was born at Canandaigua, near Rochester, in western New York, son of a farmer and miller and of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry. The Miller family has been in this country since shortly after the war for independence. Thomas W. Miller as a young man went west to Iowa, and served as a Union soldier with the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He died in 1903. He was well known in the vicinity of Clinton, Iowa, being a contractor and builder there. His wife was Mary A. Perrin, was born at Clinton, Iowa, in 1837, and is now eighty-seven years of age. They had a family of four sons and three daughters, and the others still surviving are: Harriet A., twin sister of Doctor Miller, a kindergarten teacher at Clinton, Iowa; Thomas W., in the lumber business at Iowa Falls; and Robert L., who is in the weather bureau service at Washington.

Harry A. Miller after completing his course in the Clinton High School was employed as a drug clerk in Clinton, and passed the State Board of Pharmacy. At the same time he engaged in reading medicine, and subsequently, in 1904, entered the medical department of the University of Iowa. He took his degree in medicine there in 1908. He pursued his investigation and research in some special lines not in the regular medical course, and among others made some laboratory investigations of the preparations of ergot then on the market. He has always been deeply interested in laboratory analysis and research, much of his study in recent years having been given to acidosis, particularly as that is an element in the after-care of surgical cases. For only a few months after graduating from medical college Doctor Miller was engaged in general practice. He finished an internship in the University Hospital of the State University of Iowa, being in that service for eighteen months. At Topeka, Kansas, he was in the general hospital of the Santa Fe Company, and was here sent to take charge of the Santa Fe Hospital at La Juanta, Colorado, where he remained two years. Next he came to New Mexico, and for eighteen months had charge of a similar institution at Las Vegas. This hospital has since been closed.

In August, 1914, at the opening of the Santa Fe Hospital at Clovis, Doctor Miller was made surgeon in charge. The hospital has facilities for handling thirty-two patients. There are fifteen employes, including an assistant surgeon. The sick and the injured among the employes of the Santa Fe System are taken care of, and the institution acts somewhat in the capacity of a "first aid" for chronic cases.

Doctor Miller has gained deserved prominence in his profession in New Mexico. He was honored with election as president of the

New Mexico Medical Association in 1922, and since 1921 has been a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, first supported by Governor Mechem and reappointed by Governor Hinkle. He is a Fellow of the American Medical Association. Doctor Miller has contributed a number of articles to medical papers and journals, particularly on subjects such as unusual surgical cases and on acidosis.

Doctor Miller married at Iowa City, Iowa, January 1, 1912, Miss Theresa Clair. Her parents represented pioneer families in that section of Iowa, and she herself was born there and educated in the high school and academy. Her father was Mark Clair. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Civic Club of Clovis, and during the World war was active in the Red Cross Chapter. She is a member of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, and the P. E. O. Society. She is a Catholic in religion.

JOSE T. FERNANDEZ is one of the prominently known men in Northern New Mexico, particularly in Mora and Colfax counties, where for a great many years he has been successfully identified with banking, being also one of the leading stock growers in those two counties.

His family history is one involving a number of names that appear in the pioneer annals of this section. He was born near Ocate, in Mora County, July 6, 1870, son of Andrus and Remedios (Zamora) Fernandez, his father a native of Taos County and his mother of Rio Arriba County, and both are still living, his father aged eighty-six and his mother, seventy-four. The paternal grandfather was Mathias Fernandez. The maternal grandfather, Jose A. Zamora, a native of Rio Arriba County, was a farmer and cattle man, lived for some years at Ocate, San Andres and Colmar, and he also had considerable military experience, being in the Union army during the Civil war and in one of the campaigns against the Apache Indians. He died in Colfax County at the age of ninety-seven. Andrus Fernandez was educated in Spanish schools, and has devoted his active career to raising and ranging sheep and other live stock, at first in Taos County and later near Ocate in Mora County. In 1837 he moved to the vicinity of Springer, in Colfax County, where he did general farming as well as cattle and sheep raising. He was a justice of the peace at San Andres. In 1888 he moved to what is now Colmar, and was a justice of the peace there. While at Ocate he served as constable. He is a democrat, and with his family is a Catholic. He and his wife had twelve children and reared five of them.

Jose T. Fernandez attended public schools at San Andres, St. Mary's College at Mora and the public schools at Springer. His early working years were spent with his parents and subsequently he joined his brother J. R., and for thirty years they have been in the ranch and sheep business in Colfax and Mora counties. They now run about 2,800 head of sheep and at one time had as high as 7,000 head. Jose Fernandez was for a time a teacher in Colfax County, serving about six terms altogether. He was justice of the peace at Colmar, and school director and chairman of his precinct in the democratic party. In addition to the practical work of ranching he has been a buyer and seller of lands and

live stock and a large part of the lands in Mora County have passed through his hands.

He and his family are Catholics. He married Permelia Wilson, who was born at Cimarron in Colfax County. They have one daughter, Rosa, wife of M. Montoya, a rancher in Colfax County.

EARL DOUGLASS, superintendent of the city schools at Farmington, is a New Mexico educator whose work has been characterized by constructive leadership in several communities of the state. He came to New Mexico in 1912, the year the territory became a state.

Mr. Douglass was born in Mitchell County, Kansas, January 5, 1882, and was reared on a farm at Ingalls in that state. He is of Scotch ancestry, of America Colonial stock, and his grandfather, Yates Douglass, was a business man in New York State, who in 1868 moved his family out to Marshall County, Kansas, and was a pioneer in that state. He opened the first store at Blue Rapids, Kansas. Ora B. Douglass, father of Earl Douglass, was born at Avon, in the Genesee Valley of New York, in 1847, was well educated, and as a young man followed merchandising in New York and after going to Kansas was a merchant in Marshall, Mitchell and Gray counties. He is still active in the real estate business at Ingalls, Kansas. He has been identified with politics as a staunch republican, and was one of the republicans in the Kansas Legislature in 1893, when the Lewelling war occurred, a conflict between the populists of the Legislature and the regular Republican organization. Ora Douglass was with the Republican representatives who broke down the barricade erected by the populists to keep out the Republican majority from occupying the hall of the House of Representatives. He married in Mitchell County, Kansas, Miss Mary Virginia McGrath, who was born at Moundsville, West Virginia, grew up in Grundy County, Illinois, and subsequently moved to Kansas. Her father, John McGrath, was of Irish ancestry. Mrs. Ora Douglass died in 1904, the mother of two children: Earl and Ora B., Jr., the latter a resident of Aztec, New Mexico.

Earl Douglass graduated from Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, with the A. B. degree in the class of 1906. After graduating from college he was associated with his father in the real estate business at Ingalls for four years.

He then began teaching, coming to Aztec, New Mexico, in August, 1912. He served as city superintendent of schools at Aztec until 1916, and from January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1921, was county superintendent of San Juan County. He was a member of the New Mexico State Board of Education during 1919-20 and was assistant state superintendent and acting high school inspector under the administration of Superintendent Conway from January, 1921, to September 15, 1922. Mr. Douglass took up his duties as city superintendent of schools at Farmington in September, 1922, and has kept the school work on a high level of efficiency.

Mr. Douglass in 1920 was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of San Juan County, the first year that county ever went republican. In 1911 he served as assistant chief clerk of the House of Representatives of Kansas. He is a director of

the Civic Club of Farmington, is a Methodist and a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon college fraternity.

He married at Durango, Colorado, October 4, 1914, Miss Bess Martin, daughter of Asa and Ida (Askren) Martin, she being fourth among their five children. Mrs. Douglass was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and has a good education. She taught school for one year in San Jaun County before her marriage. Her father, now a resident of Bloomfield, settled in the San Juan basin in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have three sons: David Eldon, who was born at Aztec; Donald Vernon, born at Santa Fe; and Earl McGrath, born at Farmington.

GEORGE W. BAKER came into the Cimarron Valley of Northeastern New Mexico in 1899. His labors, covering a quarter of a century, have transformed the tract of land in Union County into one of the most advanced and modern ranches of the state. Mr. Baker is recognized as one of the substantial men of affairs in his section of New Mexico. Both he and his wife were liberally educated and for professional work, Mr. Baker having earned success as a young attorney in Iowa before seeking the benefit of the New Mexico climate, while Mrs. Baker even since her marriage has continued in a measure the practice of medicine.

Mr. Baker was born in Polk County, Iowa, sixteen miles from Des Moines, January 26, 1871. His father, George C. Baker, was born in Cook County, Illinois, in the City of Chicago, and as a young man went out to Iowa. At the beginning of the Civil war he entered Company B of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry as a private soldier, and was in General Grant's army during some of the early operations along the Mississippi River. Subsequently he was transferred to the Medical Corps, and remained until the fall of Richmond, being discharged with the rank of sergeant. After leaving the army he settled at Polk City, Iowa, where he was a merchant and postmaster, and from there moved to Des Moines, where he engaged in the manufacture of barbed wire under the name of the Baker Wire Company. After several years he sold his plant at Lockport, Illinois, and established another factory, which he conducted until he sold out to the wire trust. On retiring from active business he established his home in the City of Washington, and died there in 1894, at the age of forty-nine. He married at Polk City, Iowa, Miss Mary Robinson, who was born at Beaver, Pennsylvania, daughter of George Robinson, her mother being a member of the old Pennsylvania Dutch family of Onstott and her mother was a Kintner. She is now eighty years of age and a resident of Denver. George W. Baker of New Mexico is her only surviving child. Both parents were members of the Congregational Church, and George C. Baker while in Iowa was active in republican politics and served as county recorded of Polk County.

George W. Baker acquired his early education in the public schools of Des Moines, spent three years in the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, and for another three years attended Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. He went to Washington with his parents, and while there entered the Columbian University School of Law, graduating in 1897.

Returning to Des Moines, he entered the law office of Senator A. B. Cummins, then a prominent Iowa lawyer and just achieving his early distinctions in politics and statesmanship. After two years Mr. Baker decided that his best permanent interests required his giving up law practice and seeking the more healthful climate of the Southwest.

Arriving in Union County in 1899, he acquired a portion of the ranch of the Old Prairie Cattle Company, and in the vicinity of Valley Post office has carried on the work of development through successive years, accumulating twenty-two thousand acres of deed land besides fifteen thousand acres under lease. One-half of his ranch is over the line in Colorado. As a cattle man he runs high grade Herefords under the "XLT" brand, and his market is, for the most part, direct from the ranch to buyer. Under his individual management have been made the splendid improvements on the property. The actual farming is largely confined to the growing of alfalfa, all of which is fed on the ranch. Mr. Baker also owns a farm near Denver, Colorado, and for about two years during the World war period resided there, giving his personal direction to the production of crops for war purposes. Mr. Baker is a member of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Growers' Association and is a former official of the American National Livestock Association.

Mr. Baker was elected a delegate to the New Mexico Constitutional Convention of 1910, serving on several committees and subsequently taking part in the campaign to secure the adoption of a constitution. This has been his chief political service in New Mexico. He is a republican and cast his first presidential vote at Des Moines, Iowa. He is a member of the college fraternity Phi Kappa Sigma.

Mr. Baker married at Denver, April 9, 1907, Miss Isabel Lane. She was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, but grew up in Chicago, where she attended public schools and the Hering Homeopathic Medical College, graduating M. D. in 1900. She spent one year in hospital work at Philadelphia, and began her professional practice at Kenton, Oklahoma, adjoining Union County, New Mexico, and subsequently at Clayton, New Mexico. Since her marriage she has looked after an extensive country practice, almost daily answering calls for her service from her home on the ranch.

EMILIO J. CLOUTHIER was born in Colfax County, and during his mature career has made for himself an enviable record as a rancher, business man and citizen. His home is at Springer.

He was born at Rayado, in Colfax County, May 25, 1878, son of Joseph H. and Juanita (Valdez) Clouthier. His father was a native of Montreal, Canada, while his mother was born at Taos, New Mexico. Joseph H. Clouthier, who died in 1920, at the age of seventy-seven, was educated in Montreal, and in 1869 came to New Mexico, traveling by ox team and walking part of the way. He was first at Cimarron, then Taos, and finally at Rayado, a blacksmith. He worked at his trade in various shops for seven years. He made one trip freighting, and while away he lost his mules and had one foot frozen. In the neighborhood of Rayado he then engaged in general farming and cattle and sheep raising,

and broke up some of his land, built a house in 1877, which is still standing, set out shade trees and an orchard, and from time to time kept improving his property and had a great deal to show for his thrift and enterprise. Along with his other business he followed the blacksmith's trade at different times. He and his wife had a family of six children, those to reach maturity being: Charles, deceased; Amelia; Emilio J.; Eliza and Celina.

Emilio J. Clouthier attended public schools at Springer and a Sister's school at Albuquerque. For some years he worked for and later formed a partnership with his father in farming and stockraising, and for a quarter of a century has made his mark in that line of business. On his ranch he produces Hereford cattle, and he has part of his land under irrigation. His ranch contains 3,000 acres. He is also a stockholder in the Colfax County Bank of Springer and is interested in the Bisbee Copper Mines of Arizona.

Mr. Clouthier married Isabelle Valdez, a native of Colfax County. They have one child, Mary.

JOHN H. JACKSON. One of the well remembered men in Tularosa locality of New Mexico was the late John H. Jackson, who died February 28, 1912, at the age of fifty-seven. The experiences of life brought him in contact with all phases of the live stock industry and many of its most noted characters.

He was a young man of twenty-two when he came into the Territory of New Mexico, and his first work was done on the John Chizum ranch along the Pecos River in the region of Fort Sumner. He was in the employ of Chizum during the famous Lincoln County war, and was acquainted with many of the leaders in that conflict, including "Billie the Kid." "The Kid" had threatened the life of John Chizum, and Mr. Jackson warned his employer not to enter a certain saloon where the outlaw was at the time. Disregarding this warning, Chizum walked right in and faced "The Kid," and acted with such coolness and carelessness that no trouble ensued. Mr. Jackson always declared Chizum was the bravest man he had ever known. Mr. Jackson was also well known among the people who settled in and around the White Oaks, including the late Governor McDonald, whom he befriended when McDonald and his partner were both young men and without means.

On leaving the Pecos country Mr. Jackson went into Lake Valley, becoming ranch foreman for Speed and Burdick. While there he married, and subsequently he and his wife came to the Tularosa locality, engaging in the stock business in the San Andreas Mountains. He continued ranching until his death, and also developed a farm at Tularosa, now owned and occupied by his widow, Mrs. Jackson. He experienced good years and good times, suffered from drouth and other hazards of the elements, but he showed an unconquerable spirit in the face of all adversities. He was a retiring citizen, and never took much part in politics. He was a native of Alabama, and spent some of the year of his youth and early manhood in Texas. He was an old-fashioned type of man, in respect that he regarded his word as a promise as solemn and binding as an oath and had no patience with the modern formalities of business practice.

Mrs. Jackson, who survives him and has proved herself one

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J. W. Steyer

of the able business women of Otero County, was born in Sweden and was five years of age when her parents, Peter and Anna (Erickson) Skoglund, came to the United States. Mrs. Jackson has in her possession as an heirloom a family Bible which bears dates more than three hundred years ago. Her father was a farmer and settled in Iowa, spending most of his years near Fort Dodge, and is buried at his home Village of Dayton. Her mother is also buried there. Mrs. Jackson is the oldest of eight children, and the other four now living are: Peter Skoglund, of Pomeroy, Washington; Margaret, wife of George Powell, of Douglas, Wyoming; John Skoglund, of Dayton, Iowa; and Kate, who married John Campbell, of Casper, Wyoming.

Miss Anna Skoglund's first husband was Herbert Fay, and by that marriage she has a son, Herbert Fay, a practical business man and now taking a course in engineering. The second husband of Mrs. Jackson was Rolland. The one son of that marriage is Oliver Speed, who is unmarried and is a stock rancher in the San Andreas Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were married at Union, Oregon. Mrs. Jackson was educated in public schools. Her farm at Tularosa comprises two hundred acres, all cultivated and devoted to diversified farming, growing feeds and alfalfa. She operates a dairy, using a mixed herd of Holsteins and Jerseys. During the World war she was active in the local Red Cross, and she and her son were ready with all their means to support the cause of Government in that struggle. She believes in universal suffrage, and has exerted her franchise rights, casting her first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson. As a girl she was baptized in the Lutheran faith.

JOHN WILLIAM STOFER, M. D., of Gallup, who came to New Mexico to engage in the practice of his profession in 1909, has won an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, his abilities and popularity being recognized by the medical fraternity in general over the states, who honored him with election as president of the New Mexico State Medical Association, an office he filled during the year 1925.

Dr. Stofer was born at Humboldt, Kansas, December 26, 1879. His father, Andrew W. Stofer, was born in Missouri, went to Kansas in the early days, has spent an industrious life as a farmer and retired at the age of seventy-seven in Kansas City. Andrew Stofer married Josephine Bartley, a native of Indiana.

Dr. John William Stofer was reared on his father's farm in Kansas, attended public schools at Attica, spent a year in a state normal school and took his premedical course in the University of Kansas. He then entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, Graduating in 1908. Since then he has done post-graduate work, spending some months in 1914 at the Washington University in St. Louis and in 1922 at the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota.

After a year of practice at Coats, Kansas, Dr. Stofer came to New Mexico and for some years was engaged in industrial practice, beginning as physician for the Gallup American Coal Company. During 1916-17 he was located at Pueblo, Colorado, as one of the staff physicians and surgeons for the Colorado Fuel &

Iron Company. After returning to Gallup he engaged in independent practice, and he has an extensive business, handling much surgical work in local hospitals. Besides being president of the New Mexico State Medical Association, he is a member of the McKinley County and American Medical Associations.

Dr. Stofer married, in 1902, Miss Elizabeth Burkett, of Missouri. They have two sons, Willard and John. Willard graduated in electrical engineering from the University of New Mexico in 1923, and is now employed by the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburgh. The son John is attending the Gallup High school. Dr. Stofer is affiliated with Lebanon Lodge No. 22, F. and A. M., at Gallup, Navajo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Baldwin Commandery, Knights Templars, both at Gallup, and Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque. He is an independent republican in politics.

NATHAN WEIL, who came to the United States when a boy of twelve years, and always continuously since then has been on his own responsibility, is known in Northern New Mexico as a man of exceptional business genius, one who has prospered as a merchant, rancher and land owner, and was accumulated an immense volume of varied business experience in Mora and other counties. His home and business headquarters are at Ocate.

He was born in Paris, France, March 7, 1867, son of Emile and Melanie (Klein) Weil. His parents were born in Alsace-Lorraine, and his father spent his life as a retail wine merchant. His mother is still living, at the age of eighty-five.

Nathan Weil attended school in Paris to the age of twelve years, and in 1879 came to the United States, landing with only ninety cents in his pocket. From there he went out to Salina, Kansas, joining an uncle, with whom he remained a year. He also attended St. Mary's College in Kansas, and in 1881 went further west to Las Animas, Colorado, where he clerked in a general mercantile store. In 1890 he went to Pueblo County, where he married and remained until 1897, in which year he became a resident of Ocate, New Mexico. At that time he was the only man between Ocate and Wagon Mound who could not speak the Mexican language. With little or no capital he started a small store at Ocate, and as a merchant he rendered a service that attracted trade to his store in spite of various disadvantages, such as having no knowledge of the most of his customers. He has kept that business growing and prospering through the subsequent years. In the meantime he has branched out with his investments, acquiring about 15,000 acres of land, part of it being used for general farming, and has the largest orchard in this part of the state. He keeps about 5,000 head of sheep, and all the time is buying and selling live stock. Mr. Weil is one of the directors of the Peoples Bank of Las Vegas, having helped organize it. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Stockmens Bank at Wagon Mound, of which he is a director, and was one of the organizers of the Colfax County Bank at Springer. He owns an irrigated farm at Las Animas, Colorado, using this property chiefly to feed sheep for the market. He also has some city property at Pueblo.

Mr. Weil married Mrs. Clara Bowman, widow of Samuel Bow-

man. She had three children by her first marriage: Harry S. Bowman, an attorney at Santa Fe; C. D. Bowman, of Bernalillo; and J. S. Bowman, an electrical engineer at El Paso. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weil were born two children: Edith, wife of I. S. Bernheim, of Pueblo County, where he is a merchant, and Pauline who died when twelve years old. Mr. Weil is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner at Santa Fe, belonging to the Lodge of Masons at Las Vegas, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World at Pueblo.

EMILIO VALDEZ. Some of the largest holdings of land and the largest individual enterprises in ranching and stock raising in Northern New Mexico have been associated with the Valdez family for many years. Emilio Valdez has been a prominent member of the family, and still conducts his extensive ranching interests, with home at Springer in Colfax County.

He was born at Taos, in Taos County, August 8, 1863, son of Antonio J. and Antonia (Quintana) Valdez, who were also born in Taos. The father for several years was in the mercantile business at Taos, and in 1872 moved to Colfax County and was a merchant at Rayado and also a rancher. He was perhaps best known as a cattle and sheep man, and acquired an immense tract of land from L. B. Maxwell, developing some of it through irrigation ditches. At one time he owned thirty thousand acres in one body, using it chiefly for stock and grains. He died in 1875, when only fifty-five years of age. His widow survived him until 1902, when she was seventy-two years of age. They reared the following children: Narciso and Manuel, now deceased; Constance, wife of J. M. Valdez, a rancher in Colfax County; Juanita, wife of J. H. Clothier, of Miami, New Mexico; Elena, widow of J. I. Valdez, of Miami; Dolores, widow of Santiago Valdez, of Springer; Rufina, wife of Alberta Valdez, of Pueblo, Colorado; and Emilio.

Emilio Valdez was educated in St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Kansas. He grew up with his mother on the farm and ranch, and at the age of twenty-one, began an independent career in the cattle business in Colfax County. He acquired a large acreage of land through the division of his father's estate and for many years has been engaged in the cattle and sheep business. He and others sold a large part of their father's holdings to eastern capitalists, who have since developed it extensively for farming purposes by the introduction of irrigation. In 1907 Mr. Valdez moved to his present place. He has 10,000 acres, and is one of the noted growers of pure bred Hereford cattle in Northern New Mexico. He is also a director of the First National Bank at Springer.

Mr. Valdez married, in 1887, Miss Adelina Abreu, a native of Colfax County and daughter of Jesus G. Abreu, who was born in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Her mother was Petra Beaubien, a native of Taos, New Mexico. Her father, Jesus G. Abreu, was one of the largest landowners in Colfax County, and Mrs. Abreu was a daughter of Charles Beaubien one of the original owners of the Maxwell grant. Mr. and Mrs. Valdez have five children: Louise, wife of William L. Sauer; Anna; Marie, wife of P. Brasell, of Los Angeles; Delia; and Emilio, Jr. The family are active mem-

bers of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Valdez is affiliated with the Elks lodge at Raton.

ROBERT CHASE WOODS, representative of San Juan County in the New Mexico Legislature, has lived in New Mexico thirty-five years, and is a veteran teacher, farmer and merchant, his home being at Farmington in San Juan County.

Mr. Woods was born at Whitehall, Michigan, February 14, 1876. At the time of his birth his father, the late Robert Hugh Woods, was connected with the lumber industry, then at its height in Western Michigan. Robert Hugh Woods, who died at Farmington, New Mexico, at the age of seventy-five in 1919, was born and reared at Buffalo, New York. He was a Union soldier with the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Infantry, serving under the General Banks in the Red River expedition and under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. Two of his brothers lost their lives while serving with a New York regiment. He had a common school education, and after the war became a sawyer in the lumber woods of Michigan, operating a saw in the lumber mills there for ten years or more. From Michigan he moved to Western Kansas and in 1889 came to New Mexico. He was a farmer both in Kansas and New Mexico. He married in Nebraska Miss Dora Chase, daughter of Amasa and Phoebe (Moore) Chase. She was born in Ontario, Canada, and died at Farmington, New Mexico, in 1909. In the family were seven sons and two daughters: Robert C.; William C., a resident of South Carolina; Libbie, wife of W. B. Wagner, of Santa Fe; James A., of Lingle, Wyoming; Edmond P., associated with his brother Robert in business at Farmington; Bert and Louis P., farmers at Farmington; Harry M., who made a distinguished record for bravery while a soldier overseas, being cited on one occasion when he risked his life by removing his gas mask to aid a comrade, and is now in the drug business at Michigan City, Indiana; and Miss Vida Woods, who took her diploma as a graduate nurse at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June, 1924.

Robert Chase Woods was two years of age when his parents left Michigan and moved to Rooks County, Kansas, locating on a farm when that was still a frontier section. He obtained his first schooling in the hamlet of Old Motor, now the Village of Codell. Ten years later, when he was about thirteen years of age, the family came to New Mexico, in 1889, traveling by wagon and establishing their home three miles from Farmington, in San Juan County. In that general locality he has spent practically all his subsequent years. After finishing the work of the country schools he attended a high school at Durango, Colorado; was a student in the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colorado, and thereafter engaged in teaching in connection with farming. He followed those occupations fourteen years, spending two years of the time at Lingle, Wyoming. Mr. Woods still retains a deep interest in educational work, and is a man of scientific habits of thought. He has an excellent home library on scientific subjects, including many works on psychological phases of education and religion.

After giving up school work he engaged in merchandising at Farmington with the Hunter Mercantile Company, and is a stock-

holder and treasurer of that company. He has been a member of the ditch board and the Civil Club of Farmington. He first entered the House of Representatives at Santa Fe in January, 1923. He was nominated as a democrat and elected to succeed J. L. Wade, a republican. In his first term he served under Speaker Byron O. Beall, and became chairman of the irrigation and drainage committee and was assigned to the committee on education and the enrolling and engrossing committee. He introduced some measures involving phases of irrigation and municipal matters affecting reassessment and improvements in incorporated towns, and introduced what is known as the Colorado Compact, which failed of passage. Five bills became laws under his name. In the fall of 1924 he was nominated without opposition and defeated his republican opponent. In the House of 1925 he was chairman of the finance and appropriations committee, and is a member of the enrolling and engrossing committee and committee on livestock. In that session he introduced House Joint Memorial No. 1, referring to the Gooding bill which was passed by the United States Senate, affecting trans-continental railroad rates.

During the World war Mr. Woods was registered and joined the War council of the Y. M. C. A., spending five months at Fort Bliss, Texas. He left the "Y" work in March, 1919, and resumed teaching for a year before he entered merchandising. He and his wife are Methodists.

Mr. Woods married at Aztec, New Mexico, May 17, 1907, Miss Mabel Durward, who was born at Bowlder, Colorado, daughter of Scotch parents. Her father was Alexander Durward, and her mother, a Miss Gordon. She is the only one of the Durward children in New Mexico. She has a sister and a brother in Colorado, a brother and sister in California and one brother in Arizona.

HON. ALONZO H. CARTER, representative from McKinley County in the New Mexico Legislature is a veteran newspaper man and is also a veteran in politics. He has been a member of the Legislatures of three different states. He was a pioneer in Oklahoma, and has the distinction of having been one of the rough rider soldiers under Roosevelt in the Cuban war.

Mr. Carter, who came to New Mexico in 1913, was born in Missouri, July 11, 1858. His father, John T. Carter, was of Irish ancestry, and during his active life followed merchandising in Illinois, and Missouri and elsewhere. John T. Carter married Minerva M. Daniels, a native of Kentucky, who is ninety-eight years of age and a resident of Harrisonville, Missouri. Of her three children one other survives, George C. Carter of Harrisonville, Missouri.

Alonzo H. Carter acquired his early education in public schools and afterwards in a night school at Quincy, Illinois. He served his apprenticeship as a printer on the old Quincy Herald. He worked as a journeyman printer in various parts of the state, beginning at the age of sixteen, and when he was only seventeen years old he was foreman of a job room of the Arkansas Democrat with sixty men under him. His first legislative experience was gained in Illinois in 1882 when he entered the House of

Representatives, serving under Speaker Taubeneck for two terms. He was quite young, but held the chairmanship of the committee on rivers and harbors and was a member of other committees. He helped elect Senator John A. Logan to the United States Senate for his last term. In politics Mr. Carter was the only member of his immediate family to become a republican partisan.

On going into old Oklahoma Territory Mr. Carter became a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was active in the struggle to remove the Oklahoma state capitol to Oklahoma City. He was the member who hid the bill providing for the removal after his colleagues had stolen it. In Oklahoma his business activities were at El Reno, where he was connected with the El Reno Democrat.

In 1898 he volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, and was the second oldest man in the Rough Riders Regiment under Colonel Roosevelt. From Tampa he went across to Cuba and took part in the historic battle of San Juan Hill. The regiment subsequently returned to the United States, where he was transferred to the quartermaster's department and then to the paymaster's department. After his honorable discharge he returned to the newspaper business at El Reno. In 1901, in Western Oklahoma, he established the Cheyenne Star, and was proprietor of that newspaper until statehood in 1907. In 1902 he was appointed United States federal clerk for the western district of Oklahoma, known as the Fifth District, and also United States commissioner, being the only official ever to hold two federal positions at the same time, a privilege granted him by special order of the United States attorney general.

At the time of statehood he sold his newspaper plant, retired from government office and established a string of state banks in Oklahoma, with headquarters at Butler. After a few months he sold these banks, and at Strong City, became a member of the Townsite Company and also established the Town of Carter in what was then Greer County. He sold his interest at Strong City in 1913 and in that year came to New Mexico, partly in order to escape politics, with which he had been identified so long. However, he was soon as active in the game as before. At Magdalena, in Socorro County, he became owner of the Magdalena News, and was associated with that until August, 1921, when he established the Reserve Advocate in Catron County. After five months he sold out and the following year he spent at Santa Fe as receiver of the Catholic Publishing Company. In February, 1923, he removed to Gallup, where he resumed newspaper work as president of the Carter Publishing Company, which publishes the Gallup Herald. This is a weekly paper, republican in politics and devoted to general news and the encouragement of all substantial lines of development in McKinley County. Mr. Carter is manager and head of the publishing company, while his wife is secretary and treasurer, and his son, Clifford, is vice president and assistant manager.

While living in Socorro County Mr. Carter was three times elected a member of the Legislature, serving under Speakers Baca, Sedillo and Clancy. In the fall of 1924 he was elected to represent McKinley County in the Seventh Legislature, which convened in January, 1925. While a representative from Socorro he

was chairman of the counties and county line committee, a member of the House printing committee, and in the Seventh Legislature is a member of the printing committee and committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Carter by his first marriage has two daughters, Nina and Cuba Carter, both at Hardin, Illinois. On May 29, 1898, he married at Kansas City, Missouri, Miss Ella M. Hill, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Francis Marion Hill. By this marriage there is one son, Clifford M. Carter, an active official of the Carter Publishing Company at Gallup. This son was educated mainly in a printing office and is the youngest man who ever carried a typographical union card in the United States, a card issued to him before his eighteenth birthday.

February 28, 1925, Mr. Carter took charge of the New Mexico State Record, of Santa Fe, a state-wide week republican publication, adding that to his newspaper holdings. The intention after reorganization of the State Publishing Company is to make the State Record a daily. This will be accomplished within a few months so that this publication can take part in the 1926 campaign.

WILLIAM S. JACKSON, of Union County, is one of the men to whom credit is due for transforming New Mexico from a purely range and grazing district into the region of settled farming practices. Mr. Jackson has contributed some notable part towards the real agricultural development of this section of the state.

He was born near Kingston, Tennessee, February 18, 1869. His father, Leland Jackson, also a native of Tennessee, served in the Confederate army, participating in the Vicksburg campaign and at Lookout Mountain and other engagements. Following the war he taught school for a time, and then engaged in farming and stock raising. He married near Kingston, Tennessee, Mary Jane Littleton, daughter of "Doc" Littleton, a farmer, whose son, Sanford Littleton, was a lieutenant in the Union army during the Civil war. In 1875 the Jackson family came to Texas, traveling by railroad, and established a home in Tarrant County. Leland Jackson died in 1884, when sixty years of age. He was a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church and a democrat in politics. His widow is now living at Olney, Texas. Their children were: James N., who died at Colgate, Oklahoma, leaving two children; Bettie Elizabeth, who married W. C. Collins and died at Alvord, Texas, in 1887, leaving two children; Nancy, who married D. F. Norman and died near Ryan, Oklahoma; William Sanford, the next in age; Sam Houston and Lillie May, who died unmarried at Alvord; Susan, wife of J. P. Alexander, of Olney, Texas.

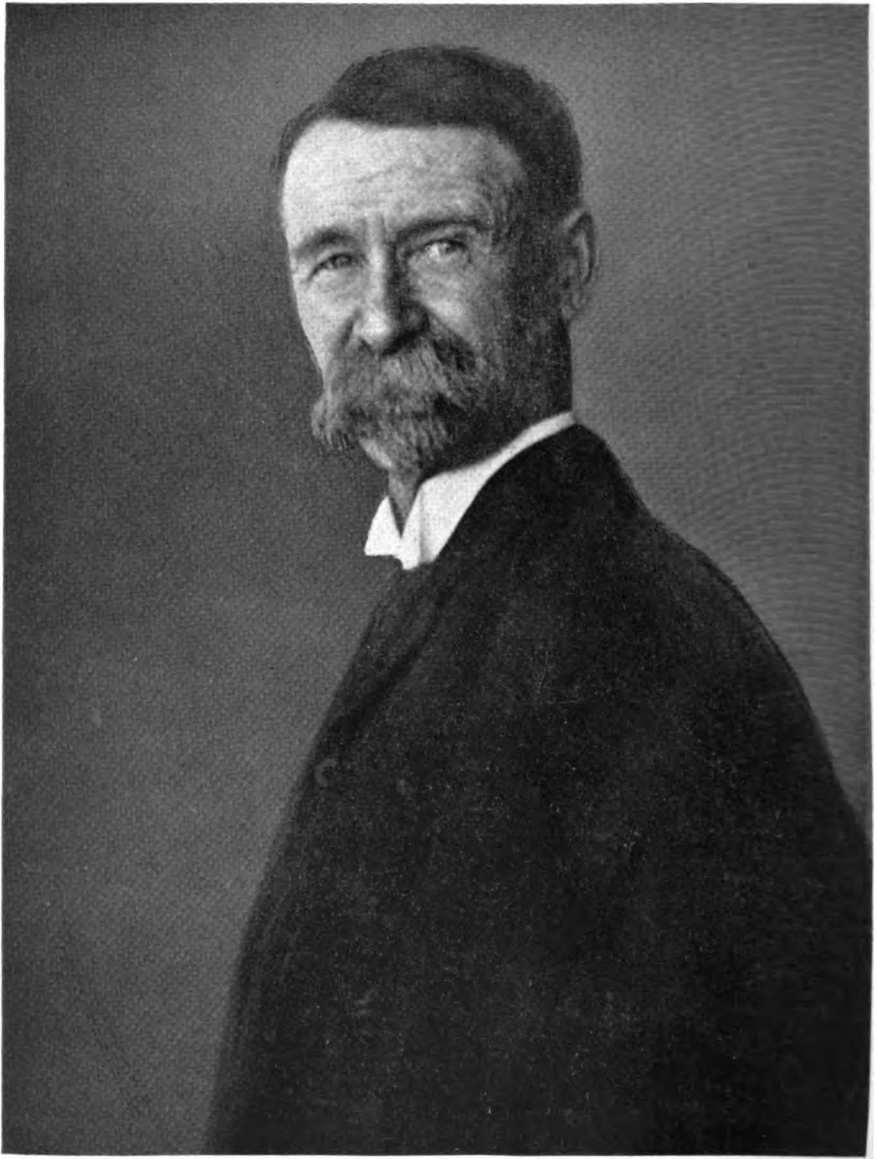
William S. Jackson was six years of age when his parents moved to Texas and located near Arlington in Tarrant County, and subsequently moved to Alvord, where he finished his public school education and where he lived for some twenty-five years of his life. He remained with his widowed mother until the younger children of the family grew up, and after his marriage occupied the home farm for a time. After that for three years he was a farmer at Chillicothe, Texas, and then, seeking a climate more beneficial to the health of Mrs. Jackson, he came to New Mexico in 1910, locating in Union County. In the early years he was a tenant farmer, and his home has always been in the Plain-

view community of that county. Mr. Jackson and wife arrived in this new country practically without capital in addition to their handicap of ill health. At Texline they unloaded from a car a modest equipment of dairy cows and farm horses and implements. The first year as a tenant farmer brought fairly good results. All the old time settlers were skeptical of agriculture as the reliable source of profit, and Mr. Jackson was one of those who proved that scientific labor and cultivation would bring surprising results. Experience has shown that the crops most adaptable to this region are corn, the sorghum canes and millet, in addition to livestock. During 1919-20 Mr. Jackson grew and marketed sixteen thousand dollars worth of millet and sudan grass seed, growing one acre of millet and one hundred and twenty-five acres of sudan grass. The seed was grown under contract with the Four States Seed Company of Clayton. The Jacksons have had other good and profitable years, including 1924, when the ranchers took his crop from the ground, paying about three thousand dollars for the harvest of three hundred acres.

Mr. Jackson established himself permanently on sections twenty-five and twenty-six in township 34, buying a relinquishment of one hundred and sixty acres, the only improvement being a well and some fencing. Mr. Jackson built an adobe four-room house, and this has been increased to eight rooms and is thoroughly modern, with electric lights, hot and cold water and a stucco exterior. Other equipment consists of sheds and barns for housing the stock. For some years Mr. Jackson has been housing and feeding through the winter registered Poland China hogs and young calves, while Mrs. Jackson is an expert in the poultry line, having a flock of pure bred Rhode Island Red fowls. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson during their residence in New Mexico have accumulated some eight hundred acres of land, with four hundred and fifty acres in cultivation.

Mr. Jackson in addition to his private enterprise has worked with others in community affairs, and is a member of the Plainview School Board; is vice president of the Federal Farm Loan Association, having been a member of its official board for several years. He is a democrat, and he and his family are Baptists. He belongs to the Texline Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Clayton.

Mr. Jackson married at Alvord, Texas, December 22, 1894, Miss Belle Dennis, who was born near Decatur, Tennessee, November 20, 1872, daughter of Mark and Mary (Elder) Dennis, who moved to Texas from Tennessee about the same time as the Jackson family. Mr. Dennis was a Confederate soldier who followed farming and died at Alvord, Texas, while his widow passed away at the home of the Jacksons in New Mexico. Besides Mrs. Jackson the other children of her parents were: Scott, of Nocona, Texas; A. P. Dennis, of Texline, Texas, and Mrs. Laura Foster, of Nocona. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have four children: Leland Earl, the oldest, is associated with his father on the ranch, and by his marriage to Ruth Glenn has a daughter, Helen. The son J. Carl lives at Los Angeles, California. Houston is connected with the New Mexico state highway work. The daughter, Lillian, is the wife of Fred McCann, of Dalhart, Texas.



Meredith Jones

WILLIAM K. JONES. The great live stock industry of New Mexico owes its development and wonderful growth during the past several years in large degree to the fact that it has been thoroughly organized along modern lines and regulated by proper legislation which has met with the co-operation and support of the ranchers. In the matter of regulation, one of the most important features is that pertaining to regular inspection, and in this connection mention is made of William K. Jones, who had had years of experience in this line at Watrous and since 1907 had been inspector of live stock.

Mr. Jones was born October 9, 1884, in Guadalupe (then Del Negro) County, New Mexico, and was a son of Frank Meredith and Fannie (Kronig) Jones. His father, a native of Ohio, was a child when taken by his parents to Illinois, where he was given excellent educational advantages including courses at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago and being graduated therefrom as a civil engineer, a profession to which he devoted the greater part of a long, successful career of accomplishment. In 1877 he entered the employ of the Sante Fe Railroad, in the service of which concern he went to Colorado in locating a right-of-way for that road. The same kind of work brought him to New Mexico, in 1878, locating the right-of-way from the state line to Albuquerque. He remained in the employ of the same road until his death, November 9, 1923. Starting as a locating engineer, Mr. Jones traveled all over the world, buying lumber for his company, this being principally in his later years. He also owned and operated a large ranch on the Pecos River, where he raised cattle, sheep and horses and was one of the organizers of the Building and Loan Association of Las Vegas. Other interests were secondary, however, to his profession, for he served as civil engineer of San Miguel County for a number of years, and engaged in this work for individuals, companies and counties all over the state, covering most of the Pecos country in establishing county lines and working on irrigation projects. He stood high in his profession and was held in confidence and esteem by those with whom he was associated in any of the affairs of life. Mr. Jones married Miss Fannie Kronig and they became the parents of seven children: Frank R., who attended Kansas State University, where he completed a course in civil engineering, and followed that vocation until his death at the age of forty years, in 1921; Charles L., a graduate of the same university and now a successful civil engineer of Barstow, California; William K., of this review; Wilhelmina, of Los Angeles, California; Garrett M., who attended the Kansas City Veterinary College and is now practicing veterinary surgery at Watrous; Charlotte Opal, the wife of S. V. McVey, of Los Angeles; and Fannie K., of Los Angeles. The mother of these children was a member of the Catholic faith, while Mr. Jones was reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge at Las Vegas.

William K. Jones attended the public schools of Las Vegas, and in 1904, at the age of twenty years, was employed by the Sanitary Boards. Three years later he was advanced to an inspectorship and has continued to fill this post up to the time of his death, November 2, 1924, something more than seventeen years. He

was conscientious in the performance of his duties and was widely known throughout Mora County and the surrounding country wherever his official duties called him. He was the owner of a ranch in the vicinity of Watrous and was also engaged in running sheep, and in both connections made a success of his operations. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his wife attends the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Royal Arch Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the latter of which he passed through all the chairs in the lower lodge and was formerly grand chaplain.

Mr. Jones was first married to Miss Myrtle Warren, who was born at Las Vegas and died February 19, 1915. The present Mrs. Jones was formerly Miss Mary Jane Harper, a native of Texas. They had one child: William Franklin.

HERBERT L. SIMPSON, a pioneer of the southwest, having been identified with the opening of the old Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma in 1893, moved from Oklahoma into the northeastern corner of Mexico in 1905, and for the past twenty years has been building a home and ranch in the Carrizozo Valley of Union County.

Mr. Simpson was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, September 1, 1868. The Simpsons are an old New England family. His father, Samuel Simpson, a native of Vermont, was one of fourteen children. He joined a Vermont regiment for service in the Civil war, and died not long after his return from the army. His wife was Mary Hoyt, daughter of Jonathan Hoyt, and of Holland Dutch ancestry. She was the mother of six children: Mrs. Amelia Foster, of Pottsdam, New York; Emma M., widow of Ed Coats, of Lowville, New York; Herbert L.; Charles, who died at Alva, Oklahoma, leaving four daughters; Henry, who died unmarried; and Mrs. Abbie Dunbar, deceased.

Herbert L. Simpson spent the first eighteen years of his life on a farm in northern New York, attending rural schools. When he left home he and his brother Charles went out to Barber County, Kansas, and he worked for wages on a farm, getting twenty dollars with board and washing per month. In the course of seven or eight years he had accumulated a modest capital. Then, in 1893, he joined in the rush for land at the opening of the Cherokee Strip in northern Oklahoma and secured a homestead in the vicinity of Alva in Woods County. He remained there, encountering the many vicissitudes that beset the early pioneers of Oklahoma during the nineties, and when he left that locality in the early part of 1905 he brought with him a modest capital of about two thousand dollars to begin his career in the new country of northeastern New Mexico.

In this state he worked for a time on a farm at wages of a dollar a day. However, he acquired land along the bottom of Carrizozo Creek, and as soon as possible put into it his plan for developing this land for alfalfa growing. He put in fifty acres to that crop, using the waters of Carrizozo Creek for irrigation. In twenty years he and Mrs. Simpson have worked out a large measure of comfort and prosperity in this locality. As a cattle man he is raising range Herefords, and in addition to alfalfa and cattle the most conspicuous product of the ranch, due largely to the enterprise and care of Mrs. Simpson, is the commercial raising of turkeys of the dark bronze grade. There has not been a failure during fifteen

years to raise a considerable flock of turkeys and each year they have paid a profit. The champion crop of this kind was 350 fowls and the largest annual income from this source was about fourteen hundred dollars. A large source of the food for the growing turkeys is grasshoppers, so that there is a distinct element of economy in raising the birds in this locality. Chicken raising has been a similar valuable feature of the farm enterprise, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson having a flock of Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks, which produce eggs and meat to the value of about five hundred dollars annually. The Simpson ranch comprises three quarter sections of land, and is in an attractive valley outlined by the Black Mesa and other ranges of hills and buttes, making it a place of great scenic beauty.

Mr. Simpson has been a member of the school board of New Mexico schools, but has not been active in politics, voting the republican national ticket. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892. During the World war all members of the home were active in supporting some of the patriotic causes, the family belonging to the Kenton branch of the Red Cross. The Simpson family ranch is in Union County, New Mexico, but the post office is over the state line at Kenton, Oklahoma.

Mr. Simpson married at Alva, Oklahoma, May 15, 1902, Miss Lizzie Naughton, who was born in Kansas. She left no children. In August, 1906, Mr. Simpson married Miss Eva Porter, who was born at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, daughter of William and Lucy (Myers) Porter. William Porter moved into the Kenton locality in the early eighties, living there when that section of modern Oklahoma was known as "No Man's Land," and he married while there. He is now a resident of Alamogordo, New Mexico, being an employe of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Mrs. Porter died at Clayton, New Mexico. Mrs. Simpson, their only child, was educated in public schools. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are Vera, Carroll L. and Neva May. The daughter Vera is the wife of Lauren Sayre, of Union County.

JAMES NORMAN BUJAC, assistant attorney-general of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, is a resident of Carlsbad, where he did his first work as a practicing attorney and from which city he volunteered for service in the World war.

He was born in Howard County, Maryland, December 31, 1896. The Bujac family formerly lived in Louisiana, where his grandfather was a cotton planter. During the Civil war he became a soldier in General Stonewall Jackson's army, and lost all his property as a result of the war. His son, Matthias R. Bujac, father of James Norman, was born in Maryland, and during most of his life has lived in Philadelphia. He married Cora Delozier. They had three children: Julia Ellen, wife of C. C. Somers, of Philadelphia; James N.; Eunice, wife of Herman Ilg, of Philadelphia.

James Norman Bujac grew up at Philadelphia, attended grammar and high schools there, and graduated in 1916 from the Pierce School of Business Administration. He then became a professional accountant, and in 1917 came to New Mexico and located at Carlsbad. Soon afterwards he volunteered and was sent as a private to Camp Pike, Arkansas, being attached to different outfits as acting sergeant in the training camp. He was commissioned an officer,

and acted as bayonet instructor at that camp. He was furloughed to the Reserve Corps, and still holds a commission with the present rank of first lieutenant of infantry, O. R. C. He was also second lieutenant in a company of the National Guard at Carlsbad.

After the war he engaged in practice as an expert accountant until September, 1922. In the meantime he studied law under his uncle, Colonel E. P. Bujac, and attended the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was graduated in June, 1923. At Cumberland he was one of the organizers and was elected president of the Beard Chambers Debating Club, was vice-president of the Carruthers Literary Society and a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity and the Psi Chi legal honorary fraternity. While in the university he maintained his scholarship at a hundred per cent rating, and he helped organize a commercial department in the university, teaching courses in bookkeeping and commercial and industrial geography.

Mr. Bujac was admitted to the Tennessee bar and, returning to New Mexico, engaged in practice with a temporary license until he passed the bar examination, January 7, 1924. While at Carlsbad he acted as an attorney in one of the longest and most important cases ever tried in that region, the murder trial in which Mrs. Halsey and two others were convicted for the killing of her husband.

Mr. Bujac was appointed assistant attorney-general on December 27, 1924, to take office the first of the year as successor of assistant Attorney-General Armstrong, who at that date became attorney-general. Mr. Bujac is a democrat, is a member of the Episcopal Church, the American Legion and the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce and the Carlsbad Golf Club. At Carlsbad, October 24, 1924, he married Miss Marguerite Roberts, who was born in Carlsbad, daughter of Judge and Mrs. S. L. Roberts.

OSCAR WARD MCCUISTION. The pioneer roll of American settlers in north New Mexico contains the name of Oscar Ward McCuiston, deserving a prominent place, since he came here more than half a century ago. Mr. McCuiston is an old-timer of Union County, living within the borders of that county when it was a part of old Colfax County. He held two county offices in old Colfax.

Mr. McCuiston was born in Ray County, Missouri, near Richmond, in October, 1848. His people were among the pioneers in that historic section of northwestern Missouri. His grandfather, James McCuiston, was a resident of Tennessee, and died there. His widow and four sons: Thomas, Anthony, James and Benjamin S., moved to Missouri about 1830. The McCuistions settled in northwestern Missouri in time for some of the sons to participate in the organized movement against the Mormons, helping drive them out of their seat in the "far west" community, in the northwestern part of the state.

Benjamin Franklin McCuiston, father of Oscar W., was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, and devoted his active life to farming and stock raising in Ray County, Missouri. He died in 1909, at the venerable age of ninety-one. He was of the Campbellite Church faith and a democrat in politics. His wife, Rebecca McClintock,

was a native of Alabama, and went to Missouri from Tennessee. She died in 1885, the mother of twelve children. Ten of these reached mature years and the three now living are Mrs. Martha Renfrow, of Millville, Missouri; Green N., who occupies the old homestead farm in Ray County; and Oscar Ward.

Oscar Ward McCuistion lived during his boyhood years in a country community far removed from railroads, and had only the advantages of a log cabin school. He was old enough to witness some of the scenes and incidents of the Civil war, and lived in a locality where sentiment was quite equally divided, though most of the families were on the side of the Confederacy. One of his brothers was a Confederate soldier. He was about sixteen years of age when he first left home, going to Nebraska and then with a freighting outfit to Salt Lake City, Utah, taking flour and bacon. After this trip he returned home and had some share in the work of the farm until 1871. In the spring of 1871 he left Kansas City, and at Kit Carson, Colorado, joined a caravan consisting of several men and two wagons loaded with mining tools and other equipment. They were bound for the southwest and went on to Arizona, then back to Silver City, New Mexico, where the party of thirty disbanded without having found any minerals worthy of their quest. Leaving the party, Mr. McCuistion went on to Texas, stopping in San Saba County. He was soon employed to drive a herd of steers from out of Red River through Alexandria, Louisiana, where they were shipped to New Orleans. He then returned to San Saba and in 1873 brought a herd of cattle into New Mexico, striking camp on the 12th of September of that year on the Palo Blanco. This was the beginning of his permanent connections with New Mexico territory. First and last he has seen a great deal of frontier life, but never had any hostile encounters with Indians. The camp where he located with his cattle in 1873 was then in Colfax County but is now in Union County. Subsequently he bought the cattle, and for some years was a member of the partnership known as the Marcy & McCuistion outfit. In 1886 he bought out his partner, and two years later retired from the cattle business. For the next four years he was busy with the duties of public office as a county official of old Colfax County, being for two years county assessor and two years sheriff. He left the office of sheriff about the time Union County was organized. He then invested in a ranch on the dry Cimarron River, and in that locality has continued his ranching enterprise to the present day. He developed irrigation on his ranch, raising alfalfa and vega hays, and has the facilities for irrigating about fifteen hundred acres along the bottom lands. His ranch consists of about five thousand acres of patented land, some fifteen hundred acres of state land and also three thousand acres of leased land. Mr. McCuistion is one of the veteran cattlemen of this section and for many years has been handling Hereford cattle.

He was elected to county office in old Colfax County as a democrat. A general strike of Santa Fe Railway employes occurred while he was sheriff, but there were no serious troubles in Colfax County during that strike. Mr. McCuistion was a delegate to some of the earlier conventions of his party, but in later years has kept out of politics. He has devoted himself strictly to his

business as a rancher, and has made a splendid success. He has never joined any fraternities.

Mr. McCuistion married Miss Nora Eugene McCormick at Raton, January 15, 1885. On June 15, 1924, he married Mrs. Lura (Smithson) Porter, who was born in Montague County, Texas, daughter of Joseph and Lillie L. (Stout) Smithson. She was reared at Nocona, Texas, was educated in the State Normal School and a business college at Tyler, Texas, and for some years was a teacher in Montague and Clay counties, Texas. She married in Clay County William C. Porter, and by that marriage has a son, Harold Porter. Mrs. McCuistion came to New Mexico in January, 1918, locating at Clayton, where for three years she was a bookkeeper in the First National Bank, for one year was employed by the Isaac mercantile firm and in 1922 was elected to the office of city secretary and bookkeeper and was again chosen to those offices in 1924. She has been active in club affairs, including the Clayton Music Club, and is district chairman of the Woman's Federated Clubs and holds one of the offices in the Rebekahs. She cast her first presidential vote for President Wilson, is a democrat and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. McCuistion is not a member of any church at present.

BRONSON MURRAY CUTTING, president of the Santa Fe-New Mexican Publishing Corporation, is one of the able young men attracted from the east to this new commonwealth of the southwest, and whose influence has been quietly but effectively exerted for the shaping of new standards and ideals in the citizenship of the state. He is a veteran of the World war, has for some years been a directing force in the publication of one of the leading daily papers, and has made a name in journalism and politics. He was strongly urged recently as a candidate for governor. He is not of the old school of public men, of the generation that helped settle questions of domestic policy following the Civil war, but a modern man full of youth and vigor of mentality, whose training has been classical as well as practical. He has come into contact with the experiences which measure the capacity and work of men, and in his quiet way is setting an example for the newer generations which will do things better than the present one.

He was born at Oakdale, Long Island, New York, June 23, 1888, son of William Bayard and Olivia Peyton (Murray) Cutting, his father a native of New York and his mother of Illinois. His father spent his business life in New York. The family were members of the Episcopal Church.

Third in a family of four children, Bronson M. Cutting was liberally educated, is a graduate of the Harvard University and shortly after taking his degree, brought his capital out to New Mexico and entered the newspaper field. Arriving in Santa Fe in 1910, he soon became identified with the publishing business; from 1912 to 1918 he was president of the New Mexico Printing Company, and since 1920 has been president of the New Mexican Publishing Corporation. He is also a director of the Sunmount Sanitarium Company and the Santa Fe Building Corporation.

On August 5, 1917, Mr. Cutting was commissioned a captain of infantry in the United States army, and served by assignment as assistant military attache of the American Embassy in London

during 1917-18. Returning to the United States in 1919, he has since given much time to politics and the American Legion. In 1920 he was regent of the New Mexico Military Institute. In the American Legion he has served as a member of the National Executive Committee in 1919-20; in 1923-24 as department commander of New Mexico. In honor of his war service he was decorated with the British Military Cross.

Mr. Cutting from 1912 to 1914 was treasurer and from 1914 to 1916 chairman of the State Central Committee of the progressive party of New Mexico. He cast his first presidential vote in this state for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, at that time the candidate of the progressive party for president. After the absorption of the progressive party element into the two older parties he affiliated with the democrats. He was a member of the executive committee of the New Mexico Taxpayers Association in 1915-17. He was urged by the younger element of the democratic party to permit his name to be used before the party convention of 1924 at Santa Fe as a candidate for the office of governor, but he declined to compete for the honor and withdrew from the race, following the withdrawal of Governor Hinkle.

Mr. Cutting is a member of the Archeological Institute of America and the Southwestern Anthropological Society. He was a Phi Beta Kappa on graduating from Harvard; is president of the Harvard Club of New Mexico; a member of the Santa Fe Club; belongs to the Knickerbocker Harvard Union and the Southwestern Sportsmen's Club of New York, and the National Club of London. Mr. Cutting is unmarried. He has a modest home on a hill overlooking the capital city, and his bachelor apartments have been noted for some years as a center attracting many of the younger men of serious ideals and intellectual tastes.

ESPIRIDION GARCIA, has been one of the hard working citizens of Northern New Mexico for over forty years, a cowboy, ranch-hand, ranch foreman and for many years past an independent rancher, with a large and valuable property near Ocate in Mora County.

He was born at Arroyoseco, in Taos County, December 14, 1860, being born after his father's death. His mother, Brigida Garcia, subsequently married Juan Martinez and lived on a farm in Taos County and later at Ocate in Mora County, where she died when her son Espiridion was a child. There were four daughters by her second marriage, the three now living being Hermenia, Abelina and Ursula.

Espiridion Garcia had few opportunities to attend school when a boy, there always being work to do. He attended a few terms in the Spanish school at Ocate. As a boy he herded sheep and goats for relatives, and after coming of age, became a sheep man. For seven years he lived in Union County, where he ran a herd of cattle. In Mora County he finally homesteaded 160 acres, and since has been purchasing additional land until he owns 1,200 acres, part of it under irrigation. He still runs some sheep. He has given all his life to cattle and sheep raising and farming. In his earlier years he was a ranch foreman, being employed in that capacity by Mr. S. Floersheim of Springer, Colfax County, where he had one hundred men under his supervision and afterward was employed

in that capacity by Charles Springer. Subsequently he was foreman on a ranch where he had about forty men under his supervision. He has served as a school director for a term of six years.

Mr. Garcia married Elvira Martinez, a native of Ocate, who died leaving four children: Beatrice, Amadeo, Benjamin and Manuel. Mr. Garcia's second wife was Renalda Chavez, a native of Colorado. Six children were born to their marriage, the four now living being Jose, Juan, Bersabel and Guadalupe. Mr. Garcia is a democrat, and he and his family are all devout Catholics.

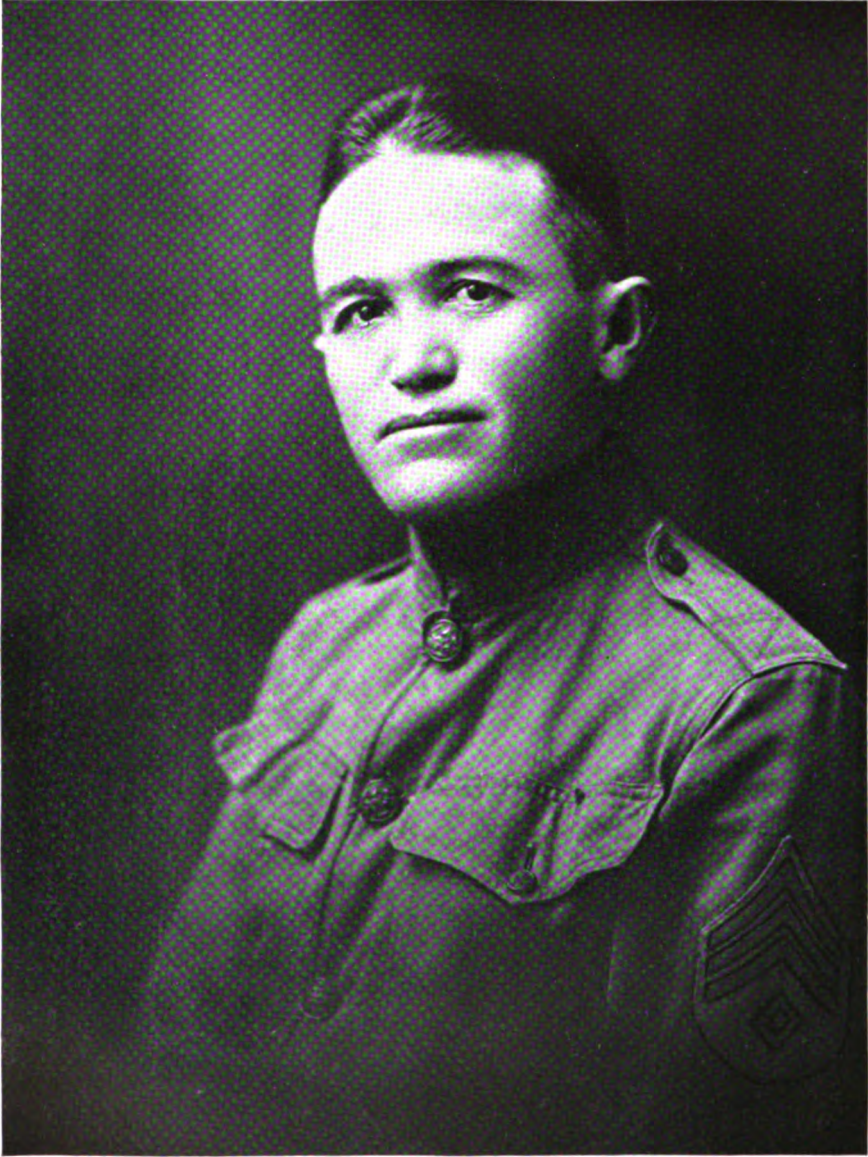
ED C. TAFOYA, one of the corporation commissioners of the state of New Mexico, is a native son of the state, a man of interesting personality and varied experience, one who was left an orphan at the age of twelve and had to fight his own way to recognition and achievement. He is a veteran of two wars.

He was born at Santa Fe, December 20, 1875. His father, George Tafoya, died an accidental death when Edward was a small child. The mother, Cipriana Romero, descended from the ancient Romero family of New Mexico, and she died when her son Ed C. was twelve years of age. Ed is the only survivor of three children. He acquired only a common school education, and at the age of twelve had to earn his own way in the world. His youthful years were spent in work as an errand boy and clerk in stores at Santa Fe, some of his wages being as low as ten dollars a month and later twenty-five dollars a month. He was in the retail trade as a merchant for a number of years, and was also an organizer for the Woodmen of the World and for the Woodmen Circle about two years. Prior to coming into his present office he was a clerk in the state highway department.

Mr. Tafoya for many years has been in close contact with public affairs and public men. As a boy he began doing duty as an interpreter, having a fluent command of both the Spanish and English and the faculty of translating quickly and accurately from one to the other. For three years he acted as official interpreter for the United States court of Santa Fe, and has been one of the official interpreters in conventions and in campaigns over the state for thirty years. For about twenty years he was connected with the volunteer fire fighting force at Santa Fe.

Mr. Tafoya was for twelve years a member of the New Mexico National Guard, serving as a noncommissioned officer. He entered the Spanish-American war in 1898 as a member of Company G of the First Territorial Infantry, under Captain Strover and Colonel McCord. He was trained at Fort Whipple barracks, Prescott, Arizona, was then at Lexington, Kentucky, and finally at Albany, Georgia, where he was discharged February 11, 1899.

When the World war came on he again enlisted, though he was married and had a wife and four children. He joined Company E of the First Mexico Infantry, being first sergeant of his company, which was commanded by Captain John Gorman. His regimental colonel was E. C. Abbott. The regiment was in training at Albuquerque, was then sent to Camp Kearney at San Diego, California, and in the summer of 1918 crossed the continent to Long Island, sailing from Camp Mills on the transport Austria August 14, 1918, and landed at Le Havre, France. Mr. Tafoya participated in the three days fighting at Amiens, and subse-



Ed b Zafaya .

quently was taken from the front lines and put into the officer's training camp at La Balbone. He received a certificate entitling him to a commission in the Reserve Corps. He was held on duty overseas until February, 1919, when he sailed from Bordeaux on the transport "Fred Luckenbach" for New York; was at Camp Mills a short time and then as a casual was sent to Fort Bliss, where he received his honorable discharge April 26, 1919. When the Montoya y Montoya post No. 1 of the American Legion was organized in Santa Fe Mr. Tafoya was elected post commander, and held this office for two terms, when he then resigned and was elected secretary, which position he still holds.

Mr. Tafoya has been interested in politics since he was eighteen years of age. He cast his first presidential vote in 1912 for Woodrow Wilson. He was once elected a member of the Santa Fe City Council, but was not permitted to take seat. In the state democratic convention of 1924 he was nominated by acclamation for commissioner of corporations, and was elected as the successor of Jesus M. Luna. He took office January 1, 1925. Mr. Tafoya is a member of the Woodmen Circle.

He married, February 27, 1905, Miss Eduvigen Barbaro, who was born at Sante Fe and educated in the common schools of the city, being a daughter of Manuel Barbaro, a New Mexico farmer and representative of an old Spanish family of the state. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tafoya are: Frances, Rudolph, Eloy, Angelina, Eddie, Jr., Robert Lee and Edward Allen. The daughter Frances is a graduate of Loretto Academy and is a stenographer with the corporation commission. Rudolph and Eloy are attending high school and Angelina is a student in the El Rito Normal School.

JOHN J. CLARKE, D. D. S. One of the most highly-skilled members of the dental profession of Eddy County, Dr. John J. Clarke is easily one of the most prominent men of this part of the state, and his practice is not, by any manner of means, confined to Artesia, where he maintains his office, but includes a wide territory adjacent to the city. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, July 15, 1883, a son of Thomas Clarke, also a native of New Orleans, and a consulting engineer by profession. Thomas Clarke was a graduate of Cornell University. At various periods he was a master mechanic of the Illinois Central Railroad and of the Louisville-Nashville Railroad and the Texas & Pacific Railroad. During the latter portion of his life he lived retired, and he died at Plaquemine, Louisiana, in 1902, at the age of forty-six. His father, the founder of the family in the United States, Lawrence Clarke, was a warm personal friend of the brother of the late Cardinal Gibbons. Coming to this country long prior to the war between the North and South, he located at New Orleans, which continued to be his home until his death, which occurred when he was over sixty years of age. During the war he served in the Confederate army. He and his wife had two sons and three daughters, and Thomas Clarke was the second child of this family.

Thomas Clarke married Catherine Thurman, first cousin of Allen G. Thurman, the noted attorney and statesman of Ohio, United States senator, and candidate for the vice presidency on the democratic ticket with Grover Cleveland in 1888. Mrs. Clarke

was born at New Orleans, and died in 1899, when she was thirty-eight years old. She was graduated from Ursuline College, New Orleans, and was a highly cultured lady. Thomas Clarke and his wife had five children, and those to reach maturity were: Doctor Clarke, whose name heads this review; May, who resides at Houston, the wife of Wallace Lampton; and Catherine, who resides at New Orleans, the wife of William Lagarde.

After he had attended the Jesuits schools of his native city Doctor Clarke became a student of the Holy Cross College of New Orleans and high school at Plaquemine, Louisiana. Subsequently he attended Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, and he took his dental training at Tulane University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1905. Since then he has done much post-graduate work, and is a graduate of Haskell's Post-Graduate School of Dentistry, of the Post-Graduate School of the University of New York, and of the West London Post-Graduate School of Medicine, London, England.

In 1905 Doctor Clarke began the practice of his profession, locating at Algiers, Louisiana, after a few months spent in university work. In 1906 he came into the Pecos Valley, settling in Artesia, and he has the distinction of being the oldest dentist in point of service in the eastern part of New Mexico. He was secretary of the State Dental Association for eleven years. He built the society up from the charter membership of seven to a perfect organization, and of which during its second year he was president and treasurer in addition to continuing to act as secretary, and he has never relaxed his efforts in its behalf. In addition to these activities he is also secretary of the Southwestern Dental Association, comprising the states of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, and until recently, when he retired from the office, he was its president. During Governor McDonald's administration he was appointed a member of the First State Board of Dental Examiners, and he was re-appointed to that board by Governor Mechem for a term of three years, and by Governor Hinkle for five years. At present he is vice president of the board. He is a member of the National Board of Dental Examiners, and is chairman of the publicity committee of that board. At one time he was editor of the *American Dentist*, a Chicago publication issued in the interests of dentistry, and he has always been a frequent contributor to the international dental journals.

In addition to these professional labors of a public character Doctor Clarke is also active in behalf of his home community, and is serving as secretary and treasurer of the Artesia Chamber of Commerce, as he has been doing for the past eighteen years. He has served as chairman of the Artesia Town Board. Always an advocate of the good roads movement, he is vice president of the Ozark Trail Association, and he is equally zealous in behalf of the Artesia Rotary Club. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and to the Modern Woodmen of America. During the World war he was closely identified with the different bodies having in charge the local war work, and was a member of the Preparedness League.

On October 18, 1906, Doctor Clarke married at Plaquemine, Louisiana, Miss Odile Grimmer, born at Natchitoches, Louisiana, January 18, 1883, and through her mother she also belongs to the

distinguished French family of Clotur. Mrs. Clarke is a graduate of Saint Mary's Academy, Nachitoches, and of the Louisiana State Normal School. Prior to her marriage she was a teacher of some note. Doctor and Mrs. Clarke have had the following children born to them: Catherine, who is a student of the Mount Carmel Academy, Wichita, Kansas; John, Junior, who is a student of the Artesia High School; and Lawrence, who is also a high school student. While he always votes the democratic ticket, Doctor Clarke is in no sense of the word a politician, but he does believe it the duty, as well as the privilege, of every citizen to work for the success of the party whose platform embodies his ideals of good government, and to do his part in seeing that the candidates elected properly perform the services expected of them. Personally he holds the full confidence and respect of his associates, both as a professional man and citizen, and it would be difficult to name anyone who has performed more in his way for his community and calling than he.

FRED A. BECKER. A pioneer resident of Belen, where he has had most of his interests and his home for approximately half a century, Fred A. Becker was the first Santa Fe Railway agent at Belen, and has been identified with the railroad service, with merchandising and other business interests. He is one of Belen's recognized substantial citizens.

He was born at Assel, not far from the city of Hamburg, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, March 17, 1854, son of Johann and Lucie (Kroehnke) Becker. His father was a German magistrate. Fred was the fourth in a family of seven children, and is just younger than his brother John, who also became a conspicuous man of affairs and a pioneer in New Mexico. Fred A. Becker attended the public schools of Hanover, and after leaving the common schools was contracted to serve a four-year apprenticeship to a merchant. On account of the approaching war between France and Prussia he was discharged before completing his term, and he left Germany before he was drafted into the service of the Prussian government in that war. He and his mother and some of the other children sailed from Bremerhaven on the ship *Elena*, and were forty days in crossing the ocean to New York. He passed through old Castle Garden, and the family went on to Rock City in Northern Illinois.

At Rock City Fred Becker was employed as farm hand and clerk in a store, and rapidly mastered the English language and American business methods. He has been a firm American patriot and citizen ever since coming to this country. About 1872 Mr. Becker came to New Mexico, and went to work as clerk in his brother John's store at Belen. After about two years he returned east and learned the wine making industry at Melrose in Franklin County, Missouri. He was there about two years, and then returned to New Mexico and resumed his place in his brother's store.

In 1880, when the Santa Fe Railway established its station in Belen, he was appointed its first station agent, and performed the duties of that office for fourteen years. It was a service attended with considerable incidents and excitements at times, particularly on two occasions when he and his office were held up by bandits. After resigning as station agent he engaged in wine

making at Belen, and for about two years looked after some farming interests at Springerville, Arizona. He gave up the wine making industry long before prohibition. In 1902 he resumed service for the Santa Fe Railway Company during a strike emergency, being operator, then agent, and during the construction of the Belen Cut-off he was with the company under Superintendent J. V. Key as an operator and superintendent of construction. He remained in the service until the line was almost completed, his very last work being done as an operator at Sais, New Mexico.

Mr. Becker in recent years has found his time quite fully taken up by the management and supervision of his varied personal interests, including some real estate and improved property. He has done some building, particularly of home for tenants, and he donated five acres of land to the Santa Fe Railway for construction of the station accommodations.

Mr. Becker became a citizen by naturalization in Valencia County, New Mexico, and in national affairs votes the republican ticket. He and his family are Lutherans. In January, 1881, he married Miss Johanna Vielstich, who was born at Lesum, near Bremen, Hanover, Germany, daughter of Luder Vielstich. Fred Becker and his brother John married sisters. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Becker are: Adolph, a Belen merchant; Louis, of Socorro, New Mexico; Helen, wife of Frank Walrath, of New York State; Frieda, wife of Edwin Leopold, who is manager of the Ford Motor Car interests at Belen; William, a Santa Fe Railway employe at Belen; and Elsie, who married J. Robert Branch, of Missouri.

DOUGLASS W. CLARK is a native son of New Mexico, one of the older natives of the state of American ancestry, and for a number of years has been one of the men of business and enterprise and of forward looking citizenship in the Town of Logan in Quay County.

He was born at Watrous, New Mexico, October 26, 1874. His father, William Clark, a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio, came to New Mexico about 1868. For some years he was a contractor of feed and grain for the United States Government's military posts. Following that he took up farming, one of his associates being William Lackey, a noted character in this region. At the old Johnson ranch on the Bell grant he engaged in the cattle business and finally established old Liberty, a village with which he was identified as a merchant until his death in 1885, at the age of sixty. William Clark married in New Mexico Forentina Romero, daughter of Antonio Romero, of a Colorado family of Spanish ancestry. Mrs. William Clark died in 1889, at the age of forty-five. She was the mother of three sons and two daughters, those now living being: Douglass William, Paul and Materia, the latter the wife of Sixto Martinez, of Tucumcari.

Douglass W. Clark was sent east to secure some of his early education, attending public schools in Saginaw, Michigan, and subsequently was a student in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia for three years. He was engaged in live stock ranching in Northeastern New Mexico until the winter of 1907-08, when he left the ranch to locate in Logan. He had learned the trade of blacksmith while on the ranch, and he set up a shop and

carried it on in Logan for three years. Since then he has extended the scope of his enterprise to hardware and general merchandising, and in that line he still continues.

Mr. Clark is a republican, casting his first vote in 1912 for Colonel Roosevelt. He has been sincerely devoted to the welfare of his home locality, and during the World war he and his wife were active in the Red Cross, the bond sales and other local campaigns. Mr. Clark is a Royal Arch Mason, being a past master of the Logan Lodge of that order. Mrs. Clark is a Baptist. He married at Logan, July 16, 1918, Miss Jessie Sears, who was born in Missouri, August 1, 1890, daughter of Frank and Addie (Mason) Sears. She came to New Mexico from Sayre, Oklahoma, with her mother, and obtained her early education at Logan.

HOBART I. KIMBALL, a member of the 1925 Legislature, is a resident of Springer, Colfax County. His home has been in New Mexico for over forty years. Mr. Kimball has been identified with several sections of the state, as a rancher, miner, business man and citizen, and his capabilities are tried and tested, giving him enviable qualifications for his duties as a legislator.

He was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, September 6, 1860, but has spent most of his life in the great west. His father, Russell N. Kimball, was born at Bath, New Hampshire, in 1814. He was a farmer and a millwright, and was one of the early pioneers in the territory of Wisconsin. For a time he lived on the townsite of Milwaukee before a village had been started. He died in Waukesha County in 1879. His wife, whom he married at Waukesha, was Fannie E. Hibbard, who came from Pompey, New York. She died in 1864, mother of three sons: Edward K., who died at Waukesha, leaving one child; George I., who died near Orlando, Florida, though a resident of Kansas City, leaving a wife and two children; and Hobart I.

Hobart I. Kimball grew up at Waukesha, where his father was connected with flouring mills and sawmills. He attended public schools there, spent one term in Carroll College in Wisconsin, and after leaving home learned the blacksmith's trade, an occupation he followed in mining camps in the west. For two years after leaving Wisconsin he was in the mining camps of Leadville and Gunnison, Colorado, going out to that section of the west in 1879. Another two years he spent on the west side of the La Salle Mountains in Utah.

Coming to New Mexico in November, 1884, Mr. Kimball settled in Socorro County, first in the Datil Mountains and subsequently in the Mogollon Mountains, where cattle raising and some connection with the pioneer Angora goat was his industry. He then came into the northern section of the state, in Colfax County, locating at Maxwell, where he resumed the blacksmith trade in connection with farming. He was there four years, and since 1903 his home has been at Springer. He has accumulated a number of business interests there, having been connected with his trade and garage work, and is owner of considerable property.

Mr. Kimball has always been interested in politics. His first vote was cast as an old-fashioned Lincoln republican. In 1896 he changed over to the democratic party on the free silver issue, and in 1912 cast his first presidential ballot in New Mexico for Wood-

row Wilson. He was a democratic candidate for the Legislature that year, coming within six votes of being elected. In 1924 he was nominated to represent Colfax County in the Lower House and was elected in November, succeeding Representative Irvin. In the session of 1925 he is a member of the ways and means committee, committee on privileges and elections, judiciary committee and was a member of the committee which went to Las Vegas to take testimony in the contest cases filed before the House. A subject in which he is much interested is one providing a home for aged people of the state. He is also interested in the passage of a primary election law that will guarantee the casting of a free and untrammelled ballot and have that ballot counted as cast, along the lines laid down by the governor in his first message. He is also interested in legislation for the protection of the proper rights of labor. Mr. Kimball is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and he was reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church.

He married in November, 1885, at Magdalena in Socorro County, Miss Una Steen, who died about a year later, leaving a daughter, Mrs. John P. Daley, who now lives at Lavina, Montana, and is the mother of a family consisting of Launa, Bessie, Jessie, Nellie and Hobart. Mr. Kimball married at Reserve in Catron County in 1890 Mrs. Julia E. Conley. She was born in Jacksboro, Texas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Dean, who moved out to New Mexico at the close of the eighties and now resides at Albuquerque. By her first marriage Mrs. Kimball had a son, Neal M. Conley, of Chico, California, and a daughter, Hermia J., who died at Reserve May 19, 1899. By his second marriage Mr. Kimball has two children: A. Viola Kimball and Mrs. Bessie K. Popejoy, the latter the wife of Thomas Popejoy, who was in the senior class of 1925 at the University of New Mexico.

TOMAS PACHECO, representing a family that has been identified with Northern New Mexico for several generations, Tomas Pacheco is a rancher at Ocate in Mora County, a sterling citizen and business man who has come to prosperity and influence from humble beginnings and through the medium of hard work and close concentration.

He was born in Mora County, December 21, 1870, son of Jose Desiderio and Rufina (Medina) Pacheco. His parents were born in Taos County. His father had little opportunity to attend school when a boy, became a farmer in Taos County, and in 1860 moved to the vicinity of Ocate in Mora County, where he was a rancher and in time built up an extensive business there, handling sheep, cattle and horses, having a herd of about 2,500 sheep and 100 head of cattle. He also did some freighting in the early days. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1898, at the age of sixty-seven, he owned about one thousand acres of land. His wife also died in 1898, at the age of sixty-five. They were the parents of a family of eleven children, those now living being: Victor, of Mora County, who is a farmer; Gavino, a stock raiser in Mora County; Jose Telesforo, a stock raiser and farmer in Mora County; and Tomas.

Tomas Pacheco attended public schools in Mora County, but much of the time of his youth was spent in assisting his father on the ranch. At the age of nineteen he began herding sheep.

and has continued more or less exclusively in the sheep business ever since. His progress was made by gradual stages, and he is now proprietor of 3,500 acres of ranch land, and he has a herd of about one thousand sheep. He also raises horses, mules and cattle.

Mr. Pacheco is at this time a deputy sheriff of Mora County. He has served as a director of his local school district for twelve years. He is a democrat, and he and his family are Catholics.

Mr. Pacheco married Rebecca Chavez. Their ten children are Adelina, Fidelia, Alejandro, Ane, Jose Natividad, Azulema, Clorinda, Tomas, Jr., Dora and Conzuelo.

CHARLES H. LUTZ, who holds the responsible office of receiver of the United States Land Office of the Roswell Land District, with residence and official headquarters in the City of Roswell, judicial center of Chaves County, has a due measure of pride in being a native son of New Mexico, his birth having occurred at Lincoln, in the New Mexico county of that name, on the 6th of April, 1896. He was reared in the old town, which was formerly the judicial center of Lincoln County, and within a short time before attaining to his legal majority he accompanied his parents on their removal to Carrizozo, the present county seat, where the parents still reside. He is a son of John Henry and Matilda Lutz, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they were reared and educated and where John H. Gained his early business experience, the father of Mrs. Lutz having there been a manufacturer of gunpowder. On other pages of this work is given a review of the career of John Henry Lutz, who is one of the honored and influential citizens of Lincoln County, New Mexico. The subject of this review is the one son in a family of three children, the other two being Mrs. O. W. Bamberger, of Amarillo, Texas, and Miss Belle, who remains at the parental home.

In a preliminary way Charles H. Lutz attended the public schools of his native place, and in 1914 he was graduated from the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell. Thereafter he continued to be associated with the live stock business in his native county until the nation became involved in the World war, when he promptly volunteered for military service. In August, 1917, he entered the Officers Training School at Leon Springs, Texas, and there, in the following November, he received commission as second lieutenant. He was then assigned to Troop D, Sixth Cavalry, at Fort Sam Houston, where he became a company officer, and in March of the following year he sailed with this command for overseas service. From Hoboken, New Jersey, the voyage was made on the English passenger steamer *Adriatic*, which was one of a convoy to thirteen vessels, and in due course the troops were disembarked in the port of Liverpool. With his command Lieutenant Lutz remained short intervals at Winchester and Southampton, England, and then crossed to Le Havre, France, and proceeded to Bordeaux. Lieutenant Lutz was there transferred to Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, Thirty-second Division, and after being stationed a short time in Alsace he went with his division to the front line in Courmont, north of Chateau Thierry, on July 30, 1918. In a general engagement along the line Lieutenant Lutz was wounded the first

of the following month, both of his legs having been struck by shrapnel, and he having lost also two fingers of his right hand. His injuries were such that he was confined in hospital during the remainder of the war. He was in the Base Hospital at Blois a short time and thereafter was under hospital care at Brest until he returned to his native land. He was assigned to the army hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and there he received his honorable discharge August 2, 1919, his record having been such as to reflect lasting honor upon him as an efficient soldier and officer and gallant young patriot. His continued interest in his comrades is indicated in his affiliation with the American Legion, he having first become a member of the post at Carri-zozo and being now a member of the post at Roswell.

After the close of his service as a soldier of the World war Lieutenant Lutz resumed his connection with cattle and sheep industry in his native county, and he thus continued until he assumed his present government office. He served a short time as one of the county commissioners of Lincoln County, by appointment of Governor Mechem, he having assumed this position January 1, 1922, and having resigned the same on the first of the following April to take the office of which he is now the efficient incumbent. He was appointed receiver of the land office of the Roswell District on the 22d of August, 1922, by the late and lamented President Harding, for whom he had cast his first presidential vote in the election of 1920. The lieutenant is a staunch advocate of the principles of the republican party, and in addition to his appreciative affiliation with the American Legion he is a popular member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On July 1, 1924, Mr. Lutz married Miss Gladys Jolley, a daughter of W. S. Jolley, of Roswell, New Mexico.

HORACE GUION WILLSON, M. D. In point of years of residence and service, Doctor Willson is the dean of the medical profession at Gallup, where he has practiced since 1903, except for the year or more he was absent as a medical officer overseas during the World war. Doctor Willson is not only a very capable physician and surgeon, but a man of leadership in civic affairs; has unusual social charm and is a prominent man in the Masonic fraternity in his section of the state.

Doctor Willson was born at Easton in Talbot County, Maryland, October 20, 1875. His father, William Greenbury Goldsborough Willson, also a native of Maryland, graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, was a surgeon in the United States navy before he was twenty-one years of age and had the distinction of being the first surgeon commissioned for the volunteer troops in the Mexican war. He practiced his profession in Maryland until his death in 1895, aged seventy-six. His wife was Mary Emma Spry Denny, also a native of Maryland, who died in 1918. She was the mother of two sons, both of whom are physicians and surgeons, Spry Denny Willson being a resident of Saint Michaels in Talbot County, Maryland, where he practices his profession. These brothers had a half-brother, likewise a medical man now deceased.

Horace Guion Willson grew up at Easton, Maryland, attended grammar and high school there and in 1902 graduated in medicine

at the University of Maryland. In the meantime during the Spanish-American war period, he enlisted with the Maryland Naval Reserves, being assigned to the auxiliary cruiser U. S. S. Dixie. He enlisted for one year, but was honorably discharged, September 8, 1898, in order to resume his studies.

On graduating in medicine, Doctor Willson came to the Southwest in August, 1902, and for nine months had charge of the hospital of the Good Shepherd at Defiance, Arizona. In 1903 he moved to Gallup, opening his office for general practice in medicine and surgery and has thoroughly earned the high professional esteem in which he is held. He is local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railway and a member of the McKinley County, New Mexico and American Medical associations. •

Doctor Willson married in 1901, Miss Mabel Imogene Dent, daughter of James Goodwin Dent of Savannah, Georgia. Her father was a gunner on the famous Confederate cruiser, Alabama, when eighteen years of age and in the great fight between that ship and the Kearsard in 1864, he had the distinction of firing the last gun before the Alabama struck her colors. He was one of the crew who, with Admiral Semms, jumped overboard and his subsequent death was due to exposure from floating around in the water. Doctor and Mrs. Willson have two children, Mary Emma, a student in the University of New Mexico and James Dent Willson, a member of the class of June, 1925, at the Seale Military Academy at Palo Alto, California.

Doctor Willson was commissioned a captain in the army medical corps, September 4, 1918, and spent six weeks in training at Fort Riley, Kansas. Then he proceeded to Camp Crane in Pennsylvania to secure his men and get them equipped and for further examination for overseas duty. On November 11th, armistice day, he went to Camp Merritt, New Jersey to finish equipping his men, went on the Adriatic the following day, sailed for Liverpool, November 13th, then to Southampton and crossed the channel to Le Havre, and at Bordeaux was put in charge of a convoy of ambulances which crossed the country several hundred miles to Joinville. After six weeks there, he was sent to Coblenz, Germany. While at Bordeaux, he was mess officer and supply officer for fifteen ambulance companies. After being in Coblenz five days he was transferred to Prum, Germany, where he took over Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 30 doing ambulance work for about three months. While there he was made chief of secret service, with four captains and sixteen sergeants under him. On May 29, 1919, he was transferred to the LaMans forwarding camp, six days later went to Brest and sailed for the United States on the battle cruiser Montana, June 20, 1919, reaching New York harbor June 30th; spent a week at Camp Merritt, New Jersey and then took some of his men to Camp Funston, Kansas, where they were discharged. He was then given a leave of two weeks, and visited New York, Baltimore and altogether traveled about seventy-five hundred miles over the United States before returning home. He received his honorable discharge July 25th.

In 1911 Doctor Willson became a member of Lebanon Lodge No. 22 Free and Accepted Masons at Gallup, and the following year took his work in the Royal Arch Chapter, Knights Templar Com-

mandery and Shrine and his consistory degrees in February, 1913. Since then his interest has been very keen in Masonic affairs. Largely through his initiative the higher branches of Masonry received such an impetus in membership in McKinley County. He is a member of McKinley Chapter No. 16 Royal Arch Masons, is past patron of the Eastern Star Chapter at Gallup, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is a charter member of Gallup Lodge No. 1440, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the military order of the World war, is a republican and a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN HENRY LUTZ. An able, industrious and substantial business man and a thoroughgoing citizen is the reputation with which Lincoln County has credited John Henry Lutz. His home has been in that county for nearly forty years, and in a business way he has been identified with sheep ranching and is a merchant at Carrizozo.

Mr. Lutz was born August 18, 1864, his birthplace being the famous old Roman town on the banks of the Danube River in Bavaria, called in the German language Regensburg, and better known in history as Ratisbon. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Stutz) Lutz, his father a Bavarian distiller and farmer. They were the parents of six children: Lawrence, who spent his life at Regensburg; Carl, who lives at Nuremburg, Germany, and is a toy manufacturer; John Henry; Babette, wife of John Brunner, of Regensburg; Elizabeth, who is married and lives in Bavaria; and Margaret, wife of a railroad engineer in Bavaria.

John Henry Lutz acquired a good education in the popular schools and commercial schools, and also had advantages in private schools. Just before reaching the age where he would be enrolled for military service, at seventeen, he left home, sailing from Bremen and took passage on the ship "General Wertha" bound for New York. After a stormy voyage, in which the vessel was frequently in danger, they landed at Hoboken seventeen days from the home port. Mr. Lutz arrived with ample money to carry him to his destination, which was Trinidad, Colorado. He traveled by railroad from New York to Trinidad, where he remained a little more than a year, being employed by Rosenwald Brothers, a firm that subsequently located in Albuquerque. Mr. Lutz also had a six months' experience with the Circle Diamond ranch at Thatcher, Colorado, and about 1882, came into the Territory of New Mexico and found employment as a clerk for the firm of Spitz and Schuster at old Albuquerque. While acquiring his education, in Germany, he had been familiar with the atmosphere of a dry goods store, and was well trained in commercial practices from boyhood. Moving from old Albuquerque to the new Albuquerque, he clerked for E. J. Post and Company, hardware merchants, then joined the firm of Spiegelberg Brothers at Santa Fe until this, the largest mercantile enterprise in the state, was sold. Mr. Lutz joined a firm that had a store at Carthage, New Mexico, and in 1886 they established themselves in business at Lincoln. They had bought two teams in Albuquerque and each drove one, hauling the goods from the Carthage store to Lincoln. This firm of R. Michaels and Company continued for several years. Mr. Michaels, who had come from Australia, furnished the capital and Mr. Lutz the experience. The

latter was subsequently a member of the Lincoln Trading Company, and during his residence in that town he was appointed county collector and treasurer, and was subsequently elected to that office. In connection with his mercantile interests Mr. Lutz for almost a third of a century has been engaged in sheep ranching.

In 1915 he moved his interests to Carrizozo, and has since been president of the Carrizozo Trading Company, his partner in that enterprise being O. W. Bamberger, who is associated with the Smith McCord Company of Kansas City. Carrizozo was a small village when Mr. Lutz moved there, and he was its first mayor, being elected as a republican in a democratic town. While he was mayor, sidewalks were built, street lights installed, and other matters affecting the welfare of the community were disposed of. In 1918 Mr. Lutz was elected a member of the Lower House of the New Mexico Legislature, and was able to secure an act permitting Carrizozo to vote bonds for the building of a city water supply, though later this supply was secured through the railroad company's pipe line. He served as chairman of the committee on banking and was a member of the railroads and live stock committees. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill against public gaming in the state.

Though he left Bavaria when seventeen years of age, Mr. Lutz had formed a romantic attachment for a young lady of that country, Miss Mathilda Speth, and he subsequently returned to Germany, and he and Miss Speth became engaged in Munich. They found, however, that they could not be married in Germany, and therefore went over the border into Switzerland, where it was discovered that none but citizens of that country could be married. Next they tried the experiment in France, where they encountered the same marriage laws. Mr. Lutz then asked his betrothed to meet him in South Hampton, England, but her father refused to cross the channel. But love laughs at all difficulties and Mr. Lutz departed from Germany with a promise that when his business affairs in America permitted it he would send for her and if she were still of the same mind she could come to America and meet him. Thus they met at Las Vegas, and at the Plaza Hotel were made man and wife by Chief Justice O'Brien on October 22, 1890. Her father, Karl Speth, was a powder manufacturer at Burghausen in Bavaria. He has a brother, Max Speth, an eminent pharmacist and chemist, and another brother is a well known Bavarian physician. Mrs. Lutz was born in December, 1865, was educated in a convent and later in schools in France, and was a highly talented musician, especially on the piano. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are: Rose, wife of O. W. Bamberger, of Amarillo, Texas, who is the mother of one son, Billie Bamberger; Miss Belle, a graduate of Central College at Lexington, Missouri; and Charles H. The son Charles is a graduate of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, was a soldier in the World war, leaving his cattle ranching interests and being one of the first to enter the Officers' Training School at Leon Springs, Texas, was commissioned a lieutenant and attached to the Sixth Cavalry, with which regiment he went overseas. He was wounded by shell explosion in France, and since the war has been receiver of the United States Land Office at Roswell. Mr. John Henry Lutz took an active part in committees at home, selling bonds and stamps and performing

other patriotic duties. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church.

JUDGE W. D. WASSON. During a residence in New Mexico of twenty years Judge Wasson has filled out a record of honorable and worthy service in the Estancia Valley as a homesteader, lawyer, public official. He was one of the first settlers in the valley, the county seat Estancia having been established the year before he arrived. Prior to that time the population had been sheep and cattle men. He was the first lawyer to take up his residence and begin practice there, and as a permanent settler the only man to precede him was the leading merchant of Estancia.

Judge Wasson was born in Forsyth County, Georgia, November 25, 1854. His father, Samuel A. Wasson, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, was a child when brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in the Greenville district of South Carolina. He was reared a farmer, followed that occupation, and was in the war between the states as a Confederate soldier. He died in 1892, at the age of seventy-nine. Samuel A. Wasson married Maria Louisa (Cunningham) Gilbert, a native of Laurens County, South Carolina. Her father, Major Matthew Cunningham, was a militia officer of that county, and from there moved to Georgia, where he was a school teacher and farmer. He was chosen a member of the Georgia Legislature, and died while serving in that body in old Milledgeville. The state erected a monument to him and his wife at Milledgeville. Maria Louisa Cunningham was born in 1814, while the second war against Great Britain was still in progress. She died in 1903, when nearly ninety. By her first husband she had five children and six by her marriage to Samuel Wasson. Judge Wasson has one living sister, Mrs. B. B. Sargent, of White Plains, Georgia. His half-brother, Silas Gilbert, at the age of sixteen entered the Confederate army, and died December 25, 1861, while a soldier. A cousin of Judge Wasson's grandmother, Robert Stewart, was the captor of John A. Murrill, one of the famous bandits and desperadoes in the early days of Tennessee and Arkansas.

W. D. Wasson was fifteen years of age when he and a cousin ran away from their home in Georgia, having enough money to take them to New Orleans, from which city they worked their passage on a boat up the river to Jefferson, Texas, and then accompanied a freighter to Honey Grove, that state. Mr. Wasson grew up in that section of Texas, worked as a farm hand, paid for his advance schooling in that way, and at the age of twenty-three graduated from the high school at Honey Grove. He read law with C. K. Bell at Hamilton, where he worked as a ranch hand for some years, and was admitted to the bar at Hamilton before Judge J. R. Fleming. He tried his first law suit there, defending a man charged with stealing a bale of cotton, and secured the release of his client. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1879, and the following November was elected county attorney, serving two terms, four years altogether. After that he engaged in private practice, and was a member of the bar at Runge in Karnes County, Texas, for some years.

Judge Wasson arrived in Estancia Valley April 18, 1905. He entered a homestead a mile and a half from the county seat, and

still owns it. He proved up and has carried on farming operations there in conjunction with his law practice. Judge Wasson is the father of the democratic organization in Torrance County. Judge Moriarty was made the first party chairman of the county, and he himself was a delegate to the first state convention from the county. He has been an active factor in county politics, and has participated in practically all the democratic state conventions. He was first appointed to the office of probate judge in Torrance County, and has been twice elected. During the Wilson administration he was postmaster of Estancia, and in the World war performed services in filling out questionnaires, as a Four-Minute Speaker, and as a member of the Legal Advisory Board. He was the democratic campaign manager of the county for 1924. He and his wife are members of the Church of Christ, he being an elder in the church of Estancia.

Judge Wasson married in Milton County, Georgia, March 19, 1901, Flora Cunningham, daughter of Major Henry Cunningham, and they are distantly related. Mrs. Wasson was born in Milton County. Her mother was Lucinda Garrett. Judge and Mrs. Wasson have two sons, both attending school, Drayton and Lawton.

JUDGE ORIE L. PHILLIPS, United States District Judge for the district of New Mexico, holding court at Albuquerque, was appointed to that office when he was thirty-seven years of age. His career in New Mexico has been one of rapid advancement in his profession and in public affairs, and his experience and abilities have admirably qualified him for the important functions he performs as United States district judge.

Judge Phillips was born near Viola in Mercer County, Illinois, November 20, 1885, son of Edward and Susan (Thompson) Phillips, and grandson of Thomas Garrett Phillips. His grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, lived in eastern Ohio and in about 1866 moved with his family to Illinois, where he engaged in farming near Viola, and where he died at the age of eighty-nine. He had volunteered for service in the Civil war, but was rejected on account of physical disability. In his younger life he was a carpenter. Thomas G. Phillips married Miss Diantha Stillson.

The youngest of their three children is: Edward Phillips, now a resident of Albuquerque. He came to New Mexico in 1918, and is the present court crier of the Federal Court. Edward Phillips was born in June, 1858, at Coitsville near Youngstown, Ohio, and was eight years of age when he went to Illinois, where his home remained until he practically retired from business. He is a republican and a member of the Methodist Church. His wife, Susan Thompson, was born at Pekin, Illinois, in 1865, daughter of Robert Thompson, the Thompsons being a family of coal operators. Edward Phillips and wife had three children: Orie Leon; Mary Edna, wife of Oliver Christianson of Raton, New Mexico; and Thomas Earl, who died at Marinette, Wisconsin, in July, 1920.

Orie L. Phillips grew up in a rural district in Mercer County, Illinois, finishing his high school work at Viola. He attended the Knox Academy and was a student at Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, during 1903-04; attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1905-06, and subsequently continued his

legal school education in law offices at Aledo, Illinois and by correspondence work with the Lincoln-Jefferson University of Hammond, Indiana, from which he received the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1912. In the meantime, in 1910, he came to New Mexico and was admitted to the bar of the territory, and in 1912 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the state and the United States District Court. He tried his first law suit at Raton. On January 1, 1912, he became associated with Edwin C. Crampton, in the firm of Crampton, Phillips & Remley, which later became Crampton & Phillips, and in 1919, Crampton, Phillips & Darden. From this partnership Judge Phillips retired in March, 1923, to go on the bench.

His professional work in Colfax County, covering a period of thirteen years, brought him many important relations with the law and business. He represented the First National Bank of Raton; the First National Bank of Springer; the Maxwell Irrigated Land Company; the Maxwell Ditch and Reservoir Company; the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, and the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, and also handled irrigation cases for the Antelope Valley Irrigation District. In later years, his practice was almost exclusively devoted to corporation, mining and irrigation law. He was general attorney for the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway from 1917 to 1923.

Judge Phillips served as assistant district attorney of the Eighth Judicial District from 1912 to 1916. He was elected to represent Colfax County in the State Senate in 1920, and during the sessions of 1921 and 1923 was chairman of the judiciary committee, and republican majority floor leader. He was chairman of the Special Campaign Committee that managed the campaign for Senator Bursum at the special election of September, 1921, and was chairman of the State Central Committee of New Mexico in 1921-22, resigning in September of the latter year. He resigned from the Senate in March 1923 to accept the appointment from the late President Harding as United States District Judge of the district of New Mexico.

Judge Phillips had the distinction of being president of the New Mexico Bar Association in 1921-23. He is a member of the American Bar Association, is a Methodist, was president of the Raton Rotary Club in 1922-23; is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Elks. He belongs to the Santa Fe Club, Raton Club and the Hamilton Club of Chicago. During the World war he was registered and put in class four and was a Four-Minute Speaker and captain of the Motor Minute Men for Colfax County, and chairman of the War Work Drive for the counties of Union, Mora and San Miguel. Towards the close of the war, he volunteered at Albuquerque for service in the Judge Advocate Department, but the war closed before he was assigned to active duty.

Judge Phillips married at Topeka, Kansas, June 21, 1910, Miss Helen M. Bissell. She was born at Pratt, Kansas, December 24, 1885, daughter of Ethelbert and Eunice (Webster) Bissell, who went out to western Kansas as pioneers from Viola, Illinois, and subsequently returned to that state. Her father was killed by accident in the state of Washington some years ago, and Mrs. Bissell resides with Judge and Mrs. Phillips. Mrs. Phillips was educated in the Viola High School, and took the teacher's training course in

the Illinois Normal at Macomb, and was a teacher until her marriage. She is one of a family of five daughters and one son, the others living in Kansas City, Topeka and Los Angeles.

JOHN MATTHIAS HECK. In the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, in Colfax County, no name has been more significant in the history of the past six years than John M. Heck, borne by father and son, the father having been one of the first Americans to locate in northern New Mexico, while the Civil war was still in progress. The senior Heck and his wife likewise were admirable examples of American pioneers. They had the courage, persistence, the industry, the sound sense and tact that enabled them to get along well with their hostile Indian neighbors and their hostile environment, established homes, built up a profitable industry, and prepared the way for the second generation of pioneers.

John Matthias Heck, Sr., was born in Germany, and spent a few of his boyhood years in the valley of the River Rhine. He was only twelve when he left his German home, avoiding for one thing the prospect of enforced military duty and, coming to America, stopped for a time in New York. He sold jewelry there, and in the course of his wanderings as an itinerant merchant finally reached California early in 1854. Finally he settled down permanently in New Mexico, after he had probably visited every state in the Union. When the Civil war came on he enlisted with a regiment of California troops and accompanied that regiment into New Mexico territory, remaining in the service until he was honorably discharged at Fort Union in 1864. He participated in the Adobe Walls Indian fight in the Panhandle of Texas and in the battle at Pigeon's Ranch. He decided to remain in New Mexico, and for a time after the war, acted as a messenger over the Kit Carson trails between Fort Union and Fort Garland. About 1875-76 he furnished rations under contract with the government to the Ute and Apache Indians. The original Heck ranch was at Sweetwater in Colfax County. About 1876 he moved his location to Cimarron Cito, the locality in which the Heck ranching interests have been largely concentrated ever since. There he lived out his worthy and industrious life, dying July 10, 1909, at the age of eighty years. He was never a seeker for political honors, being best known as a successful business man and cattle man. He was reared in the Catholic faith, but in this country was little concerned with religious affairs. At Mora, New Mexico, he married Miss Margaret Blum. She was born near Berlin, Germany, and in 1859 came to America, living at St. Louis until 1862, when she came to New Mexico, accompanying the Andres Doll freighting party. Mr. Doll was a Las Vegas merchant.

Mrs. Heck, who died March 12, 1924, at the age of ninety years seven months, deserves more than a passing tribute as a pioneer woman of New Mexico. She was sturdy, energetic, courageous and fully shared in the credit for the substantial accumulations made by her and her husband. She early earned the respect and friendship of the Apache and Ute chiefs, whose camp was near the Heck ranch. Undoubtedly that ranch household held its security in no small degree to this determined but friendly woman. On one occasion danger threatened when a young Indian was killed by the sheriff of the county. The young men of the Apache tribe were

preparing for war when the Apache chief, San Pablo, came to the Heck ranch to take counsel with Mrs. Heck, who advised him to move all his followers to the ranch and keep the young bucks from obtaining liquor. This advice was accepted, and in time the fighting spirit cooled down and the controversies were peaceably adjusted.

The children born to John Matthias Heck, Sr., and wife were: Theodore R., who died at the age of twenty-two, soon after his marriage; Paulina, wife of Adolph Lang, at Colmor, New Mexico; Katie, wife of Justin Green, of Colmor; and John Matthias, Jr.

John Matthias Heck, Jr., was born May 27, 1870, within sixteen miles of Cimarron, his present home, and has lived his life of fifty-four years within a few miles of his birthplace. He acquired his early education under private teachers, since the nearest organized school was sixteen miles away from his old home. On finishing his education he went to work ranching and farming with his father, and continued that active association as long as his father lived. At the present time most of his ranch interests are concentrated in the Mareno Valley of Colfax County, where he has thirty thousand acres permanently improved with good wire fences and ranch buildings. He is also a farmer specializing in the raising of timothy and clover hay, using a permanent water right for irrigation. He has about seven hundred and forty acres devoted to these grasses, and gets from two to four tons to the acre at a cutting. More recently he has launched out into another phase of specialized farming, lettuce growing, and in 1924 this crop proved it was admirably adopted to the region, the net yield showing a profit of more than five hundred dollars an acre. A considerable enlargement of the area planted to lettuce was made in the plans for 1925. The Heck ranch interests comprise two properties, the north Moreno and the American Creek ranch, the active managers of these properties being his sons Theodore R. and John M., Jr. The stock is Hereford cattle run under the brand "MH," said to be the oldest recorded brand in New Mexico, dating from 1867 and an active brand ever since that year. Mr. Heck is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Cimarron and for some years was its vice-president. He is loan inspector for the Northern New Mexico Loan Association and for the National Bank of Raton. He is a democrat in national affairs, and his family are Catholics in religious faith. During the World war he contributed his chief service by speeding up food production on his farm.

Mr. Heck married at the old Heck ranch home on Cimarron-Cito, December 1, 1890, Miss Alice Ritz. She was born in Taos, New Mexico, and was reared and educated there. Her father, Charles Alois Ritz, came to the United States from Germany, and in New Mexico married Rumaldita Bent, a daughter of Governor Charles and Ignasita (Jaramillo) Bent. Thus Mrs. Heck is connected with some of the old and distinguished names of New Mexico territorial history. The oldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Heck is Theodore R., manager of one division of the Heck ranch properties, who married Lula Young and has four children, named Margaret, Alice, Iris and Theodore, Jr. The second child, Minnie Heck, is the wife of H. B. Riley, of Tusas, New Mexico, and their family consists of Charles, Lorain and John Baxter. The second son, John M. Heck, Jr., is also a rancher, and by his marriage to Ida Phipps has three children: Eleanor, Elaine and Laura. The

next child of Mr. and Mrs. Heck is Laura, a graduate of the Loretto Academy at Santa Fe and a teacher in Van Houten, New Mexico; Margaret, a graduate of the Loretto School of Music, is a music teacher in the schools at Cimarron; George J. is a student in Rockhurst College at Kansas City; and William J., the youngest, is a high school boy at Cimarron.

SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE. Schools in New Mexico had never been numerous during the Spanish regime, and under the Mexican rule they practically vanished. When New Mexico became a part of the United States, education was in an utterly neglected condition. The active and zealous archbishop Lamy determined that something should be done to educate the youth of the state and accordingly began negotiations with the learned and pious brothers of the Christian schools. After purchasing some houses and land adjoining the San Miguel Church, he despatched a priest to France to confer with the superior general and as a result, in the summer of 1859, four brothers set out from France, and arriving at New York, another brother joined them. By way of Kansas City, they crossed more than half the continent, reaching Santa Fe October 27, 1859.

The brothers had to undergo many trials on account of the impoverished condition of the country, but the school was opened December 22, 1859. Under the good management of Brother Hilarian the school began to prosper and a few years later, took the title of St. Michael's College. From this small and humble beginning the college was destined under various superiors to take the foremost ranks among the educational institutions of the Southwest. As is proved by the great fruits that it has produced and the good it has done.

However, during the first eleven years, partly on account of the war and also due to the isolated situation of New Mexico, the school made limited progress. In 1870 there came to the college as its president, Reverend Botulph. In a few years he started a campaign for the building of a new college to take the place of the old one-story adobe building. In 1878 the main building was opened to the students and was almost immediately filled with boys from all the corners of New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado.

From this time on, Brother Botulph's life was identified with that of the college in which he labored faithfully for thirty-five years. His talents were great. He could do anything around the college from teaching mathematics and science and music to nursing and performing the duties of cook. His sterling qualities as an educator were recognized by the public who elected him superintendent of the public schools in Santa Fe County and he also held other public offices in the state.

In 1887 the building erected in 1878 having become inadequate, he started a new campaign which resulted in the erection of a splendid brick building on the east side of the San Miguel Church. Through all those years and the years since, Saint Michael's College has been the source of training for hundreds of men who have figured usefully and prominently in the affairs of New Mexico and the Southwest. Reverend Botulph, the beloved president, died February 9, 1906. Subsequently the alumnae erected a monument in his honor which stands on the college grounds.

An interesting commentary on Saint Michael's contributions to New Mexico's citizenship and statecraft is contained and the following quotation from the Santa Fe New Mexican of November 17, 1910:

"The celebration last evening, attendant upon a reunion of students of the school, who are members of the *Constitutional Convention*, revealed to the fact, that *twenty-two delegates* look upon Saint Michael's as their alma mater. This is *more than twenty per cent* of the entire convention, and the New Mexican believes, that not a single other institution of learning, has been or is as well represented in any similar body of constitution or lawmakers. Yale, Harvard and Princeton, may be more famous, but neither in the Congress of the United States, nor in the Legislatures of Connecticut, Massachusetts, or New Jersey, the states in which they are located, are to be found so large a proportion of graduates from those universities."

ROBERT S. FLETCHER. Much is said by written and spoken word of the bravery of the soldier on the battlefield, of his cheerful endurance of the discomforts of the trenches, and of his willingness to die for his flag and country, but less thought is given to the magnificent courage of the man who was sent home bearing upon his body the honorable marks of his gallantry. Life is hard under the best of circumstances. It takes real courage to meet and conquer the obstacles which arise in the path of each one of God's children when he has all of his members and faculties unimpaired; but when, through the accidents of military service, he is deprived of one or more of them, then indeed is he a courageous man who cheerfully carries on in a normal way his life work. It takes courage and patriotism to die for flag and country, but it is a thousand times harder to live for them with a scarred body, no matter how honorable may have been the service which produced them, and yet this is what Robert S. Fletcher is doing, and his example is one of the best influences for good citizenship and Christian living not only at Roswell, but throughout all of New Mexico. Mr. Fletcher is now ably discharging the duties of county treasurer of Chaves County, but he has also proven his ability to make his own way in the world in the marts of business, and his fellow citizens are proud of him, and appreciative of his service during the World war.

Robert S. Fletcher was born at Hughs Springs, Cass County, Texas, April 16, 1891, a son of Henry M. Fletcher, and grandson of John M. Fletcher. The Fletcher family is one of the old ones of Georgia, where tradition has it three brothers settled early in its Colonial history. John M. Fletcher and wife had six sons and three daughters, namely: Parks, who died in Cass County, Texas, without issue; John; Samuel; Bud; Robert S.; Henry M.; Lizzie, who married Tom Watson; Belle, who married Henry Cox; and Mary, who died unmarried.

Henry M. Fletcher was born in Cass County, Texas, to which locality his father, John M. Fletcher, came about the time of the outbreak of the Mexican war. When the next war came upon the country John M. Fletcher was almost too old for active service, but he joined the Home Guards, and sent two sons, John and Samuel, into the Confederate service. John was wounded by a

minie ball which went up his left arm, made eighteen holes through his blanket over his shoulder, and stopped against his shirt. He was in the cavalry, while his brother was in the infantry, and the latter was also wounded, his injury being in the hip. Both survived their service and passed the remainder of their lives in Cass County.

Growing up in his native county, Henry M. Fletcher attended the local schools, in which he gained his limited education. He learned the trade of blacksmithing, and followed it as long as he lived in Cass County, but about 1891, when he moved west into a more central part of Texas, he engaged in ranching, and he is now engaged at Plainview, Texas, in the manufacture and sale of an effective remedy for catarrh, which has been on the market for almost a score of years. He has resided in several sections of Texas, his ranches having been located in Coleman and Concho counties, Texas. In 1916 he and his wife moved to Buchanan, De Baca County, New Mexico, and there entered land, proved it up, and somewhat improved it, but subsequently returned to Plainview, where they are now residing.

Henry M. Fletcher married Naomi Jane Murphy, whose father was a Confederate soldier and was killed on the battlefield. She was born in Georgia, from which state her father enlisted, but she came to Texas when a child of twelve years, and was reared in Cass County. The children of the Murphy family were as follows: Lizzie, who married Henry Watson; Mary, who married Spain Johnson; Mrs. Fletcher; and John M., who lives at Plainview. Henry M. Fletcher and his wife became the parents of the following children, Henry who resides at Plainview, Texas; Morgan, who also resides at Plainview; Charles, who died at Brady, Texas, in 1917 married Lennie Miller and they had two children who, with his widow, survive him; Maggie, who married J. A. Goodman, resides at Brownwood, Texas; Lonnie B., who resides at Wichita Falls, Texas; Robert S., whose name heads this review; Thomas M., who resides at Roswell; Mary, who is the wife of Oliver Anderson, of Plainview; and Mattie and Ernest, both of whom are still at home.

While a student of the Plainview High School Robert S. Fletcher entered Wayland Baptist College of Plainview and took one year of literary work, and another year of commercial work. During this time he was very active in football. Upon leaving college he resumed his ranching with the intention of making agriculture his life work. Fate had other things in store for this typical young American.

Mr. Fletcher had joined the local unit, Company L, of the Texas National Guard in December, 1915, his captain being L. O. Shropshire of Plainview, and his colonel, Colonel Nyman, who was in command of the One Hundred Forty-second Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division. With his command Robert S. Fletcher was sent in 1916 to the Mexican border, and was stationed in the Big Bend district, and also at Sanderson, Alpine, Marathon and on the Rio Grande River between Boquillas and Glenn Springs, where occurred a Mexican raid in the spring of 1916. He received his honorable discharge at Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Texas, March 24, 1917.

A week later he was called back into the service to prepare for the World war, and rejoined his old comrades at San Antonio, Texas. In the latter part of May the regiment was ordered to

Brownsville, where it remained until the middle of October, when it was ordered to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, and was there consolidated with the Sixth Texas, and became the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division. On January 5, 1918, Mr. Fletcher entered the Third Officers' Training School at Camp Bowie, and was commissioned a second lieutenant June 1. Assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry, he was sent overseas with his command in July, 1918, sailing from Hoboken, New Jersey, on the "Lenappe," convoyed by the George Washington, the flagship of the whole convoy. Lieutenant Fletcher and his command landed at Brest, France, and were sent into training at Barsuraube. From there the troops were sent to the front, and participated in the Champaign-Marne offensive, in the Mont Blanc sector. His regiment relieved the Fifth United States Marines, of the Second Division, and it was in this engagement that Mr. Fletcher was wounded, October 8, 1918. A shell exploded, shattering both his legs so seriously that amputation was necessary. He was sent back to Base Hospital Number 43, at Blois, France, and later to the debarkation hospital at Savanay, from whence he was returned to the United States, landing at Newport News, Virginia. For ten days he was in the Hampron Hospital, Virginia, from whence he was sent to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia. Two years later he was discharged therefrom, April 11, 1921, and, returning to the Southwest, established his home at Roswell. It is gratifying to note that in spite of his serious injuries he has recovered his health and is in excellent physical condition. His cheery outlook on life and patient endurance of his disabilities teach a lesson to all who are brought into contact with this unostentatious young man.

Mr. Fletcher did not return home to be a drone, far from it, for he was scarcely located at Roswell before he was doing a man's work as salesman for the Great Western Mill and Elevator Company at Amarillo, New Mexico, covering the Pecos Valley, and continued to hold this position for eighteen months, when he resigned to assume the responsibilities of the office of county treasurer, to which he was elected in 1922. He assumed the office January 1, 1923, for a two-year term. Although offered the nomination for a second term, he declined it, preferring to resume an active business life, which he will when his successor relieves him of his present duties, January 1, 1925.

On May 23, 1923, Mr. Fletcher married, at Roswell, Miss Evelyn Mitchell, a daughter of John L. and Belle (Baker) Mitchell. The Mitchells came to New Mexico from Oklahoma, and Mrs. Fletcher was born at Roswell, and here she completed the high school course. Her parents are buried at Roswell. Of their family there are four daughters and three sons yet living, namely: Etta, Florence, Evelyn and Madaline, and John, Perry and Theodore. Mr. Fletcher is a life member of Plainview Lodge, Benevolent and protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a democrat, and he was elected as a nominee of his party ticket to his present office. However, so popular is he that many of opposing political faith voted for him, giving him a splendid majority that far exceeded the rest of the ticket. Reared in the belief of the Baptist Church, he early united with it, and is one of the earnest members of the local body of that denomination.

ODON HERN, a rancher of Mora County near Ocate, is a native of that county and represents a family of early pioneers in Northern New Mexico.

He was born in Mora County, December 4, 1877, son of Robert J. and Isabelle (Williams) Hern, his father a native of Missouri and his mother of Taos, New Mexico. His grandfather, Hern came to New Mexico with his family in the '60s, first settling at Watrous, and then at Cherry Valley, where he engaged in ranching until his death. Robert J. Hern's brother, came to New Mexico as a soldier during the Civil war and fought several battles in the vicinity of Taos. Robert J. Hern learned the Blacksmith's trade, and had a shop at Ocate and still earlier worked for the Government at Fort Union. In addition to blacksmithing he did some gardening, and subsequently he conducted a shop at Springer, again at Ocate and subsequently at Dawson. He was in business until his death at the age of sixty-seven. His widow still lives at Dawson. She is a member of the Catholic Church. Of their fifteen children, nine reached mature years: Elizabeth, Odon, Delia, Nathan T., Mary, Martha, Isabelle, Anna and James.

Odon Hern attended the public and mission schools at Mora and lived with his parents until he reached his majority. Following that for two years he rode range for the Adler and Covert ranch, and for nine years was employed by C. L. Fraker, part of the time as ranch foreman. He then bought some land of his own, partly under irrigation, and is one of the successful men engaged in farming and stock raising in the vicinity of Ocate.

Mr. Hern served as school director for several years, and at one time was deputy sheriff of Mora County. He is a democrat and his wife a member of the Catholic Church. He married Theodora Manchigo a native of Mora County. Two children were born to their marriage, Eliza, now deceased, and Robert.

MRS. HARRIET WINN BESSE. During the twenty-two years she has spent in New Mexico, Mrs. Besse has had an unusually varied and interesting part in business and public affairs. She had been in the state only about four years when her husband died. In the meantime, she had been identified with merchandising to some extent and she has also proved up a homestead claim, has served as post master and is head of one of the leading mercantile enterprises of the Town of Logan in Quay County.

Her husband was the late Winfred L. Besse, who was born at Cincinnati, Iowa, and was a boy when his parents moved to Kansas and settled at Scandia in that state. He grew up there getting his education in the local schools and prepared himself for railroad work in a telegraph school. His first railroad service was at Stuttgardt, Kansas where he was employed by the Rock Island Company and he remained in its service at various points in Kansas, Colorado and also in New Mexico. For several years he was a Rock Island station agent in Oklahoma, including the Town of Bison. He was the third agent of the Rock Island at Logan, New Mexico, he and his wife locating there September 1, 1902. While at Logan he left the service of the Rock Island Company and became manager of the Foxworth Lumber Company and was in the lumber business when his death occurred November 28, 1906, aged thirty-three.

Mr. Besse and Miss Harriet Winn met in Oklahoma and they were married in Winnview that state on June 8, 1894. Of the three children born to their marriage, the survivors are Ruby and Opal. Ruby is a graduate of the Tucumcari High School with the class of 1913 and is a telegraph operator at Hooker, Oklahoma. Opal is now in high school at Hooker.

Miss Harriet Winn was born at Owensville, Missouri. Her grandfather, Jack Winn, was a prominent old time settler of Franklin County, Missouri, and two of his sons, John W., and William were soldiers in the Civil war. John W. Winn, father of Mrs. Besse, was a native of Franklin County, Missouri, and lived most of his life as a farmer. He served as sergeant in a Missouri regiment during the Civil war, participating in some of the Missouri campaigns. He never held a public office but was a staunch voter of the republican ticket, and was for several years a minister of the Trinity Baptist Church. He died at Watonga, Oklahoma, February 17, 1917. John W. Winn married Nancy M. Mattack, also a native of Franklin County, Missouri, and she died in that state when Mrs. Besse was about five years of age. Mrs. Besse is the youngest of ten children. The others to grow up are: Joseph B., William T., and John W. of Hitchcock, Oklahoma; Frank of Watonga, Oklahoma, and Amanda E., widow of Fred W. Driever of Enid, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Besse spent the first twelve or thirteen years of her life at Owensville, Missouri, and then accompanied her father to Maries County that state and later to Vichy, Missouri, where she finished her education in the Vichy Normal and Business Institute. For one term she had experience teaching a public school, but as it was a school attended by black as well as white children, she found the work uncongenial. Not long afterwards she was married and during the life of her husband she gained some experience as a merchant with her brother at Winnview, Oklahoma. After coming to Logan, she was employed in a general store there and for nine and a half years held the office of postmistress. She was first appointed during the Roosevelt administration and was reappointed by President Taft, retiring from the office at the beginning of the Wilson administration. In 1921 Mrs. Besse acquired a part of the general mercantile business of Joseph H. Shollenbarger, the departments of dry goods, boots, shoes, woman's ready-to-wear clothing and has conducted that establishment with its growing trade and increasing facilities so as to rank her among the ablest merchants of her sex in the state.

Mr. Besse took up government land on coming to New Mexico, the claim adjoining the town site of Logan. Mrs. Besse owns this property and her residence was built on it. Mr. Besse had only one fraternal connection, the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Besse cast her first presidential vote in New Mexico for President Taft. During the World war she was active in the purchase of Liberty Bonds, and retained the medal issued by the Government for her connection with the Victory Loan Drive. She is a Baptist and donated the site of the church at Logan. Mrs. Besse is a Past Matron of Liberty Chapter No. 39 of the Eastern Star at Logan and in 1923 was a delegate to the Grand Chapter of Albuquerque. In 1924 she was chosen by the State of Kentucky to represent that state at the meeting of the New Mexico Grand Chapter.

DAWSON W. HAYDON, during the fifteen years of his residence at Clayton in Union County, has been a pharmacist, oculist and optometrist, in recent years giving most of his attention to the science of optometry. He is the only optometrist in that city, and is a man of exceptional skill and expertness in his line. This is a work that has attracted him not only as a profession and business, but has been the medium through which he can render his best service to humanity.

Doctor Haydon was born March 24, 1882, at Vevay, Switzerland County, along the Ohio River in Southern Indiana. His father is Dr. David Haydon, a retired physician and oculist, a veteran of both professions, who is now living at Mount Dora, New Mexico. David Haydon was also born at Vevay, Indiana, in 1853 and graduated in 1878 from Old Ohio Medical College, now a department of the Ohio State University. He practiced his profession forty years or more. David Haydon married Sarah Froman, whose father, Solomon A. Froman was a locksmith at Vevay, Indiana, where his daughter was born. She died in April, 1882, a month after the birth of her son, Dawson. There was one other son, Frederick who died when twenty years old. Doctor David Haydon married for his second wife, Mary E. Worrell, who died in Terre Haute, Indiana, leaving a daughter Mattie, who died after her marriage to Ralph Cotton.

Dawson W. Haydon, from early boyhood, was interested in and more or less familiar with the work carried on by his father and was intensely attracted to the scientific knowledge and arts underlying the profession of medicine. He spent a great deal of time in his father's office, and was very young when he was made familiar with the general principles of chemistry. He graduated from the Vevay High School and subsequently attended Winona Institute, now a branch of the Indiana University, finishing courses in pharmacy, chemistry, metallurgy and ophthalmology. He then engaged in practice in association with his father and remained at Vevay until the beginning of 1909, when his search of a new location and different climate brought him to New Mexico and resulted in his locating at Clayton.

At Clayton he became pharmacist for the Luther George Drug Company, and served its successor, the Clayton Drug Company. In 1912, he and Milo Ratcliff purchased the City Drug Store and he was one of the owners of this business until 1915. In that year he engaged in the practice of optometry, though he has since resumed his connection with the drug business as a partner in the Fruth Drug Company. Doctor Haydon has a reputation all over Northeastern New Mexico for the skillful work he has done in treating the eyes and correcting vision.

At the same time, he has identified himself with those citizens earnestly minded for the civic welfare of Clayton and during the World war was rejected by the examining board for active duty, but assisted in all the local campaigns. He is a member of the Clayton Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, is a republican voter and was reared in the faith of the Methodist Church. Doctor Haydon has for ten years been a member of the New Mexico Board of Pharmacy, appointed first by Governor McDonald and by his successors Governor Lindsey, Mechem and Lindsey. He is also a member of the National Board of

Pharmacy and of the United States Pharmacopœia Revision Commission. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Clayton in 1913; is master of Clayton Lodge No. 23 Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the other Masonic bodies at Clayton, and for two years was a member of the New Mexico Grand Lodge.

Doctor Haydon married at Casey, Illinois, April 15, 1903, Miss Lura L. Carter. She was born in that Illinois locality daughter of James Albert and Linta Carter. She was educated in the high school at Casey, and for several years was a teacher, doing some teaching at Indianapolis. She is one of five surviving children, the others being George and Harry Carter of St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Carrie Swayles of Indianapolis, and Miss Pearl of Los Angeles. Doctor and Mrs. Haydon have three children: David, Marcelena and Fred Carter. David, a graduate of the Clayton High School, is a student in the St. Louis Watchmaking School, but planned a medical career.

H. VICTOR WATSON, one of the representative citizens and men of affairs in New Mexico, is a native of Scotland, where he was reared and educated, and while he is not yet forty years of age, he has gained broad and varied experience in the great South-western region of the United States, has become a prominent figure in the direction of financial affairs of large importance, and has concerned himself also with industrial enterprise making for civic and material progress. He is not only the active vice president of the Citizens National Bank in his home City of Albuquerque.

Mr. Watson was born in Dundee, Scotland, September 23, 1887, and is the only child of H. Hayes Watson and Ina (Fox) Watson, who still claim Dundee as their home, though they have resided in the United States for ten years, with Albuquerque as their present abiding place. H. Hayes Watson long followed in Scotland his profession, that of expert and chartered accountant, and it may thus be regarded as but in natural line of heritage that his only son has developed exceptional ability as an executive in the handling of financial matters of large relative scope and importance.

The schools of his native city afforded H. Victor Watson his early education, which was advanced by his attending Trinity College, one of the historic old institutions of Scotland. After leaving college he was employed three years in the Union Bank of Scotland, Ltd., and the experience which he thus gained has proved of great value in connection with his varied business operations in the land of his adoption.

In the year 1906 Mr. Watson came to the United States, and after passing a year in the office of the auditor of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, he came to the Southwest. In the vicinity of Morenci, Arizona, he devoted about one year to copper mining, and during ten months of this period he did actual work in the mines, digging ore. Later he was employed six months in the office of the mining company, and when he severed his connection with this corporation he turned his attention to the cattle business, in the Gila Mountains of that state, besides which he took a prominent part in the organizing of the Wilcox Bank & Trust Company, at Wilcox, Arizona. Of

this institution he became assistant cashier. Later, while retaining his cattle interests in Arizona, he went to El Paso, Texas, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Rio Grande Valley Bank & Trust Company, of which he was eventually made the cashier. When this institution was consolidated with the City National Bank, he was retained as cashier of the amalgamated banking house, which he continued to serve in this capacity until shortly after the opening of the year 1920, when he resigned his position and returned to supervise his ranch and cattle interests in Arizona. In the summer of 1921 he sold his ranch property, near Safford.

In June, 1923, Mr. Watson was called to the National capital for a conference with the Government War Finance Board, and incidental to this conference was his appointment to the office of chairman of the Albuquerque agency of the War Finance Corporation, as successor to J. B. Herndon. The War Finance Corporation was formed in the World war period, to make emergency provisions in the financing of various interests in the United States at a time when credit was a matter of imperative need. After the close of the war, when the deflation period came, this corporation was revived, primarily for the stabilizing of credits and the financing of agricultural and live stock interests, as well as co-operative marketing associations and general export business along these and other lines. The corporation has a capital of \$500,000,000 and is under the active executive supervision of Hon. Eugene Meyer, Jr., who is chairman of the board of directors and holds the position also of managing director. There are thirty-two war finance agencies in the United States, and those in the Southwest are established at Fort Worth, Albuquerque, Denver and Los Angeles. The Albuquerque agency of this great corporation has loaned to livestock men in its field of jurisdiction since the revival of the service of the corporation more than \$10,000,000. This statement bears its own significance as touching the protection and advancing of important industrial interests in the Southwest.

Mr. Watson is a valued member of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, holds membership in the local Lions Club, and is an official member of the Albuquerque Country Club. While at El Paso, Texas, he was made a citizen of the United States, and his civic loyalty is both of appreciative order and of undiluted composition. He was a zealous worker in advancing the sale of the Government war bonds in the climacteric period of the World war, and aided loyally in other patriotic avenues of service.

At Del Rio, Texas, June 11, 1914, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Watson to Miss Irma Keller, daughter of Judge Charles W. Keller, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have a winsome little daughter, Edith, who is five years of age at the time of this writing in the autumn of 1923.

JAY THOMAS CONWAY, now connected with the banking business at Raton, has been a resident of New Mexico since 1909, and has figured prominently in educational, public offices and in other affairs in the northern part of the state.

He was born at Independence, Kansas, September 17, 1883. His grandfather, Thomas Conway, was a native of Ireland but of

Scotch-Irish ancestry, his wife being of pure Irish stock. After coming to America he lived for a time in New York State and went out to California as a forty-niner from Michigan. Most of his life was spent as a farmer in Michigan and he died at Decatur that state. He had two sons, Thomas W. and Austin and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Hackett of Dowagiac, Michigan, and Mrs. Sarah Neville at Decatur, Michigan.

Thomas W. Conway has been one of the distinguished men in the educational affairs of Mexico and before coming to this state was a prominent school man of Kansas. Thomas W. Conway was born at Geneseo, New York in 1856, but grew up in Michigan, graduating from the high school at Decatur that state, from the State Agricultural College and from the State Normal School of Kansas. After graduating he was superintendent of schools at Peru, Kansas; for ten years was superintendent of schools at Independence, six years at Arkansas City, Kansas, and four years at Sterling, Kansas. Later for six years he was president of the Oklahoma State Normal School at Alva. Leaving Oklahoma he came to New Mexico and for eight years was superintendent of the city schools of Raton and has since continued his work in the schools of this state. For two years he was secretary of the State Teacher's Association. Thomas W. Conway married at Peru, Kansas, Miss Florence Norris, a native of Iowa and daughter of Preston Norris. She died at Manitou, Colorado, in 1892, mother of two children, J. Thomas and Florence H., the latter the wife of J. H. Hudson of Geary, Oklahoma. Thomas W. Conway married his second wife, Miss Rose Norris, sister of his first wife, at Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1893. By this marriage there are four children: Austin, Edna, Rose and Joseph, Edna being Mrs. Ludwig Smith of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, while Miss Rose is a teacher in the Junior High School at Dawson, New Mexico.

J. Thomas Conway is a graduate of the high school at Sterling, Kansas, and took his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees in the Oklahoma State University. He was principal of schools at Fairview, Oklahoma, for a time, and then did two years of post-graduate study in the University of Chicago. Coming to New Mexico he engaged in newspaper work, being for seven years city editor of the Raton Range at Raton, New Mexico. He was then elected and served two years as county superintendent of schools. He was county superintendent of schools during the World war period and carried out a notable program of patriotic activities in connection with the schools, promoting school gardens, thrift clubs and arousing the schools and scholars generally to increase co-operation with the community and national efforts for winning the war. From county superintendent he became county clerk and clerk of the district court, being elected in 1918 as successor to Verdan A. Doggett. While in that office he was chairman of the Roosevelt Memorial Fund for Colfax County and also county chairman for the Marne Memorial Fund, raised for France through the public schools. After leaving the office for county clerk, Mr. Conway spent some time in welfare work at the Dawson coal camp, later returning to Raton where he has for the past three years been associated with the International State Bank.

Mr. Conway grew up in a republican home, but is not rabidly

partisan. He cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt. He has held the office of city treasurer of Raton and is now a member of the Raton Board of Education and president of the Raton Public Library Board. During the World war he held the office of county clerk and performed many additional duties in handling the county's war program. He was himself registered and put in class four.

Mr. Conway is past master of the Gates City Lodge No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, member of Raton Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Aztec Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar and Ballut Abyad Temple of New Mexico, is Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks Lodge; is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, superintendent of the Sunday School and for several years taught the men's Bible class.

He married in Colorado Spring, Colorado, June 28, 1911, Miss Alda Meyers, who was born at Georgetown, Colorado. Her father, George Meyers, a mining man in Colorado married a Miss Gillette, descended from the famous French family which included the great explorer Joliet. Mrs. Conway is a graduate of the Georgetown High School and received her Bachelor of Arts degree at Colorado College. For several years she was a teacher in the high school at Raton, New Mexico. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Conway are Alice and Marion.

RICHARD J. NEAL. A resident of New Mexico for fifteen years, and well known in insurance circles in the eastern part of the state, Richard J. Neal is perhaps best known in Clovis because of his splendid service as mayor of that city. Mr. Neal came to New Mexico for the benefit of his health found it completely restored, and has to his credit a successful record of achievements in the new state.

He was born at Paris, Tennessee, October 17, 1865, only a short time after the close of the Civil war in which his father was a soldier of the Confederacy. He is a son of George A. and Susan M. (Fowler) Neal. Both his parents were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather was Ralph Neal and his maternal grandfather David Fowler, was an American soldier in the War of 1812, coming out of that war badly crippled. He carried two crutches the rest of his life, but lived to old age. George A. Neal and his wife were born and reared in Tennessee, he was a merchant before the Civil war, and entering the Confederate service was shot down and badly wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga. He had been a slave owner, and after the war, in spite of his injuries, he achieved success as a farmer and lived to a good old age. He died at Trezevant, Tennessee, September 9, 1909, and his wife passed away December 16, 1899. They were active members of the Christian or Disciples Church. Their children were: Ann, wife of H. H. Hansbro of Trezevant, Tennessee; George W., a farmer near Trezevant; Richard James; Timmie, wife of G. S. McCormack of Brownsville, Tennessee; and Thomas N., of Trezevant.

Richard J. Neal grew up on a farm, attended country schools, and about the time he reached his majority, he left the farm and went to work with the Louisville & Nashville Railway, being in the railway service for about nineteen years. For six years he was in

the B. & B. Department, then in the same service being a freight brakeman for two years out of Memphis and flagman on a passenger train for a year, and then became a freight conductor and was finally promoted to passenger conductor with a run between Memphis and Bowling Green, Kentucky, until 1906 when he resigned.

On leaving the railroad Mr. Neal engaged in the jewelry business at Paris, Tennessee, for two years as head of the firm, Neal, Aden and Company, then as Neal & Warren, eventually selling his interests to the firm of Warren & Aden. At that time Mr. Neal had been granted only a brief remaining life in the judgment of physicians, and he thought New Mexico was the proper climate for his recuperation. He arrived there in December, 1909, and within two months experienced a decided change for the better. His first home in New Mexico was at Roswell, but after a few months he moved to Clovis, and has continuously been local representative for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, and has built up a large business for this corporation in Clovis and the surrounding district.

When Clovis adopted the commission form of government, Mr. Neal was chosen commissioner from Ward No. 1, and helped put the new charter into execution. The commission has accomplished some splendid reforms and economics since it went into operation in February, 1922. After serving one-half of his term on the commission, Mr. Neal in February, 1923, was elected mayor. He declined that honor at the first election and hesitated about accepting it in 1923, since the office is one curtailing a great deal of responsibility with few compensating advantages. The city commission received from the old treasury only \$187.00, and the floating debt was about \$50,000, though it was afterwards discovered that the debt was nearer \$70,000, while the bonded debt for water, lights and sewers was about \$348,000. In two years the commission has reduced the old indebtedness to less than \$40,000, while in May, 1924, the city treasury had over \$43,000 credited to the different funds. At the same time much progress has been made in the construction of sidewalks, crossings and street lights, so that the Federal government is now ready to grant free mail delivery. Much water and light service has been extended to the outskirts of the city, and some three thousand feet of new sewer have been constructed. The city under the new government, also purchased a modern American-LaFrance fire truck at a cost of \$10,500, keeping up the payments on this without interruption. The city has also constructed an automobile camp ground, using four blocks of land. The cost of this improvement, \$6,500 being all paid. The commission now has in view the laying of 1,800 feet more of sewer. No bonds have been issued by the commission to finance these new improvements.

Mayor Neal has had the honor of past master of the local Masonic Lodge conferred upon him, though he has never filled the master's chair. He is a member of Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque. He is a deacon of the Calvary Presbyterian Church in Clovis, is a democrat, cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in Tennessee. He has never been active in the party.

Mr. Neal married at Paris, Tennessee, December 28, 1909, Miss Lela Johnson, who was born at Huntington, Tennessee and reared in the City of Nashville and finished her high school education in Saint Louis. Her father, Mahan Johnson, died in Saint Louis and her mother and family subsequently returned to Paris, Tennessee. Mrs. Neal was born March 27, 1884, and died March 31, 1923.

JOSE R. ORTIZ. Prominent among the well established and highly respected business men of the thriving and enterprising community of Ribera, San Miguel County, is Jose R. Ortiz. For a period of forty years Mr. Ortiz has been carrying on mercantile operations here in addition to which he also engages in dealing in cattle and sheep, a vocation which in his earlier years was quite an important feature of his activities. During his long and active life he has been before the public in several official capacities and at all times has shown himself a man of constructive views and enlightened mind.

Jose R. Ortiz was born in Santa Fe in 1856 and came to Las Vegas in 1858. In September of 1879 he came to San Jose, New Mexico, as a teacher and merchant. He was in San Jose until 1886 and then moved to Ribera, New Mexico, where he has resided up to the present date, 1924. In this place he has been a merchant and cattle raiser, more or less, and a planter.

Mr. Ortiz is a son of Antonio and Frances (De La Pena) Ortiz, natives of the same county. His great-great-grandfather was Nicholas Ortiz born in Spain and came to Mexico. His great-grandfather Jose Ortiz, was also born in Spain and came with his father to Mexico. Francisco Ortiz, his grandfather, was born in Mexico and came to Santa Fe with his father, Jose Ortiz. There Jose Ortiz and Francisco Ortiz died. Antonio Ortiz, his own father, was born in Santa Fe in 1804 and died in Las Vegas in 1918. Later, Jose Ortiz came to Santa Fe County, where he followed farming and ranching during the rest of his life. Nicholas Colas Ortiz, the paternal grandfather of Jose R. Ortiz, was born in Mexico and was a child when he accompanied his father to Santa Fe County. Here he took up a land grant and through splendid business ability rapidly rose to fame and fortune, being the operator of the ranch known as Caja Delrio Ojo del Espirita Santo, a large home at San Ildefonso and large interests at Santa Fe, where, old residents state, he was the wealthiest man of his day. During the early times he was greatly bothered by the Indians, who ran off with his sheep and cattle in large numbers, but later Mr. Ortiz returned good for evil, for frequently he made it a custom to bring cattle from his ranges and give them to the Indians gratis, as well as to other needy people. He was the father of fourteen sons, all of whom were educated in New Mexico and two, Fernandez and Rafael, became Catholic priests, with missions at Santa Fe and vicinity.

Antonio Ortiz attended Spanish schools in Old Mexico and English schools and college in New Mexico, becoming a well educated man. Adopting the vocation of his forebears, he started ranching in Santa Fe County, where he met the same conditions that had faced his father in the raising of cattle and sheep through the depredations of the Indians. However, perseverance finally won

the battle and he became one of the extensive ranchers of his day, his wide acres swarming with thousands of sheep and cattle. He also engaged in the mercantile business, first at Santa Fe and later at Las Vegas, in 1857. In addition, he farmed and ranched in the vicinity of the latter city, where he made his home during the remainder of his life, dying in 1878 at the age of seventy-three years.

Jose R. Ortiz was educated at Las Vegas, New Mexico, and on the completion of a thorough training came to San Miguel County, where subsequently he married Ignacia Rivera, a native of this county. Mr. Ortiz began merchandising on the north side of the Plaza in Las Vegas where he erected his own building, but after two years, in September, 1879, moved to San Jose, where he conducted a store for six years, in addition to which he taught Spanish in the public schools for a like period. In 1885 he came to Ribera and bought property on which he erected a store building and commenced carrying on a mercantile trade which he has continued to the present, with constantly growing success. He now has a large and prosperous business in this line. In the early days, Mr. Ortiz was quite an extensive operator in sheep and cattle, but recently has made this only a secondary interest. A republican in his political allegiance, Mr. Ortiz served as postmaster of Ribera for twenty years, one month and five days, and while serving as a member of the Board of School Directors, was instrumental in securing the new building for Ribera. A public spirited citizen in every sense of the term, he has given his aid to all worthy measures.

Of Mr. Ortiz's children, six survive: Lamberto, Maria, Anna, Margaretta, Ramon and Frances. The family belongs to the Catholic Church and Lamberto Ortiz is a member of the Knights of Columbus Council at Las Vegas.

WINFIELD B. OLDHAM first came to Roosevelt County in 1906 and except for some intervals, has figured prominently in that section ever since, chiefly as a banker and in later years as an insurance and loan business man. He has been associated with some of the prominent men in this section of the state, and himself comes of a family of distinguished business people.

He was born at Duffau, Erath County, Texas, April 19, 1878. His father Daniel T. Oldham, a native of Winona, Mississippi, was a Confederate soldier, being all through the war but never wounded. He was in the Battle of Shiloh, was in the Vicksburg campaign and surrendered with General Pemberton's army. He was paroled and subsequently rejoined the service. Immediately after the war, he moved to Texas, taught school for a time in Erath County, subsequently was a merchant at Duffau, and in 1897 moved to Dallas, where he lived until his death on June 3, 1924, at the age of eighty-six. He was a Royal Arch Mason and democrat and later in life became identified with the church. In Mississippi he married Miss Jennie E. Bennett, who died August 19, 1920, at the age of seventy-six. Their children were: Mrs. Lulu Ingram of Dallas; Walter O., formerly of Portales, New Mexico, and now with the Oldham-Sumner Lumber Company at Dallas; Willie, wife of Joe E. Johnston at Dallas; Sallie, wife of H. T. Ash-

ner of Dallas; Buford D., a hardware merchant at Bartlesville, Oklahoma; William Bennett; Carrie, wife of Henry Davis of Weatherford, Texas, and Mollie, Mrs. Arthur Holloway of Dallas.

Winfield B. Oldham was twelve years of age when his parents moved from Erath to Shackelford County, Texas, and after four years at Albany in that county, went to Dallas. He acquired a common school education, and has had a thoroughly practical business training and experience. He earned his first dollar pushing a truck in Dallas for the Moline Plow Company. He was with the Dallas branch of that corporation for eleven years, being inside order clerk when he resigned.

Leaving Dallas in 1906, he came to Roosevelt County, New Mexico, following his brother Walter O., then one of the leading men of the county and one of the first county commissioners. Walter O. Oldham with Governor W. E. Lindsey, Ed J. Neer, Charles O. Leach and W. H. Fuqua of Amarillo were the principal figures in establishing the First National Bank at Portales. Winfield Oldham, became assistant cashier of that institution, and remained one of its stockholders for a number of years. After one year at Portales, he came to Dallas, and after an interval of several months, resumed his connections with the bank in New Mexico, and was one of its officers two years. Then came another stay of a year at Dallas, and on his return to New Mexico, he located at Alamogordo and helped organize and became cashier of the Peoples State Bank, of which B. F. Pearman was president. After two years Mr. Oldham disposed of his bank interests and returned the third time to Portales, where he became cashier of the First National Bank. He was one of the active members of the institution until 1921, when he sold his stock and founded and has since conducted the Realty Mortgage Company, handling farm loans and fire insurance.

Mr. Oldham is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan, and has long been a staunch admirer of President Wilson and his policies. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1922, which named Governor J. F. Hinkle. Among civic matters, he gives much attention to education, and has favored a bond issue for high school and other expenditures to put schools on a high plane. He is superintendent of the Sunday School of the Missionary Baptist Church, is a member of the New Mexico Baptist State Board and was secretary of the Baptist Orphan's Home now under construction at Clovis. He was made a Mason in Clovis Lodge, and has taken the Knights Templar degrees and belongs to the Shrine. He is also a Woodman of the World, and helped organize the first Lodge of Elks at Clovis, being its first exalted ruler. During the World war, he aided in the sale of bonds and assisted in the Red Cross and himself was registered under the second draft law.

He married at Dallas, February 16, 1905, Miss Lora V. Qualls, daughter of Alfred E. and Mary (Ledbetter) Qualls, her father a native of Kentucky and her mother of Dallas. Mrs. Oldham has three sisters, Mrs. Lela Siler and Mrs. George McCleod of Dallas, and Mrs. Pearl Rainwater of Cuba, and one brother Roy Qualls of Dallas. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Oldham are: Lois, a graduate of the Portales High School; Adele, attending high school and Willie.

PATRICK M. EWING has a well earned distinction in southwestern New Mexico for his success in the Angora goat industry and is secretary of the New Mexico Mohair Growers' Association. His home is in Hidalgo County and as an active man in politics as well as business he has been honored with the office of county treasurer.

Mr. Ewing was born in Mills County, Texas, March 7, 1880. His grandfather, Patrick Ewing, was a native of Virginia and spent the greater part of his life in Calloway County, Missouri, where he followed farming. He was called Captain Ewing on account of his service in some Indian war. He had two sons, Joshua and James, and his daughters were Mrs. Mary Ratikin, Mrs. Jane Ratikin and Mrs. Rachel Moore. The son Joshua, went to California as a young man, made a fortune there and subsequently lived in Texas and Missouri. The daughters all remained in Calloway County.

James Ewing, father of Patrick M. Ewing, was born near Fulton, Calloway County, Missouri, and as a young man left there and going to Texas about 1870, settled in what was then Brown County and now Mills County. He married there, Dicy Webb, who came from Arkansas. She died in 1893, her children being: James J., a farmer near Abilene, Texas; Patrick M. and Joseph E., a resident of Seattle, Washington, and a traveling salesman for the Ripley Shirt Company at Dallas, Texas.

Patrick M. Ewing was reared on his father's ranch in central Texas, attended short terms in the public schools until he was about seventeen and as a young man, his work and interests took him over much of the West and Northwest, and during two years, he covered New Mexico, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and California, working as a harvest man, at railroading and mining and other occupations. Following his return home, he took charge of the farm for his parents for two years and in 1912 sought his present location in Hidalgo County, New Mexico, coming from Gustavis County, Texas. In New Mexico he entered a homestead of the section near Animas station on the El Paso and Southwestern. His land was in the foothills and admirably adapted for the industry which he has followed with conspicuous success. In the fall of 1916 he started the Angora goat industry with a thousand head and has maintained it at or near the same level. The industry as his and the experience of others have shown, is more profitable with cattle, since the goat is one of the least susceptible of all domestic animals to such diseases as tuberculosis. The growing of Angora goats and the production of mohair is largely confined to the southwestern counties of New Mexico, and the New Mexico Mohair Growers' Association is made up altogether of growers in Hidalgo County. The association was organized in the fall of 1923. Mr. Ewing's ranch is fenced, has a large amount of grass land and it is also accessible to an open range.

Mr. Ewing engaged in politics in 1922 when he became a candidate for the nomination of county treasurer, winning it in the democratic primaries against three competitors. He defeated his opponent by a small margin in the general election, succeeding W. H. Graham as county treasurer. His term of office has coincided with a period of drought and financial adversities in spite of which the taxpayers have "gone over the top" creditably and at the same time have profited by the leniency with which the county

officials have integrited their powers in the collection of taxes. Mr. Ewing cast his first presidential vote in Mills County, Texas, for Judge Parker in 1904. During the World war he registered under the second draft law, but was not called to duty.

He married in Hidalgo County, August 11, 1921, Miss Hazel Hollingsworth, who had come to this section of New Mexico as a teacher. She was born at Midland, Texas, and was educated in the high school there, being a daughter of John Hollingsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have one son, Fred J., born January 9, 1923.

